Imperial Census of 1881.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS

THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS

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CENSUS OFFICE, DENT'S GARDENS,
MADRAS, 13*th April* 1883.

No.

From

LEWIS McIVER, ESQ.,
Deputy Superintendent of Census,
Madras,

To

E. GIBSON, ESQ.,
Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith two copies of the Report on the Madras Census of 1881.

2. The Report consists of five volumes. The first volume is the Review; the second contains the twenty-three Final Census Tables of the "Imperial Series," and an Alphabetical List of Occupations; Volume III contains two Appendices and some additional tables prepared by Mr. Stokes; the fourth and fifth volumes contain the Provincial and Supplementary tables.

3. The Review, as the Board is aware, was written under circumstances of some difficulty; that is to say, it was written in two months, without any previous knowledge of the figures, and with no direct knowledge of the method by which those figures had been obtained.

4. I took charge of the Census Office at the beginning of December, and until the Christmas holidays I was engaged in winding up the office—whose accounts and records were somewhat unwieldy—in getting the remainder of the more important tables through the Press, and in gathering from those already printed so much, as was possible, of the matter necessary for the Report. The Report was begun after the holidays—on the 5th January—and the first part of it was in the Press on the 17th. It was practically complete by the first week in March.

5. Both in writing and in printing there was necessarily more haste than would ordinarily be desirable. This was unavoidable, for the Report was already overdue and several of the other Provincial Reports had been published before this one was begun; and indeed, had it not been for the hearty co-operation of Mr. Keys, the publication of the Madras Report would have been still further delayed.

6. Recognising the disadvantage in which these circumstances placed me, I have avoided any but the simplest inferences from the figures, and have devoted myself chiefly to reproducing the heavy Final Tables in smaller and more readily intelligible form. Altogether the Review contains some 150 tables, framed so as to present the results in readable shape. To these and to the text illustrating them have been added twenty-three District Reviews, summarizing for each district (and for Madras City and Pudukóta) the leading results of the Census. The Review, as it is, will hardly be a book to read, but I have faith in its accuracy and, therefore, some hope that it will be useful as a work of reference. The proofs have all been read by Surgeon-General Cornish, to whose kindly interest in the work I am much indebted. Most of the District Chapters have been revised and corrected by the Collectors.

7. It is, no doubt, a matter of regret that some of the subjects have not been more exhaustively dealt with. On "Caste" and "Occupation" a mass of information has been recorded of which full use should be made. To do this, however, would be a task—and a pleasant task—of several months duration. Indeed a satisfactory classification of Caste, based on the Census returns, would probably take a yet longer time. This was, of course, outside the possibilities of a hurried Report, and the subject, therefore, has hardly been touched in detail.

8. I have to acknowledge with much gratitude the competent and devoted assistance of Mr. Deputy Collector Kaliyana Sundaram Chettiar, who has been Assistant Superintendent, and whose experience in Census work, begun in 1872 and continued in the present office, has been invaluable to me. In the enquiry into the "Occupation Returns" and in the compilation of the District Reviews Mr. Kaliyana Sundaram Chettiar has been most helpful.

9. It would be unjust to a most faithful and intelligent workman to leave unmentioned P. Seshiah, who was selected by Mr. Stokes to assist him in preparing the Report. He has proved well worthy of the selection and would be a valuable acquisition to any office where careful computation, accuracy, and honesty of work are necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

LEWIS McIVER,
Deputy Superintendent of Census, Madras.

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1881.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS AND THE COMPILATION OF THE RESULTS.

THE Census of the Madras Presidency was taken on the night of the 17th and on the morning of the 18th February 1881. There had been but one other regular Census of Madras previous to this one; that was 9¼ years earlier, on the night of the 14th November 1871.

Census Committee.

2. In January 1878 a committee of experts was assembled in Calcutta by the Government of India to discuss the forthcoming Census of the Indian Empire and to suggest the system upon which it was to be taken and the form in which its results might best be digested and utilized. This committee made its report at the end of January 1878, and, with some modification, its recommendations were adopted.

Orders for taking the Census.

(a) G.O., No. 226, R.D., dated 20th February 1880.
(b) Resolution of the Government of India printed in G.O., No. 489, R.D., dated 28th April 1880.
Resolution of the Government of India printed in G.O., No. 553, R.D., dated 17th May 1880.
(c) G.O., No. 644, R.D., dated 11th June 1880.
(d) Board's Proceedings, No. 414, dated 24th March 1880.
Do. „ 731, „ 27th May „
(e) Resolution of the Government of India printed in G.O., No. 957, R.D., dated 12th August 1880.
(f) G.O., No. 934, R.D., dated 6th August 1880.

3. The earliest orders preliminary to taking the Census of this Presidency were issued in February (a) 1880. Further instructions were issued by the Imperial (b) and Local (c) Governments and by the Board of Revenue (d) during the next few months, until what have been regarded as the final (e) orders were received early in August 1880. A Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras was appointed (f) on the 1st September 1880.

4. The general scheme for the enumeration was the same as that ordered for the whole empire. Such few local departures from this scheme as were permitted were unimportant and were due to the special circumstances of comparatively small localities. The scheme as applied to this Presidency, together with the history of its operation in practice, is given in full detail in Part I, Appendix B (pages 47–65).

General plan of Enumeration.

5. The general result of the Census Committee's work seems to have been the decision that the lines of the 1871 Census, improved and added to, were to be followed. Generally speaking the same agency was to be employed as in 1871. A Preliminary Census extending over a period of fifteen days was to precede the Final Census, and the Final Census was to be synchronous.

Detail of scheme decided upon.

6. The following are the most prominent features of the methods finally decided on and the points on which they differed from those observed in 1871:—

(i.) The agency formerly employed was to be employed again. It was to be official or voluntary, and paid only in exceptional cases. Police agency was excluded except for the floating population. For special work, special agency was to be employed; and the principle of utilizing departmental agency for departmental enumeration was extended.

(ii.) The Preliminary Census was to be kept strictly within fifteen days, and the interval between it and the Final Census was reduced.

(iii.) The principle of a Synchronous Census was applied much more strictly than on the former occasion. Not only was the population of the whole Presidency (save in the Agency tracts) to be counted on one night, but it was to be on the same night as that on which the rest of the Indian Empire was counted.

(iv.) Several useful returns, to serve first as frameworks and afterwards as tests, were devised and compiled.

(v.) The details of the House Registers were modified.

(vi.) The Enumerator's schedule was entirely altered and in the main, simplified. Although the number of columns was reduced from 17 to 12, the maximum number of facts which might be recorded concerning each person entered was increased from 11 to 16.

(vii.) Special arrangements were made for the floating population, such as travellers, homeless poor, &c.

(viii.) Special arrangements were made for special population, such as military, convicts, &c.

Changes in Schedule.

7. The principal change with regard to houses consisted in the abandonment of the classification of "Terraced, Tiled, or Thatched," and the substitution of an open column for "Nature of building." The presumption that houses for the most part are to be found in groups within enclosures was also given up. In the House Register, filled up as a preliminary to the enumeration, a considerable alteration was made as to the particulars sought. The old system dealt primarily with "Enclosure or House." The present form looked chiefly to the "Occupied house." The difference will be seen by comparing the two forms :—

1871.	1881.
Number of the enclosure or of the house if it is not in an enclosure.	Number of the building.
Number of dwelling houses in the enclosure, and whether terraced, tiled, or thatched.	Nature of the building (here enter whether house, shop, school, temple, &c.)
Number of families residing in each house.	.....
Name of the chief resident in the enclosure, or house (if not in an enclosure).	Name of occupant.

New items in Schedules.

8. The additional heads of information in the Enumerator's schedule were—

1. Civil condition.
2. Birth-place.
3. Mother tongue.
4. Occupation of females.

Private Schedules.

9. Special instructions were issued to meet the case of householders competent to fill up the Enumerators' schedules themselves, each for his own house. This duty was imposed only on "English-speaking householders of intelligence in the chief towns." There is no record of the number of schedules filled up under this rule.

Special Enumeration.

10. The floating population was divided into—

A—1. Road travellers.
2. Houseless poor.

B—3. Railway.
4. Canal and boat.
5. Sea-going.
6. Soldiers on march.

The first two classes were left to the ordinary Enumerators assisted in some cases by extra men. The remaining four classes were counted by the special departments with which they were connected. The Military, Municipal, and Jail population were also counted by their several administrative staffs.

Preliminary steps.

11. As a first step towards the work each táluq in each district was divided into Census "Circles of Villages" and a Supervisor appointed to each circle. Villages within a circle were grouped or divided, as might be necessary, into Enumerators' blocks, and the country as thus divided was mapped out.

12. The division of táluqs into circles was complete in May 1880. The result gave 3,973 Census circles, each with a Supervisor, and containing on an average from 6 villages in Tinnevelly and Coimbatore to 24 in Ganjám and Chingleput, and 25 in Pudukóta Territory. When again divided into Enumerators' blocks, the number of the latter was 73,059, each block averaging 243 houses.

Statistical returns previous to Enumeration.

13. Partially based upon the foregoing division certain statistical returns were then prepared. These were—

I. *Village Register.*—A statistical return of houses and area for each village.
II. *House Register.*—A list of buildings in each village.
III. *Táluq Register.*—A statistical return of villages, houses, and area in each táluq.
IV. *District Register.*—A compiled return of the information contained in III for each district.
V. *Supervisor's List.*—A list of villages for each Census circle.

Use to which these were put.

14. These were all completed and corrected before the Preliminary Census. Only the last four were received in the Central Office. The Táluq Registers were used in preparing the Villagewár Statements of area, houses, and population. From the former the areas were taken and the names of villages as given in schedules were compared with those given in the Táluq Registers. The sanctioned Supervisors' lists, when "examined by every available test in the Central Office and finally settled," "enabled the Central Census Office to see that the schedules from every block were received," "served as an index to the record in the Central Office," and have been "a standard frame-work in which every block has had to be fitted in the abstracting and tabulation of the schedules." No use was made of the House Registers in the Central Office except for the purpose of reference.

Preliminary Census.

15. The Preliminary Census was taken between the 15th and 30th November 1880. In nine districts it was completed within the fortnight allowed. In nine more it was completed in one month. In two of the remaining three districts it took a few days over one month. In Madura it was not finished till the 10th of January 1881.

16. All the schedules containing the result of the Preliminary Census are believed to have been again in the hands of the Enumerators in ample time before the Final Census.

Final Enumeration.

17. The Final Census was taken on the night of the 17th and the morning of the 18th February and was everywhere finished within twenty-four hours. There was no Final Census in the Agency Tracts.

Opinions of District Officers on the method of Enumeration.

18. The District Officers were asked to report on the Enumeration, to give their opinions as to the details of the prescribed arrangements and the success of their working, as to the agency, as to the demeanour of the people, and generally as to the accuracy of the results. As will be seen by reference to the extracts from District Reports printed in Part II, Appendix B (pages 66 to 91), the arrangements met with fairly general approval, and it may be taken that they were practically good. Valuable experience has of course been gained and will be gained in each succeeding Census, but the consensus of opinion goes far to show that the prescribed arrangements—prescribed for all India—were very suitable and very complete.

Opinion on Agency.

19. The majority of District Officers are satisfied with the agency employed. Having regard to the different and often antagonistic considerations to be kept in view—*e.g.*, economy and efficiency—it is probable that the agency employed was for the most part the best possible. It might be said that for the greater part of the country it was the only agency possible.

Opinion on the demeanour of the people.

20. The reports on the demeanour of the people are interesting in their uniformity. Everywhere there is the clearest indication that the old attitude of suspicion is disappearing. The Census is no longer a new thing, and it is pretty clear it does not mean

a new tax. The majority of the people remember it happened ten years ago, and nothing that they know came of it. It concealed no design on the female population, nor was it the prelude to a military levy. A few people—the village barber and the village *gobemouche*—talked of poll-taxes, but the majoritywere calmly indifferent and nowhere was there any obstruction. The explanations given by the Census Officers appear to have removed suspicions where they existed. Mr. Pennington's remarks upon the point are probably representative of the general feeling: "My own opinion is that the people are perfectly indifferent. The delusion of the Census being a prelude to a poll-tax or any other tax has almost entirely disappeared. The mass of the population think that it is the whim of the Circar, as the Head Assistant Collector says. Very few, however, even amongst the educated, understand the real object of the Census. Hence there is a general apathy. One story I heard myself in Etaiyápuram may be just mentioned. It was that Government wished to find out how many men there were aged 30 who would be fit for the Afghan War; and it is said that in some villages there was a general desire amongst the able-bodied males to enter themselves as well over 30. Probably the best plan would be to instruct all the children in the pyal schools as to the meaning of a census."

District opinion as to accuracy.

21. There appears to be, as might have been expected, a general belief in the improved accuracy and exhaustiveness of this enumeration. It is well to regard this question first from the view of the methods employed, the manner in which those methods worked, and the opinion of the local officers on those two points. The methods were carefully arranged on the experience of a former Census and by officers versed in the subject. They were applied by experienced District Officers through a large organization ready to their hands. The methods were approved of by the District Officers, and their working, supervised by these District Officers, is reported to have been good and successful. This is at least ground for one assumption in favour of accuracy.

Accuracy of Enumeration.

22. The results of the enumeration were tested by a singularly competent officer—Mr. G. Stokes—and his opinion as to their accuracy is briefly stated in Part III, Appendix B (page 101). In the Central Office he applied numerous tests, with almost uniformly satisfactory results. That some persons are left uncounted may be safely stated of every census in every country. But every improvement is in the direction of reducing this error, and, as far as the circumstances of the country at present permit, there is good reason to believe that the late Census was a nearly exhaustive one, or, at all events, that a great stride in advance has been made on the Census of 1871. There are two features which here may be referred to as illustrating the increased accuracy of the enumeration. In his admirable report on the Census of 1871 Dr. Cornish indicated that the females were everywhere understated; that, instead of a majority of males as the returns showed, there really was a majority of females; and that the proportion, he believed, ought to be not 502 males to 498 females, but something nearer to 491 males to 509 females in every thousand. The result of the present Census tends to justify this view, as the proportion comes out 495 males to 505 females for the whole Presidency, and the returns from the best-counted districts give a still higher proportion of females. Again, Dr. Cornish (Census Report of 1871, Vol. I, page 81) expressed grave doubts as to the completeness of the Census of the floating population. On the present occasion very careful and complete arrangements were made for this part of the work, with results which are startling. The figures for 1871 were 125,880; in 1881 they are 618,728. Taking these two facts alone, we may estimate that 488,800, or 3 per cent. of the females, and 501,329, or nearly four-fifths of the floating population, were omitted from the 1871 Census. Of these (on the proportion of the sexes observed in the floating population in 1881) 359,779 were males. We have, therefore, an uncounted portion of the population amounting to 850,000 or 2·69 per cent., and this section has been recovered in the present Census.

Accuracy of record.

23. The second respect in which the accuracy of an enumeration has to be examined is the faithfulness of the record for each entry: how far, in other words, the information sought concerning each

person counted has been given. Mr. Stokes (Volume III, pages 101 and 102) has given a return of certain errors noted under this head, and trifling as the aggregate omission appears, it is, for reasons shown at foot of the statement, overstated. In a population of over 31 millions the omissions under the heads of Religion and Age are only 1,419 and 4,832, or 0·005 per cent. and 0·016 per cent. respectively.

Suggested modification of Schedule.

24. In the compilation of this Report one point has suggested itself in respect of which an amendment might perhaps be made with advantage in the enumerator's schedule. The experience acquired in abstracting the contents of the schedules teaches us that the spot where inaccuracy, or omission may be looked for, is where a column has to serve a double purpose or where anything is left to the discretion of the enumerator. If the column heading speaks for itself the entry will probably be correct. If it is supplemented by a foot-note or still worse, if it is hedged by an "instruction to enumerators," there is a probability of both error and omission. This is illustrated specially by the returns of "Sect" and "Nationality." For neither of these was there a separate column. The former was dependent on the religion column, the latter on the birth-place column. In order to secure the necessary entries in those columns what appear to be perfectly intelligible and simple instructions were given. In the majority of schedules the instructions were followed, but in a minority sufficiently large to damage the result they were not. As Mr. Stokes shows the general heads of Religion—Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, &c. —are well returned. But, if it is held to be of importance to secure a correct return of the sub-divisions of sects and of race, it will be necessary to simplify the columns in the schedule dealing with these items. The present form requires the entry of three facts in two columns. That is to say in order to get a return of (1) Religion, (2) Sect, and (3) Caste or Race two entries must be made in one of two columns. With the agency available this is likely to lead to confusion and misunderstanding. It seems that it has done so on the present returns; for as a result we have race sub-divisions returned for only one-third of the Mussulmans and the religious sub-divisions are not returned for 9 per cent. of the Hindus. Similarly the return of Eurasians (dependent on the birth-place column) is not exhaustive.

25. These, however, were subjects of only incidental importance and their defective return does not affect the merit of the enumeration generally. As judged by local officers of experience who supervised the work, as tested in all available ways by an expert, and as tried by previous returns and by accepted theories, the enumeration appears to have been a good one and an advance on that of the former Census.

Census Office.

26. The enumeration completed and the schedules collected, examined, and packed, there remained the work of tabulation and compilation. It had been decided, after some discussion, that this should be done at one Central Office in Madras. The schedules began to arrive at this office on 12th March 1881, and nearly the whole of them were in by the end of April; the last bundle arrived on the 13th September 1881.

Strength of the Establishment.

27. From April 1881 an establishment, varying at different periods from 414 to 1,428, was occupied for twenty months in tabulation and compilation. The average strength during the twenty months was 883.

28. Between May 1882 and October 1882 the establishment averaged 414. From 1st November the strength was gradually reduced as the work was got through until the 1st December, when it stood at 55.

Work—Compilation and Tabulation.

29. The tabulation, or preparation of village abstracts from the Enumerators' schedules, was completed in February 1882. The compilation, which already had begun in August 1881, was completed in October 1882. The compilation consisted of the preparation from the village abstracts of corresponding abstracts for circles or groups of villages; from these, similar tables for táluqs and again for districts. There were from twenty to thirty abstracts for each village, and an equal or larger number for each circle, táluq and district.

Method of check.

30. At pages 107–134 of Volume III, Appendix B, Mr. Stokes gives an interesting and minute account of the system by which this great mass of work was done and checked. The following extracts from his memorandum explain this in part.

"In the Abstracting Department were seven sections corresponding to the seven Working Registers. The duty of the Abstractor was simply to go over all the entries in each block and to mark a stroke in the appropriate space of his working register. Having thus gone over the whole block, he totalled in figures in the appropriate place all the strokes in each space. In the management of this department two principles were kept in view :—

First.—That the working registers which a Clerk was put to work should be changed as seldom as possible, for it was early apparent that this at once affected most injuriously the quality and quantity of his work.

Second.—That the schedules dealt with on one day in one section should be worked up the next day in another, so that the whole abstracting work should be done in regard to each circle with as little delay as possible.

Of the working registers some were very easy to work, some more difficult. The strength of the sections, therefore, varied very much. Thus the sections working with Working Registers Nos. I and VI were from two to three times as strong as those working with No. III.

"The Checking Department was not less than 10 per cent. of the strength of the office. It was divided into sections, reworking, in the same way as Abstractors had already done, the particulars of caste, sect, civil condition, birth-place, language, occupation and education for not less than 10 per cent. of the whole abstracting work. There were special Working Registers for checking birth-place, language and education, framed with a view to save time and labor. The results brought out by the Abstractors and Checkers, which should, of course, agree exactly, were compared and the Abstractor found in error was severely punished. The whole of Working Register No. VII, for many districts, was worked twice over until agreement was secured, and in no case was less than 25 per cent. of the work done.

"The Testing Department was the most important in the office. It was the most highly paid, and consisted of picked men. The duty of a Testing Clerk was correction and elimination of error. He compared the five different abstractings of the same particulars in the five working registers, and corrected the registers by a reference to the schedules, or had them abstracted afresh according to distinct rules. The Testing Clerk could himself correct only when two items of age or two of civil condition differed. If more differed, he noted in a form simply that the age-periods specified were wrong and returned the registers with the schedules to the Abstracting Department, where the age-periods or civil condition marked as wrong were reworked on the back of the register. In correction of age the particulars of civil condition and education were both noted. When more than four age-periods differed, or more than four items of civil condition differed, and in all cases where sex or totals differed, the schedules were returned to the Abstracting Department with a written order to abstract them afresh. The Testing Clerks were not allowed to communicate with any one in the abstracting sections except the Supervisors, nor were they, as a rule, allowed into the abstracting sections. Any Testing Clerk found in direct communication with any Abstractor rendered himself liable to the penalty for fudging."

31. Mr. Stokes departed from the methods followed in most provinces in that he not only modified those methods, but he superadded checks and tests which have added materially to the trustworthiness, and therefore to the value of the Final Tables. He was constitutionally intolerant of anything short of absolute accuracy when absolute accuracy was in any way (or at any cost) attainable; and work was done over again—and yet again—which in ordinary offices would have been accepted or "adjusted."

State of progress at departure of Mr. Stokes.

32. On the 27th November 1882 Mr. Stokes was compelled by ill-health, due to excessive devotion to his work, to leave for England. His departure was an irreparable loss to the Report. At the date of his departure the work had arrived at the following point :—

(i.) The Final or Imperial Tables had been compiled, and all of them, except the Caste and Occupation Tables [VIII—VIII-A (Provincial), VIII-B (Provincial), XII, XII-A—XII-B (Provincial), XII-C (Provincial), XII-D (Provincial)], had been printed and forwarded to the Census Commissioner.

(ii.) The Supplementary Tables for British-born Subjects in Imperial and in French Territories, and for all British Subjects in French Territories,

had been compiled and forwarded in manuscript to the Census Commissioner, and the printing of these was well advanced.

(iii.) A pamphlet showing the Occupations in a classified list had been compiled and published in English. Alphabetical lists of these occupation heads in English and in the four Vernaculars had been prepared. The Canarese edition had been completed and printed. The other four were in the Press.

(iv.) In addition to the above, Mr. Stokes prepared and printed (1) a valuable Life Table, for Madras, with a memorandum showing the book work by which he obtained it. This forms Appendix A in the third Volume of this Report; (2) a memorandum on the Census work (Appendix B).

(v.) Mr. Stokes also left in manuscript tables chiefly based on Appendix A. These last will be found at the end of this Volume, and, although they have not been used in the following review, as they would have been had Mr. Stokes been able to finish his work, they will doubtless be of value to actuaries or to any competent inquirer who may wish to dive deeper into the many problems suggested by the returns of Age, than is attempted in this report.

Work remaining to be done.

33. There remained to be done—

I—the compilation of the Telugu Alphabetical List of Castes;
II—the compilation of the Return of Aboriginal Tribes by Religion;
III—the printing and correcting of—
(1) the Returns of Caste [Tables Nos. VIII, VIII-A (Provincial) and VIII-B (Provincial)];
(2) the Returns of Occupation [Tables Nos. XII, XII-A, XII-B (Provincial), XII-C (Provincial), and XII-D (Provincial)];
(3) the Supplementary Tables for—
(i) British Subjects in the French Territories;
(ii) British-born Subjects in the Madras Presidency;
(iii) British-born Subjects in the French Territories;
(4) the Táluqwár Returns;
(5) the Villagewár Statements of Area, Houses, and Population;
(6) the Alphabetical List of Occupations in English and in three Vernaculars (Tamil, Telugu, and Malayalam);
IV—the writing and printing of the Report;
V—the closing of the Office.

The Report.

34. It will be seen from the foregoing that the burden of the work had been borne by Mr. Stokes, and that, at the time of his departure, he was in a position to begin the Report. For the latter he had had two years' familiarity with the subject, and he had equipped himself very thoroughly for the task. During these two years he had devoted himself to studies calculated to utilize the returns to their utmost, and he had mastered the results so thoroughly that the danger of hasty generalization and superficial comment was, in his case, entirely removed. But he was not able to begin the Report and consequently what would probably have been an exceptionally important paper by a specialist has been replaced by the following Review, which professes to do little more than gather up the more obvious inferences deducible from the Final Tables—and to do even so much with an uncomfortable consciousness of inadequate preparation. In the absence of Mr. Stokes this Report has had to be written in a very limited time, after but a short acquaintance with the Final Tables and practically no acquaintance with the working of the enumeration, the orders that had been issued directing that enumeration, the systems of abstraction, compilation, and tabulation, or with the voluminous official correspondence which passed upon the whole business, from general principles to minute points, during a period of more than two years.

35. No form of report was laid down. Its form and length were left very much to the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent and the time at his disposal. Only a few points were indicated of which it was desired notice should be taken in the Report. These points were the following :—

Points on which notice in the Report was asked for.

1. To compare the *Age-periods* with those of the previous censuses of the Presidency and of the European countries.
2. (*a*) To prepare a list of *Castes*, with their classification, and to note the characteristics of each.
   (*b*) To give in the body of the Report, either in a tabular shape or otherwise, the number, with sex, of each caste (recorded in the schedules) the population of which is less than 99,999 and grouped under "Others."
   (*c*) To give the names of castes grouped under each group head.
   (*d*) To note points of interest in regard to any caste brought to light during tabulation.
   (*e*) To give the prevalent opinion as to the social position of the several castes of Hindus other than Bráhmans and Rájputs.
3. (*a*) To give information in regard to *Occupations* which sound strange to English ears.
   (*b*) To give the number, with sex, of every occupation peculiar to towns and villages followed by more than 10,000 persons.
   (*c*) To give in the Report, in a tabular form, the 488 group heads of occupations.
4. To record any information in regard to *Dialects* collected during the course of tabulation.

These instructions have, as far as possible, been observed; for the rest, the following Report attempts nothing more than a Review of the Imperial Tables and the more obvious inferences which they suggest.

36. A Census Report pure and simple is heavy reading, and, for the most part, goes unread. But a Census, dealing, as it does, with the peoples in many aspects, affords to its reviewer paths of digression into pleasanter and more readable subjects. Half the circle of sciences and all the circle of human interests are open to the Census reviewer if he be that way minded, and if he have the necessary knowledge—or the necessary text-books—and the necessary deftness, he may weave into the mass of unpromising figures threads of airy speculation and a suggestion of universal knowledge calculated to convert the dry groundwork into more generally attractive material. This process, no doubt, subserves two desirable ends: it makes a heavy book less heavy, and it conveys some of the Census results into heads that were otherwise closed to them. Some of the Provincial Census Reports already published are eminently readable, showing, in addition to intimate knowledge of the Census work and the Census results, a wide acquaintance with local facts and local politics and a special study of subjects bearing upon the figures.

Prefatory to Review.

37. In the following Review these elements of readability are wholly absent. Had the knowledge and the skill been present, the time was wanting. The earlier chapters were in the press before the first set of returns had been once read through, and so nothing is set down except what the tables suggest on first reading, and a very cursory glance will show that the limited time available has been chiefly devoted to recasting the figures into smaller and more readily intelligible tables, designed to bring out more clearly the lessons of the results. The domains of the Gazetteer, of the Administration Reports, of scientific speculation, are untrespassed upon.

38. Much matter honestly germane to a Census Review is of the character of "standing information." What there is to be said about such matters, for instance, as geography, history, climate, race and caste, &c., remains much the same from one decade to another, and happily these subjects in relation to Madras Census results have been dealt with exhaustively once before. Dr. Cornish in his Report on the

1871 Census has treated of them so fully and so admirably that it would be waste of space to do it over again, and therefore this interesting matter is omitted without regret.

New subjects.

39. In the present Census, however, enquiry was made into certain subjects untouched, or but lightly touched, in the Census of 1871. These were (1) the "civil" or conjugal condition of the people, (2) their languages, (3) their birth-places, (4) their occupations, and (5) the sub-divisions of their castes.

40. Of these the first three are wholly new; the other two have been taken up more minutely than on the former occasion. Both demand careful and lengthy discussion, and, so far as the limited time permitted, some effort has been made to compass this. What has been done is inadequate, and it is so obvious that the voluminous information on caste and occupation secured by this Census affords ample ground for further examination at once. But the regret that more has not been done now is tempered by the reflection that this mass of material is chiefly valuable as a ground-work for future enumeration, and as a point of departure for a systematic enquiry into two large features of our social structure. Future enumerations of caste and occupation will be based on the classifications which have been adopted this time, and an opportunity will be given, which does not exist now, of watching the progress of caste development and prosperity or the reverse of different industries. We have at present no previous figures with which to compare these returns, and it is abundantly clear that the classifications of this Census require modification: a beginning, and a valuable beginning, has been made. The classification of caste adopted, although a useful one, is not free from imperfections, and the correction of these will be an important preliminary to any accurate treatment of the subject in the future. It is after this has been done—at the Census of 1891, when comparison becomes possible—that the results of this enquiry will come to be of real value.

Famine.

41. Exceeding all other points in interest is the prominence which the figures in these tables give to the effects of Famine. The mark which that calamity made upon the population was so deep that it stains every column of these returns, and compels allusion on every page of the succeeding chapters. In this feature, also, is material for useful enquiry and speculation which cannot be pursued now, but it may be said without exaggeration that this Report is quite as much a record of the Famine effect on the population, as it is a Review of the Census.

Summary of Results.

42. The more prominent results upon which the succeeding chapters of this Review enlarge are summarised below.

Total Result.

43. The tabulation shows a total population (including the State of Pudukóta) of 31,170,631, of whom 15,421,043 were males and 15,749,588 females.

Proportion of Sex.

44. There were 495 males and 505 females in every 1,000 of the population.

Religion.

45. Classified under the head of "Religion" 28,497,666 were Hindus, 1,933,571 Muhammadans, 711,072 Christians, 24,962 Jains, leaving 3,360 under the general head of "Others." The proportion per mille of the population is 914 Hindus, 62 Muhammadans, 23 Christians, and 1 "Others." Viewed in this way Hindus have decreased by 2·39 per cent., Muhammadans increased by 3·57, and Christians by 30·39.

Race.

46. Classified by "Nationality" there are in every 10,000—

Hindus (including Buddhists, Jains, and Native Christians).	9,369
Muhammadans	620
Eurasians	7
Europeans	3·5
Others, including "Not Stated"	0·5
Total ...	10,000

The Hindus have decreased by 1·75 per cent., due to famine; the Mussulmans increased by 3·56 per cent., owing to the numerous conversions in Malabar; Europeans decreased by 25·98 per cent., owing to temporary reduction of the garrison; Eurasians have decreased by 17·09 per cent., due chiefly to defective enumeration in Malabar.

Density of Population.

47. The area occupied by this population is 141,001 square miles, giving an average density of 221 per square mile.

Town and Village.

48. The number of towns and inhabited villages was 52,648.

Number per House.

49. The number of occupied houses was 5,711,531, which gives an average population to a house of 5·5.

Decrease of Population.

50. The present Census shows an aggregate decrease in the population on the same area since 1871 of 462,897. There were 471,412 fewer males and 8,515 more females. Previous enumerations and such estimate as is possible show that ordinarily the population of Madras is slowly progressive in number. The normal rate of increase is calculated to be 7·95 per mille per annum, at which rate the population would double itself in 87½ years. There is, however, some indication that from 1856 to 1876 the rate of increase was higher than this. The check to this progress observed in the recent Census is clearly attributable to the famine of 1876–78. In the districts most severely affected by that visitation the decrease of population has been 1,751,327 or 12·8 per cent. In the districts not affected, or but slightly affected, by famine there has been an increase of 1,288,430 or 7·19 per cent.

Decrease of occupied houses.

51. The variations in the number of occupied houses in these two sets of districts have been in the same direction as those of the population.

Effects of Famine.

52. The interval between the two Censuses was 9¼ years, in which interval the population would, under ordinary circumstances, have increased by 7·6 per cent. (*i.e.*) it would have reached 33¾ millions, so that the loss by famine to the population of 1881 may be taken at 2¾ millions, and allowing for the defects in the 1871 Census, about three-fourths of a million might be added to this loss. In the six districts least affected by famine the population has increased slightly in excess of the normal rate.

Age.

53. The Age returns show—more, perhaps, than any other—the dire effects of famine, and they specially indicate where those effects were most marked. They show that it was on the very young and the very old—on the weaker parts of the population—that the famine mortality fell most severely, and they show that famine reduced the population as much negatively as positively—as much by preventing birth as by causing death. The principal gap in the population is in the children of from 1 to 3 years of age. The children who were born in 1878 and 1879—most of whom were begot in 1877 and 1878—are appallingly few. These are short of 700,000 as compared with 1871. In the juvenile ages, that is up to 20, there are 1,947,950 * or 12·04 per cent. fewer than 1871. In the ages over 70 there are 331,943 * or 38·5 per cent. fewer than 1871. In the intermediate or adult ages there are 1,360,945 * or 9·86 per cent. more than 1871. In every thousand of the population 264 were under 10, 212 between 10 and 20, 313 between 20 and 40, 157 between 40 and 60, and 54, 60 and upwards. The following figures show how these proportions were distributed in 1871, 1881, and in the Life Table;—

Age Periods.	1871.	1881.	Life Table.
0—10	301	264	248
10—20	224	212	208
20—40	293	313	323
40—60	133	157	176
60 and upwards ...	49	54	45

* These figures have been taken from the Graduated Age Tables published in the Appendix.

54. Of the population 14,175,066* or 45 per cent. are unmarried, 13,055,114* or 42 per cent. are married, 3,940,451 * or 13 per cent. widowed. The following are proportions for the two sexes :—

Civil Condition.

	Males.	Females.
Single	55	37
Married	41	42
Widowed	4	21

The total number of widows is about six times that of widowers, and this proportion is common to the several religions. There are 81,043 Hindu widows under the age of 20.

Caste.

55. The Hindu population is returned under 257 sub-heads of caste, which are grouped under 18 major heads as follows :—

Nos.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.
1	Vellálars (Cultivators)	7,767,463
2	Pariahs (Laborers)	4,439,253
3	Vanniyan (Laborers)	3,751,093
4	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	1,621,111
5	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	1,580,000
6	Bráhmans (Priests)	1,122,070
7	Kaikalar (Weavers)	979,062
8	Shembadavan (Fishermen)	873,448
9	Kammálars (Artizans)	849,901
10	Shetties (Traders)	640,047
11	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	625,455
12	Vannán (Washermen)	528,535
13	Ambattan (Barbers)	348,390
14	Kushavan (Potters)	263,975
15	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	193,550
16	Kanakkan (Writers)	102,472
17	Others	2,780,301
18	Not Stated	31,540
	Total ...	28,497,666

There were in all 19,044 different caste names returned.

Language.

56. Seventy-three languages find place in the schedules, of which 48 are Asiatic and 25 non-Asiatic. Those principally spoken are the Dravidian (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese, and Tulu), Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí. 28,853,267 or 92·56 per cent. speak Dravidian languages. Of the Aryan family Uriya, Hindustani, and Maráthí are spoken by 1,128,495, 696,103, and 230,006, or, 3·62 per cent., 2·23 per cent., and 0·74 per cent. respectively. The following are proportions per mille :—

Dravidian ...	Tamil	397·4	925·6
	Telugu	388·3	
	Malayalam	76·0	
	Canarese	41·7	
	Tulu	13·7	
	Other languages and dialects	8·5	
Indic ...	Uriya	36·2	68·3
	Hindustani	22·3	
	Maráthí	7·4	
	Other languages and dialects	2·4	
Kolarian			4·7
English			1·1
Other tongues including "Not Recognizable"			0·3
		Total ...	1000

Birth-place.

57. 95·6 per cent. of the people were living in the districts in which they were born. There were 229,406 (or 0·74 per cent.) immigrants from parts of India outside the Presidency and 13,929

* These figures include the "Not Stated" population distributed proportionately.

(or 0·04 per cent.) from places beyond India. Of Madras people in other parts of India and in Ceylon there were 637,996. The result of the Birth-place Return shows the Madras people to be a very "stay-at-home" people.

Occupation.

58. There were 459 heads of "Occupations of the people." These are grouped in eighteen Orders and again more broadly under six main Classes, viz. :—

I. Professional.	IV. Agricultural.
II. Domestic.	V. Industrial.
III. Commercial.	VI. Indefinite and Non-productive.

The last Class includes the great proportion of females and juveniles, and 46 per cent. of the total population is shown under this head as of "No Occupation." Of the remainder, which represents the workers, male and female—

65·2 per cent. are Agricultural.
20·1 „ are Industrial.
8·0 „ are Labourers.
1·4 „ is Learned Professions.

Under the heads Government Service (Civil and Military) "Commerce" and "Domestic," there is altogether only 5·3 per cent. of the total working population. Three per cent. of the agricultural population have returned themselves as following other occupations in addition to that of agriculture.

Education.

59. Of the 31 millions nearly 2¼ millions were more or less educated or under instruction, 133 out of every 1,000 males and 8 out of every 1,000 females. This return shows a very marked spread of education during the last ten years as the following figures show :—

—	1871.		1881.		Increase.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under Instruction and Instructed.	* 1,513,505	* 36,502	* 2,054,491	* 133,612	540,986	97,110

The increase in females is about 266·04 per cent. or about 2⅔rds of the educated female population in 1871. There is reason to believe that both these figures are under-stated, and that roughly 2,300,000 would be nearer the true number of persons more or less instructed.

Afflicted.

60. Exclusive of the Agency Tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, there were 10,098 lunatics or 1 in 2,993 of the population, 49,497 blind or 1 in every 611, 16,699 deaf-mutes or 1 in 1,810, and 14,175 lepers or 1 in 2,132. There is a curious decrease in these numbers as compared with 1871, and it is clear that the mortality among the infirm of mind was disproportionately high in the Famine. 47·52 per cent. of the imbeciles and insanes in the Famine districts have disappeared.

Cost of Census.

61. In compiling and tabulating the facts contained in six millions of separate schedules, in abstracting and compiling the sixteen facts concerning each one of thirty-one millions of people, in grouping the abstracted information for villages, táluqs and districts, in placing in juxtaposition different sets of the facts for the several groups, and, finally, in producing statements fully illustrating the results, there is an immeasurable margin for error. All that can be done to contend with this is to use checks and tests upon the working and the workers. The degree of check possible is difficult to measure, but it may best be measured by time and money, and the best we may look to is the mean which gives as high a degree of accuracy as possible within a reasonable time and a reasonable cost. What is a reasonable time and what a reasonable cost are open questions. To statists no expenditure that in any way

* These are exclusive of the Agency Tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, and the táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Gódávari District. For the Madras City sex particulars of the 1871 population are not available, and it has therefore been distributed in the proportion of the Educated males to Educated females in the 1881 Census.

secures increased accuracy would seem thrown away. But practically the matter is not for statists to decide, but for those who have to pay. In the present case there has been unusual delay and expense; but there has also been unusual accuracy of compilation. Whether the degree of the latter represents full value for the former is a question that must be answered variously according to various points of view.

62. Whatever may have been the cost and delay incurred in the compilation of these returns, there can be little doubt as to the relatively high degree of accuracy attained by Mr. Stokes' laborious method. How completely he entered into the work in all its smallest and most mechanical details is apparent from his interesting and modest account of the Central Office work (Volume III, pages 107–134).

Detail of Expenditure.

63. Up to date (1st March) the expenditure has been about Rs. 4,50,000. The remaining expenditure will be about Rs. 50,000 including printing charges; a total of Rs. 5,00,000. So that the Census may be said to have cost 3 pies per head of the population. The details, as compared with the expenditure in 1871, are given below:—

—	1871.	1881.
	RS.	RS.
1. District charges	34,420	38,118
2. Moiety of cost of Census in Municipalities		
3. Abstracting	1,10,912	2,51,296
4. Tabulation		1,17,508
5. Printing	48,449	48,800
6. Contingencies	11,743	44,278
Total ...	2,05,524	5,00,000

Expenditure in Districts.

64. The following table shows the expenses according to districts:—

Table No. 1, *showing the Expenditure incurred in the Districts and in the Presidency Town on account of the Census of* 1881 *compared with that of* 1871.

District.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83 up to November 1882.	Total.	Expenditure for 1871 Census.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjám	320 3 1	2,028 10 7	14 0 0	2,362 13 8	1,574 3 7
Vizagapatam	213 7 5	2,013 5 9	45 13 4	2,272 10 6	1,465 7 6
Gódávari	356 0 8	447 5 0	239 10 6	1,043 0 2	674 15 1
Kistna	450 7 1	182 13 5	55 4 2	688 8 8	702 2 7
Nellore	269 11 3	484 15 4	142 6 5	897 1 0	366 13 0
Cuddapah	449 4 0	426 6 9	100 7 6	976 2 3	918 2 10
Kurnool	354 11 5	444 0 3	302 2 2	1,100 13 10	729 1 3
Bellary	907 6 6	151 3 5	340 3 9	1,398 13 8	637 15 1
Chingleput	408 11 5	1,407 2 6	608 8 9	2,424 6 8	891 3 10
North Arcot	1,328 4 4	339 0 0	75 0 0	1,742 4 4	448 7 5
South Arcot	361 8 8	449 14 6	152 0 0	963 7 2	624 12 0
Tanjore	689 9 5	458 5 1	891 1 11	2,039 0 5	963 13 7
Trichinopoly	322 13 2	457 1 5	53 1 4	832 15 7	387 13 9
Madura	936 0 9	179 5 6	.....	1,115 6 3	1,409 6 3
Tinnevelly	1,380 13 11	985 11 0	120 0 0	2,486 8 11	1,740 2 10
Salem	815 5 8	566 7 11	6 8 0	1,388 5 7	2,306 9 10
Coimbatore	1,189 15 4	527 13 9	227 1 5	1,944 14 6	1,742 2 4
Nílgiris	293 15 0	209 15 0	443 1 6	946 15 6	1,648 3 8
Malabar	1,268 15 10	913 1 8	.....	2,182 1 6	971 13 8
South Canara	305 3 8	924 14 1	.....	1,230 1 9	3,187 4 5
Madras City	.....	.....	* 6,419 11 7	6,419 11 7	* 11,029 0 0
Resident, Travancore ...	.....	1 5 10	.....	1 5 10	.....
Total ...	12,622 8 7	13,598 14 9	10,236 2 0	36,457 9 4	34,419 10 6
Presidency	38,603 6 10	2,44,642 2 4	1,21,450 1 5	4,04,695 10 7	1,22,654 15 6 † 48,449 6 1
Add charges to be incurred hereafter, including charges connected with the Press.	.....	.....	.....	58,846 12 1	.....
Grand Total ...	51,225 15 5	2,58,241 1 1	1,31,686 3 5	5,00,000 0 0	2,05,524 0 1

* This is the moiety of the cost in the Madras Municipality paid by Government.
† These were the printing charges incurred in 1871.

CHAPTER II.

AREA, VILLAGES, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

(FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. I).

65. Of the "Final Tables," No. I is a statement by districts of the area and population of the Presidency. It shows, for each district, the number of towns and villages, the number of houses, and the population in the towns and villages, separating males and females, and houses occupied from those unoccupied. It also gives the numbers of persons, towns, villages and houses per square mile and the number of persons per occupied house.

AREA.

Total Area.

66. The total area over which the Madras Census extended was 141,001 square miles. Of this, some 20,000 square miles represent the Agency Tracts of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam Maliahs and the Tract of Rampa in Gódávari, which have not been surveyed. 1,101 square miles belong to Pudukóta Territory.

District Area.

67. The figures of area are not part of the Census returns, as they have not been gathered from Census schedules, but were obtained direct from the Survey Office. There are several material variations from the figures of area for the several districts as compared with the figures (obtained from the same source) in the previous Census, and there is a total increase of area shown of 1,303 square miles. The following table shows these variations in detail:—

Table No. 2, showing the Area of the Madras Presidency as obtained from the Revenue Survey Office and as given in the Census Report of 1871.

District.	Area in square miles as given in Volume I (p iii of Appendix I) of 1871 Census Report.	Area in square miles as given by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey	Difference.	Remarks.
Ganjám	8,313	8,311	− 2	* It is not known how the figures in column 2 were obtained. The area obtained by scale from the Ordnance Sheet Maps is 17,380.
Vizagapatam *	18,344	17,380	− 964	† The táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapallo were transferred from the Central Provinces to this district (*vide* G.O., No. 104, of 23rd January 1874).
Gódávari †	6,224	7,345	+ 1,121	‡ Area given in column 2 included 1,101 square miles of Pudukóta Territory.
Kistna	8,036	8,471	+ 435	§ The three amshams of Nambalakód, Munnanád and Cheramkód were transferred from Malabar to Nílgiris (*vide* G.O., No. 601, of 8th March 1877).
Nellore	8,462	8,739	+ 277	‖ Includes 2 square miles, the area of the Cochin Táluq.
Cuddapah	8,367	8,745	+ 378	
Kurnool	7,358	7,788	+ 430	
Bellary	11,007	11,007	...	
Chingleput	2,753	2,842	+ 89	
North Arcot	7,139	7,256	+ 117	
South Arcot	4,873	4,873	...	
Tanjóre	3,654	3,654	...	
Trichinopoly	3,515	3,561	+ 46	
Madura ‡	9,502	8,401	− 1,101	
Tinnevelly	5,176	5,381	+ 205	
Salem	7,483	7,653	+ 170	
Coimbatore	7,432	7,842	+ 410	
Nílgiris §	749	957	+ 208	
Malabar §	6,002	‖ 5,765	− 237	
South Canara	3,902	3,902	...	
Madras City	27	27	...	
Total ...	138,318	139,900	+ 1,582	
Pudukóta Territory ...	1,380	1,101	− 279	
Grand Total ...	139,698	141,001	+ 1,303	

68. With one exception the total increase and, indeed, most of the variations are attributable to more exact survey, as wherever a full survey has been completed the areas so obtained have been substituted for those derived from the Ordnance Maps. In Gódávari District there has been a definite increase of area by the transfer of the táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle from the Central Provinces. The area of these táluqs is taken at 913 square miles.

Explanation of variation.

69. There has thus been an actual acquisition of territory of 913 square miles to one district, 2,765 square miles have been added and 1,274 square miles deducted by more accurate survey, and 1,101 square miles, erroneously entered in one district (Madura), have been omitted. The present figures, if not perfectly accurate, approach that point more nearly than those given for 1871.

VILLAGES.

70. The total number of towns and villages returned is 52,648. This, as is strictly proper to a Census statement, relates exclusively to inhabited towns and villages, and is therefore not identical with the number of villages returned in the Revenue accounts. In the latter the term "village" is often applied to what is merely a revenue unit of area. The following table shows the difference between the number of inhabited villages returned in the Census and the total number of villages borne on the Revenue accounts:—

Total number of Villages.

*Table No. 3, showing the Number of Inhabited Villages in the Madras Presidency (excluding Nílgiris * and Madras City, but including Pudukóta Territory) according to the Census of* 1881 *and as given in the Statistical Returns, No. III.*

District.	Number of Villages		Difference.
	As given in the Statistical Returns, No. III, referred to in para. 9 of Board's Instructions (*vide* Paper No. II in Part I, Appendix B).	As per Final Census Table No. I.	
Ganjám	7,555	6,895	— 660
Vizagapatam	9,993	8,762	— 1,231
Gódávari	2,516	2,249	— 267
Kistna	1,921	1,823	— 98
Nellore	1,891	1,688	— 203
Cuddapah	1,316	1,241	— 75
Kurnool	853	836	— 17
Bellary	2,556	2,084	— 472
Chingleput	2,079	2,003	— 76
North Arcot	5,465	3,967	— 1,498
South Arcot	3,109	2,850	— 259
Tanjore	3,943	3,551	— 392
Trichinopoly	1,648	1,485	— 163
Madura	5,423	3,971	— 1,452
Tinnevelly	1,621	1,497	— 124
Salem	4,643	3,972	— 671
Coimbatore	1,562	1,447	— 115
Malabar	430	437	+ 7
South Canara	1,285	1,282	— 3
Total ...	59,809	52,040	— 7,769
Pudukóta Territory	652	597	— 55
Total exclusive of Nílgiris and Madras City and including Pudukóta Territory	60,461	52,637	— 7,824

* The number of villages in the Nílgiris is given in the Census Returns as 10. There is no return of these in Statistical Returns, No. III.

Inhabited Villages.

71. As stated above, the number of inhabited villages at present returned is 52,648; that in Census of 1871 was 50,814. Allowing for the addition of territory in the Gódávari District, the increase is 1,573. But, as the following table shows, this must not be accepted as showing the actual progress.

Table No. 4, showing the Increase or Decrease in the Inhabited Villages in 1881 *as compared with those returned in* 1871, *exclusive of the Madras City and Pudukóta Territory.*

District.	Number of Villages inhabited.		Difference.	Remarks.
	1871.	1881.		
Ganjám	* 4,391	† 6,895	+ 2,504	* The number of Maliah Villages in Ganjám was not given in 1871. 2,706 are shown in 1881.
Vizagapatam	8,431	† 8,762	+ 331	† Include the villages in the Agency Tracts.
Gódávari	2,082	‡ 2,249	+ 167	‡ Includes the villages in the Rampa Tract (218) and in the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle Táluqs (261).
Kistna	1,978	1,823	— 155	
Nellore	2,132	1,688	— 444	
Cuddapah	1,209	1,241	+ 32	
Kurnool	782	836	+ 54	
Bellary	2,337	2,084	— 253	
Chingleput	2,362	2,003	— 359	
North Arcot	4,548	3,967	— 581	
South Arcot	2,878	2,850	— 28	
Tanjore	3,935	3,551	— 384	
Trichinopoly	1,503	1,485	— 18	
Madura	4,014	3,971	— 43	
Tinnevelly	1,536	1,497	— 39	
Salem	3,594	3,972	+ 378	
Coimbatore	1,342	1,447	+ 105	
Nílgiris	17	10	— 7	
Malabar	432	437	+ 5	
South Canara	1,288	1,282	— 6	
Total ...	50,791	52,050	+ 1,259	

Increase or Decrease of Inhabited Villages.

72. This shows a gain of 3,576 inhabited villages in 8 districts and a loss of 2,317 inhabited villages in 12 districts, a balance of +1,259. The gain, however, is illusory. The whole gain in Ganjám may be written off, as it represents (and not completely) the inhabited villages of the Hill Tracts not returned in 1871. Of these there were 2,706, so that Ganjám really gives a loss of 202 inhabited villages. Again, there should be deducted from Gódávari District 261 villages in Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle Táluqs, recently acquired. This would show a decrease in Gódávari of 94, and makes the loss for the whole Presidency 1,708 villages.

Explanation of fluctuation.

73. This loss is partly nominal and due to readjustment of village boundaries, clubbing of hamlets formerly treated as separate villages, &c., and partly real and due to the depopulating effects of famine. In the following districts, which were affected by famine, there is a decrease of 1,874:—

Kistna	155
Nellore	444
Bellary	253
Chingleput	359
North Arcot	581
Madura	43
Tinnevelly	39
Total ...	1,874

In the following districts, which were unaffected by famine, there is an increase of 336 inhabited villages:—

Vizagapatam	331
Malabar	5
Total	336

But there are the following anomalies. In four districts which were severely Famine-stricken there is an apparent increase of inhabited villages of 569—

In Cuddapah	32
„ Kurnool	54
„ Salem	378
„ Coimbatore	105
Total ...	569

and in Tanjore, which was unaffected by Famine, there is an apparent decrease of 384 inhabited villages, and in some other districts in which famine was not felt there is a small decrease.

Increase in Salem.

74. The Collector of Salem (Dr. Macleane) says: "The increase of 378 villages * * is due partly to the division of villages and the consequent constitution of hamlets into separate and independent villages at the settlement, and partly to a more correct classification of villages and hamlets in Mittas (proprietary estates) than at the last Census," and in all the districts many of the variations may be explained in the same way.

Decrease in Nellore.

75. The Collector of Nellore (Mr. Lee-Warner) explains that the Nellore decrease is only partly due to the desertion of certain villages since the Famine, and partly to recent clubbing of villages.

HOUSES.

Total occupied and unoccupied.

76. Excluding the táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Gódávari District, the total number of houses returned is 6,422,079, of which 717,521, or 11·17 per cent., were unoccupied. In 1871 there were 6,307,592 houses, of which 385,266, or 6·11 per cent., were unoccupied. There has been, therefore, an increase of 114,487 buildings erected for human habitation, but there are 217,768 fewer of such buildings inhabited. The increase of houses is less than 2 per cent.; the increase of unoccupied houses is more than 86 per cent.

Explanation of decrease.

77. This curious and mournful result is, of course, attributable in a great measure to the effects of Famine. In certain districts there are, no doubt, other disturbing causes. In Gódávari an increase of 10·23 per cent. in the population is accompanied by a *decrease* in occupied houses of 15·33 per cent. In explanation of this discrepancy the Collector says: "It is not improbable that the numbering of houses was carried on to some extent on the last occasion in a different manner from what it was in the Census of 1871." This no doubt was so, and an examination of the 1871 returns shows that the Gódávari house returns as given in the Report was taken from the táluq totals and not from the village returns. The latter give a much smaller number of houses, but they make no distinction between occupied and unoccupied houses, so that an exact comparison is now impracticable. The total number of houses is apparently stationary, and it is probable, having regard to the circumstances of the district, that the ratio of occupied houses has at least not diminished. For the whole Presidency also some proportion of error must be allowed for, owing to the more liberal definition of the word "house" employed on this occasion. That definition ran as follows:—"House" is "the dwelling-place of one or more families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way." This rule admitted as separate houses what formerly were regarded as only parts of one house, and would therefore have the tendency to increase the number of houses returned.

Result by Districts.

78. Allowing for the foregoing considerations, the general result remains, and its cause is sufficiently shown by the following table:—

Table No. 5, showing the Percentage of (1) *Increase or Decrease in Houses* (*occupied*) *in each District in* 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871 ; (2) *the Difference of Population in* 1881 *and* 1871.

District.	Houses (occupied).				Percentage of the Difference of Population in 1871 and 1881.	Remarks.
	1871.	1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Percentage.		
Non-Famine Districts.						
Ganjám	* 326,024	* 336,646	+ 10,622	+ 3·26	+ 15·10	* Include houses (occupied) in the Agency Tracts.
Vizagapatam	* 462,247	* 523,466	+ 61,219	+ 13·24	+ 15·09	† Exclusive of the occupied houses in Bhadráchalam and Rékapallo Táluqs (6,973).
Gódávari	369,373	† 312,760	− 56,613	− 15·33	+ 10·23	‡ 4,375 occupied houses in South-East Wynád, transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris, have been added to the former and deducted from the latter for the purposes of this statement.
Kistna	271,895	268,849	− 3,046	− 1·12	+ 6·62	
Chingleput	134,058	142,182	+ 8,124	+ 6·06	+ 4·60	
South Arcot	225,782	243,773	+ 17,991	+ 7·97	+ 3·36	
Tanjore	357,788	374,532	+ 16,744	+ 4·68	+ 7·94	
Trichinopoly	206,007	201,180	− 4,827	− 2·34	+ 1·22	
Tinnevelly	368,348	366,597	− 1,751	− 0·47	+ 0·34	
Nílgiris	13,922	‡ 13,469	− 453	− 3·25	+ 32·51	
Malabar	378,228	‡ 409,343	+ 31,115	+ 8·23	+ 5·71	
South Canara	160,395	171,432	+ 11,037	+ 6·88	+ 4·48	
Madras City	51,741	48,286	− 3,455	− 6·68	+ 2·09	
Total, Non-Famine Districts ...	3,325,808	3,412,515	+ 86,707	+ 2·61	+ 7·19	
Famine Districts.						
Nellore	253,666	233,059	− 20,607	− 8·12	− 11·37	
Cuddapah	324,401	247,186	− 77,215	− 23·80	− 17·03	
Kurnool	194,773	149,194	− 45,579	− 23·40	− 26·09	
Bellary	316,693	263,418	− 53,275	− 16·82	− 19·86	
North Arcot	314,100	279,328	− 34,772	− 11·07	− 9·80	
Madura	427,825	395,096	− 32,729	− 7·65	− 4·32	
Salem	356,065	311,393	− 44,672	− 12·55	− 18·68	
Coimbatore	344,663	354,920	+ 10,257	+ 2·98	− 5·99	
Total, Famine Districts ...	2,532,186	2,233,594	− 298,592	− 11·79	− 12·99	
Pudukóta Territory ...	64,332	58,449	− 5,883	− 9·14	− 4·60	
Total Famine Districts including Pudukóta Territory	2,596,518	2,292,043	− 304,475	− 11·73	− 12·80	
Grand Total ...	5,922,326	5,704,558	− 217,768	− 3·68	− 1·46	

Occupied house in Famine and Non-Famine.

79. In the Non-Famine Districts there has been an increase of 86,707 occupied houses, or about 2⅔ per cent., the population having also increased 7 per cent. In the Famine Districts and in the Pudukóta Territory the occupied houses have fallen by 304,475, or about 12 per cent., while the population has fallen by 13 per cent. Assuming, therefore, that the contrasted results for population in these two sets of districts are due to the effect of Famine, it is reasonable to infer that the effect upon the house census is due to the same cause. To compare the extremes :—in Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, and Salem, the worst Famine districts, the loss in population was 19·83 per cent., in inhabited houses 18·52 per cent. In the six districts most remote from Famine influence the increase in population was 10·03 per cent., in inhabited houses 3·61 per cent.

POPULATION.

Total result.

80. The population of the Presidency (including the Native State of Pudukóta) is returned at 31,170,631.

Urban and rural population.

81. 3,027,058, or 10 per cent., is the town population; 28,143,573, or 90 per cent., is the rural population. The proportion of so-called urban population is highest in Tinnevelly (20·1 per cent.), where many large agricultural villages have been returned as towns. The proportion is lowest in South Canara (4·1 per cent.), and in Kurnool (5·1).

82. Of the total population, 15,421,043 are males, 15,749,588 are females. The number of females throughout is to that of males in the proportion of 505 to 495. In towns there are 512 females to 488 males and in the villages 504·6 to 495·4. The higher proportion shown for females in towns is probably due almost exclusively to the stricter and better supervised enumeration. In individual towns it is partly to be accounted for by special conditions, *e.g.*, Vellore, where the wives and families of Native regiments on foreign service are cantoned. Here the proportion rises to 530·4 females to 469·6 males. In some coast towns, where many of the male population are afloat, the proportion is high. In all countries, it is believed, there is a slight tendency to excess of females in the larger towns, but the excess here noted is chiefly due to better Census work.

Proportion of Sexes.

83. The total area as given above is 141,001 square miles and the total population 31,170,631. This gives on the whole area 221 persons to the square mile. In 1871 the density was given at 226·2 per square mile. The following shows the proportions for other provinces of India :—

Density of the Population.

Density in other Indian Provinces.

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons per Square Mile in Madras, in other Provinces of India, and in European Countries.

Provinces.	Persons.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	416
Bengal	371·41
Madras	221·
Panjáb	158·
Berar	150·9
Bombay	132·8*
Coorg	112·63
Assam	105·34
Central Provinces	101·9
Burma	42·84

Density in European Countries.

84. The average density in—

England and Wales (1881) was	445
Ireland (1881)	169
Scotland (1881)	121
Belgium (1879)	486
France (1876)	183
Russia in Europe (1870 to 1873)	34
Greece (1879)	84
Germany (1880)	213
Netherlands	320
Italy	248

Madras, therefore, standing third of the Indian provinces, has a greater density than any European country, except Belgium, England and Wales, Holland and Italy.

85. Excluding Madras Town and the Hill Tracts or Agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, and Rampa in Gódávari, the average density is 246 per square mile. In the ordinary settled districts the proportion varies from 583 per square mile in Tanjore and 515 in Vizagapatam to 91 in Kurnool. In 1871 the variation was much slighter, being from 540 in Tanjore to 130 in Kurnool. The density in the Nílgiris has gone up from 66 to 95 owing, in part, to the accession of 240 square miles of South-East Wynád from Malabar.

Extremes of Density.

86. In the táluqs of Kumbakónam, Máyavaram, Negapatam, Nannilam and Shiyáli in Tanjore District, on an area of 1,323 square miles there is a population of 1,160,827, or 877 per square mile. This is in the heart of the Kávéri irrigation delta, and is the richest (*as well as the most populous*) tract in the Presidency.

Tanjore.

87. In Vizagapatam the táluqs of Pálkonda, Párvatípúr, Sátúr, and Srungavarapukóta contain on an area of 422 square miles, a population of 518,722 or 1,229 per square mile.

Vizagapatam.

88. The táluq of Ponáni in Malabar has an area of 390 square miles, a density of 1,007 persons to the square mile.

Malabar.

* Or excluding Sind and Bombay Island, 174·1.

Density to culturable area.

89. One interesting view of the population in this aspect is suggested by Mr. Kitt's report on the Census of the Berars. This is the relation of population to the cultivated and culturable area. Omitting Madras City, the Agency Tracts and the Native States, there are 709 persons per square mile of cultivated land and 388 per square mile of culturable (that is, cultivated and not yet cultivated). In Tanjore the figures are 1,085 and 770.

Proximity of the People.

90. This is the term used in Census phraseology to express "not the population on a unit of area, which is the density," but the area which may be assigned to each unit of the population. There was in Madras in 1881 an area of 2·9 acres to each person; and in England in 1871 an area of 1·64 acres to each person. And in Madras there was nine-tenths of an acre actually cultivated for each person living, besides seven-tenths of an acre for each person, which was capable of cultivation, but was not at that time cultivated. That is, there were twenty-two million acres (or 0·7 per head) which either had not yet been brought under the plough, or had been left fallow.

Persons per occupied houses.

91. For the whole Presidency the average number of inhabitants to an occupied house is 5·5; in towns 5·8, in villages 5·4. This average varies in the several districts from 7·4 in South Arcot to 4·5 in Cuddapah. In Madras City it is 8·4. In 1871 the general average per house was shown as 5·01, but this was calculated on all houses. The true proportion per inhabited house was 5·33. The increase per house in 1881 is probably only apparent. It may be fully accounted for by the fuller returns of females. "More women returned" does not suggest a larger number of houses, but a larger number of occupants in houses already inhabited. The averages per house in other Indian provinces and in the United Kingdom are given below :—

	Average per occupied house.		Average per occupied house.
Coorg	7·97	Berar	5·74
Panjáb	6·73	Assam	5·57
North-West Provinces and Oudh	6·4	British Burma	5·5
Bengal	6·3	Madras	5·5
Bombay	5·82	Central Provinces	4·26
		England and Wales (1881).	5·3

FLOATING POPULATION.

92. The so-called floating population, *i.e.*, those who did not sleep in any house on the night of the 17th February, or were not found in any house on the morning of the 18th, amounted to 618,728, or nearly 2 per cent. on the whole population. As has been suggested above (page) this large proportion is an evidence of the increased care with which the work was done, and testifies to the excellence of the rules laid down. The return of floating population in 1871 was only 125,880, a difference of nearly half a million. Whether so large a section of the population was left out of the Census of 1871 it is impossible now to say. If it was so, the aspect of the present returns would be even more gloomy than they appear at present; but there can be no doubt that the enumeration in this, as in other respects, was more complete than on the last occasion, and that in this item a large number were left uncounted in 1871.

93. The returns in 1871 were discredited by Dr. Cornish (page 81 of his Report), and no real system or classification was laid down for securing a full return. The whole floating population was left to chance under the title of "Houseless population," a nomenclature which, if adhered to this time, would have included the Governor of the Presidency and his Staff, who were censused on the Buckingham Canal.

94. The floating population consists of—

1. Passengers by canal (which included the Malabar boat population).
2. Sea-going population.
3. Passengers by rail.
4. Road travellers.
5. Soldiers on the march.
6. Houseless poor.

Special precautions, as detailed in Volume III (page 97), were taken to include all these faithfully in the Census, and with a large measure of success.

Census of Road Travellers and Houseless Poor.

95. The first three items gave the following figures: Canal 19,447, Sea-going 6,478, Rail 549. Of "Soldiers on the march" there were 130. Road travellers and houseless poor are returned from the several districts as follows:—

Table No. 7, showing the Road Travellers and Houseless Poor in each District on the night of the 17th February 1881.

District.	Road Travellers and Houseless Poor.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	20,590	17,137	3,453
Vizagapatam	35,892	28,249	7,643
Gódávari	52,395	38,214	14,181
Kistna	51,858	36,494	15,364
Nellore	29,924	19,995	9,929
Cuddapah	29,380	20,120	9,260
Kurnool	23,988	15,544	8,444
Bollary	38,033	27,369	10,664
Chingleput	19,508	13,652	5,856
North Arcot	31,896	21,958	9,938
South Arcot	29,605	19,651	9,954
Tanjore	27,506	19,662	7,844
Trichinopoly	17,396	11,663	5,733
Madura	36,463	25,714	10,749
Tinnevelly	42,112	29,136	12,976
Salem	29,486	19,865	9,621
Coimbatore	30,541	21,345	9,196
Nilgiris	1,643	1,288	355
Malabar	25,001	19,778	5,223
South Canara	11,378	9,320	2,058
Madras	5,557	4,260	1,297
Total ...	590,152	420,414	169,738
Pudukóta Territory	1,972	1,429	543
Total including Pudukóta Territory ...	592,124	421,843	170,281
Agency Tracts specially Censused. Ganjám ...	...	...	...
Agency Tracts specially Censused. Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...
Agency Tracts specially Censused. Gódávari ...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	592,124	421,843	170,281

Census of Troops on the march.

96. The Military Census under the head of floating population gave the following results:—

	Males.
Hindus	85
Muhammadans	33
Christians	12
Total ...	130

These were encamped at Koraput in the Jeypore Zemindári on the night of the final census.

The Jail Census.

97. There were 10,053 prisoners—9,548 males and 505 females—on the night of the 17th February 1881, as detailed below:—

Table No. 8, showing the Convict Population in each District of the Madras Presidency.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám	143	...	143
Vizagapatam	353	82	435
Gódávari	1,153	...	1,153
Kistna	221	10	231
Nellore	328	17	345
Cuddapah	170	8	178
Kurnool	76	2	78
Bellary	556	27	583
Chinglepnt	149	9	158
North Arcot	833	68	901
South Arcot	7	...	7
Tanjore	252	12	264
Trichinopoly	1,127	103	1,230
Madura	609	9	618
Tinnevelly	227	18	245
Salem	671	23	694
Coimbatore	1,176	49	1,225
Nílgiris	67	2	69
Malabar	563	11	574
South Canara	175	13	188
Madras City	627	42	669
Total ...	9,483	505	9,988
Pudukóta Territory	65	...	65
Grand Total ...	9,548	505	10,053

CHAPTER III.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. II.

Actual decrease.

98. In February 1881 the total population (including that of the State of Pudukóta, but excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Gódávari District) was 31,134,975; in November 1871 it was 31,597,872, showing a decrease in $9\frac{1}{4}$ years of 462,897 or 1·46 per cent.

Its significance and cause of decrease.

99. This fact is the most significant in this Report, and is the key-note of half the inferences deducible from all these returns. It is the stamp of the Famine, and it marks the record on every page. The result of the Census in this respect, although abnormal in a country which is not over-populated and which possesses more than twenty-two million acres of culturable but uncultivated land, was not unexpected. Making allowance for a Census fuller and more accurate than that which preceded it, the population is slightly above what was anticipated from the partial Census made in 1878 for the purpose of the Famine Report. The decrease is beyond dispute due to the Famine of 1876–1878.

Omissions in 1871 Census.

100. Above, at page 4, reference is made to the points to be kept in view in comparing the results of the present Census with those of 1871. There is good ground to believe that the return of females throughout the Presidency, and notably in the northern districts, has been much fuller on this occasion, and that nearly half a million females were left out of the last Census. In all the three northernmost districts there were more males than females returned in 1871, and in the Hill Tracts the former out-numbered the latter by 24 per cent. This time there are altogether more females in the three districts, and even in the Hill Tracts the males exceed the females by only 7 per cent. The total increase (on the same area, as in 1871) in these three districts, including the Hill Tracts, has been nearly 14 per cent. The present returns also suggest that in the Hill Tracts the men were understated in 1871. Mr. Stokes in one calculation makes the omission of females to be little more than one hundred thousand, but as the figures for the three northern districts alone show an omission of more than this number, the figures arrived at roughly on page 4 are adhered to.

Estimated decrease allowing for 1871 omission.

101. Assuming (page 4) that 488,800 females and 359,779 male floating population were omitted from the Census of 1871, and deducting from the figures for 1881 some 35,000 inhabitants of new territory annexed to Gódávari in 1874, we should have the whole falling off of the population at 1,310,000 or $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions.

Reasons for believing the population is ordinarily a progressive one.

102. Dr. Cornish in his report printed in Appendix B to the "Review of the Madras Famine, 1876–1878," contends that the population of the Madras Presidency is ordinarily a progressive one. The following extract from his singularly able paper gives the grounds on which he bases this not unreasonable proposition:—

"It is quite clear (from the quinquennial census) that in the space of 20 years our population grew from 23 to $31\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or in the ratio of 35·8 per cent.

"Now the addition of one and a-half per cent. annual increment for a period of 20 years would only give 30 per cent. increment from 1851 to 1871, but we see that, after allowing for uncounted population in 1851, the actual increment in 20 years was in excess of one and a-half per cent., being in fact 35·8 per cent. against 30 per cent.

"But besides the known growth of population in the 20 years from 1851 to 1871, there is the collateral testimony afforded by the public revenue of steady increase in prosperity during the same period.

"The following abstract shows the growth of revenue:—

	RS.
1856-57	4,88,00,934
1861-62	6,13,72,399
1866-67	6,52,66,085
1871-72	7,12,55,819

"From 1856-57 to 1871-72 the land revenue of the country had increased from 375 lakhs of rupees to 443 lakhs, or in the proportion of 18 per cent. in 15 years. This great fact does not bear out the view entertained by the Honorable Sir Michael Kennedy that the limits of cultivation had been reached in 1871. The abkári revenue rose in the same period from 23 lakhs to 57 lakhs; the customs revenue from 15 to 31 lakhs; salt from 54 lakhs to 130 lakhs; stamps from 7 lakhs to 39 lakhs. The remarkable thing in regard to the revenue of the country during this period was that it increased faster than population. We have already seen that the population increased 35·8 per cent. in 20 years, but here we have an instance of the gross revenues of the country increasing 58 per cent. in 15 years, a rate of progress hardly surpassed by any country in the world.

"If this unexampled tide of prosperity reached its acme about the year 1871, and from that time population and revenue, without obvious cause, has ceased to grow, the fact would be unique in the history of nations. I have not by me the materials for a review of the progress of the public revenue since 1871, but the facts are at the disposal of Government in the annual reports of the Board of Revenue, and I venture to affirm that they afford no support to the theory that the Madras Presidency was stationary or retrograding in prosperity and population before the great calamity of the famine fell on the people. In addition to the public revenue, it must be noted that of recent years about 35 lakhs are raised annually for municipal and local expenditure."

Normal rate of increase.

103. Dr. Cornish roughly estimates the normal annual rate of increase as 1·5 per cent., and, on the basis of this and the partial Census taken in 1878, takes the loss by famine to have been 3¼ millions. His figures do not profess to be anything more than a rough estimate. One and a-half per cent. would be a dangerously high figure to assume. It would, in the twenty years referred to, have given an increase of 34·69 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. as stated in the above quotation. Besides, the increase at each succeeding Census was no doubt due in part to improving enumeration. Dr. Cornish points this out in one particular at page 11 of his Report on the Census of 1871. Mr. Stokes, proceeding by a more exact method, also based upon the quinquennial Censuses carried out since 1851-52, finds the normal annual rate of increase at 7·95 per mille or 0·795 per cent., *i.e.*, about half the rate assumed by Dr. Cornish. Mr. Stokes has been careful not to over-estimate, and it is probable that if he has erred at all it has been in the opposite direction. An examination of the Age returns suggests that the rate of progress between 1856–1876 was a good deal higher than 0·795 per cent. But taking Mr. Stokes' figures as correct, we find that the population of 1871, as actually censused, would ordinarily have increased in 9¼ years from 31,597,872 to 33,999,562, and instead of this figure it is returned at 31,170,631, giving a loss of 2,828,931, or 8⅓ per cent., due to Famine.

Estimated loss allowing for normal increase.

104. To show the estimated decrease even more approximately, we should allow, on the one hand, for the estimated deficiency in the return of females and of floating population in 1871, and for the population of new territory, and, on the other hand, for the estimated loss by balance of emigration and immigration. The figures, as shown below, give an estimated loss in 1881 of 3,551,414, or 10·17 per cent., on the population of 1881 *as it would have been but for the Famine*—

Population censused in 1871	31,597,872	
Add females uncounted	488,800	
Floating population (males) uncounted	359,779	
Corrected population in 1871	32,446,451	
Estimated increment at 0·795 per cent. for 9¼ years ...	2,466,181	
Estimated population in 1881		34,912,632
Population censused in 1881	31,170,631	
Deduct population of new territory	35,656	
	31,134,975	
Add balance of Emigration and Immigration ...	226,243	
Corrected population for 1881		31,361,218
Difference		3,551,414

105. This, then, is probably the nearest we can get to the loss inflicted by the 1876–1878 Famine—3¼ millions of people missing in 1881. The figures as they stand

are terrible enough, but when it is remembered that the loss occurs almost wholly in a portion of the Presidency—in a group of districts whose people should now have numbered 14½ millions and actually number under 12 millions—the total deficit is even more significant. It means that Famine, whether by deaths from sheer starvation or from starvation-induced disease, by lost fertility, or by enforced migration, has reduced the present population of the Famine Zone by nearly 18 per cent.

Reasons for believing that progress continued up to 1876.

106. Dr. Cornish goes on to say:—

"The question, of course, arises whether there were any adverse circumstances affecting the population in the years from 1871 to 1876 to interfere with the continuous growth of population. So far as I have had the means of judging (and the public health of each district during the years in question was under my immediate observation) there has been no special circumstance to prevent a normal growth of population. If the public accounts for these years be examined, it will be found that there was no decrease in land revenue, in salt, in excise, customs, or other branches of income dependent on the prosperity and numbers of the people. During the years 1872-1874 the whole Presidency was singularly free of epidemic cholera. The seasons were remarkable for plentiful and timely rains, and food was everywhere abundant and cheap, until after the partial failure of the monsoons in 1875. It was only towards the end of 1876, when the food scarcity had already begun to press on the poorer classes, that the mortality of the people, according to the village returns, became excessive."

We have now the figures up to 1876 wherewith to continue Dr. Cornish's argument, and it appears that the land revenue, which had reached 443 lakhs in 1871-72, averaged 457 lakhs in the four years that intervened before the Famine, and in 1874-75 it reached 463 lakhs. The total revenue, from 712 lakhs had averaged 731 lakhs in the four years, and in 1874-75 had reached 738 lakhs. This shows progress in the same direction continued and accelerated, and so far as the increased revenue may be taken to indicate increased prosperity, we may assume that the prosperity observed previous to 1871 continued unabated until 1876; and if, as may be safely alleged, increasing prosperity is never accompanied by a decreasing birth-rate, we may believe that at least the conditions observed in 1871 were not disturbed till 1876, and that at the beginning of the latter year the population was still progressive.

Estimated population in 1876.

107. From the Age Tables it seems clear that in 1871 there was an abnormally high birth-rate, and that this continued down to 1876. There is little doubt that at this period the population was increasing a good deal faster than at the normal rate. But assuming the normal rate—accepting the defective return of 1871 and deducting the estimated loss by emigration—the population in 1876 would have reached 32,761,093, or 1,626,118 more than it is found to be in 1881.

108. In 1881, therefore, there is a loss of 1·46 per cent. on the actuals of 1871, of 5 per cent. on the estimate of 1876, and of 10·17 per cent. on what there ought to have been in 1881 even if the population had *not* been increasing at an abnormal rate.

Check to progress not confined to Famine Zone.

109. Below, in examining the Age Tables, we find very distinctly that the scarcity affected the population, not only by a heavy mortality but by checking birth; and we find clear signs that in 1881 the enfeebled population was recovering itself and that the birth-rate was gradually rising towards its former figure. The abnormal loss of population on *what it was*—that is to say, the effects of Famine mortality—may be taken to have been confined to the Famine districts. The loss in population, on what it *ought to have been*, is not confined to the Famine Zone. Throughout the Presidency the Famine told on supply and on prices. In some so-called Non-Famine districts the Famine pressure was severe. In parts of these districts there were failure of monsoons and of crops, relief-works and Famine-camps; in others there was severe distress. In all there were high prices and scarcity. These conditions, therefore, would affect, and did affect, the population. They did not perhaps (except to a small degree) lead to an abnormal mortality in those districts, but they put an effective check on rapid reproduction. It may safely be accepted that when food is scarce there are fewer births; whether this is exclusively the result of prudence,

and whether that prudence is deliberate or instinctive, it is not here necessary to enquire. It remains stamped on the Age Tables that in 1876–1878 very much fewer children were begotten throughout the Presidency than in previous or subsequent years, and that this is true of the so-called Non-Famine districts, although to an obviously slighter extent than of the Famine districts. The result is that, although the Non-Famine districts show an increased population, they do not show such an increase as, allowing for improved enumeration, they would have shown had there been no Famine in 1876–1878.

Comparison of Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

110. In the following table the so-called Famine and Non-Famine districts are separately grouped, the population of the two Censuses are compared with one another, and the actuals of 1881 are compared with what, according to Mr. Stokes' rate, the population of 1881 ought to have been :—

Table No. 9, comparing for "Famine" and "Non-Famine" Districts the actuals of 1871 *and* 1881 *and the Population of* 1881 *as it is estimated it would have been but for the Famine.*

District.	Population as per Census of 1871.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Estimated Population of 1881 at the normal rate of increase, viz., 7·95 per mille per annum, after allowing for loss by balance of emigration and immigration.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 as compared with column 2.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 as compared with column 4.	Percentages of Increase and Decrease. Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 4
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non-Famine Districts.							
1. Ganjám	* 1,520,088	* 1,749,604	1,635,627	+ 229,516	+ 113,977	+ 15·10	+ 6·97
2. Vizagapatam	* 2,159,199	* 2,485,141	2,323,315	+ 325,942	+ 161,826	+ 15·09	+ 6·97
3. Gódávari	1,592,939	† 1,755,856	1,714,015	+ 162,917	+ 41,841	+ 10·23	+ 2·44
4. Kistna	1,452,374	1,548,480	1,562,766	+ 96,106	− 14,286	+ 6·62	− 0·91
5. Chingleput	938,184	981,381	1,009,494	+ 43,197	− 28,113	+ 4·60	− 2·78
6. South Arcot	1,755,817	1,814,738	1,889,273	+ 58,921	− 74,535	+ 3·36	− 3·94
7. Tanjore	1,973,731	2,130,383	2,100,207	+ 156,652	+ 30,176	+ 7·94	+ 1·44
8. Trichinopoly	1,200,408	1,215,033	1,291,649	+ 14,625	− 76,616	+ 1·22	− 5·93
9. Tinnevelly	1,693,959	1,699,747	1,799,474	+ 5,788	− 99,727	+ 0·34	− 5·54
10. Nílgiris	49,501	‡ 65,594	53,264	+ 16,093	+ 12,330	+ 32·51	+ 23·15
11. Malabar	2,261,250	‡ 2,390,475	2,433,122	+ 129,225	− 42,647	+ 5·71	− 1·75
12. South Canará	918,362	959,514	988,165	+ 41,152	− 28,651	+ 4·48	− 2·90
13. Madras City	397,552	405,848	431,330	+ 8,296	− 25,482	+ 2·09	− 5·91
Total for Non-Famine Districts ...	17,913,364	19,201,794	19,231,701	+ 1,288,430	− 29,907	+ 7·19	− 0·16
Famine Districts.							
1. Nellore	1,376,811	1,220,236	1,481,460	− 156,575	− 261,224	− 11·37	− 17·63
2. Cuddapah	1,351,194	1,121,038	1,453,895	− 230,156	− 332,857	− 17·03	− 22·89
3. Kurnool	958,640	709,305	1,032,580	− 250,335	− 323,275	− 26·09	− 31·31
4. Bellary	1,668,006	1,336,696	1,794,787	− 331,310	− 458,091	− 19·86	− 25·52
5. North Arcot	2,015,278	1,817,814	2,168,455	− 197,464	− 350,641	− 9·80	− 16·17
6. Madura	2,266,615	2,168,680	2,255,876	− 97,935	− 87,196	− 4·32	− 3·86
7. Salem	1,966,995	1,599,595	2,116,502	− 367,400	− 516,907	− 18·68	− 24·42
8. Coimbatore	1,763,274	1,657,690	1,897,297	− 105,584	− 239,607	− 5·99	− 12·63
Total for Famine Districts ...	13,367,813	11,631,054	14,200,852	− 1,736,759	− 2,569,798	− 12·99	− 18·10
Pudukóta Territory	316,695	302,127	340,766	− 14,568	− 38,639	− 4·60	− 11·34
Total for Famine Districts including Pudukóta	13,684,508	11,933,181	14,541,618	− 1,751,327	− 2,608,437	− 12·80	− 17·94
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	31,134,975	33,773,319	− 462,897	− 2,638,344	− 1·46	− 7·81

This shows that in the Non-Famine districts the population has increased by 1,288,430 or 7·19 per cent., that is to say, within 29,907 or 0·16 per cent. of what

* Include Agency Tract population.

† Exclusive of the population of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle (35,656).

‡ The population, as per Census of 1881, of the South-East Wynád (25,440), transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris, has been deducted from Nílgiris and added to Malabar for the purposes of the table.

might have been expected at the normal rate of increase. In the Famine districts, including Pudukóta, the actual loss has been 1,751,327, or nearly 13 per cent. on the previous Census, and the population is 2,608,437, or nearly 18 per cent. below what it ought to have reached in 1881.

Justification of Mr. Stokes' normal rate.

111. It is probable that Mr. Stokes' familiarity with these figures would have enabled him to justify his calculations by many illustrations from the returns. This it might not be wise to attempt without that familiarity. But, among other inferences which may be drawn from the above table, none is more striking than the manner in which Mr. Stokes' normal rate of increase is supported by the figures.

Gain in Non-Famine Districts.

112. Taking the districts which, if not absolutely unaffected by Famine pressure, are at all events known to have been but slightly affected, Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Tanjore, Malabar and South Canara, and correcting the present returns for ascertained error, the following table shows how closely the actual increase approaches to the estimate on Mr. Stokes' method:—

Table No. 10, *showing the Percentage of Increase of Population in* 1881 *in six Non-Famine Districts as compared with* (1) *the Census of* 1871, *and* (2) *what it ought to be in* 1881.

District.	Population as per Census of 1871.	Population as per Census of 1881.	Estimated Population of 1881 at the normal rate of increase (7·95 per mille per annum) after allowing for loss by balance of emigration and immigration.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 compared with column 2.	Excess (+) or Deficit (−) in column 3 as compared with column 4.	Percentage of Increase.	
						Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganjám ...	* 1,520,088	* 1,749,604	1,635,627	+ 229,516	+ 113,977	+ 15·10	+ 6·97
Vizagapatam.	* 2,159,199	* 2,485,141	2,323,315	+ 325,942	+ 161,826	+ 15·09	+ 6·97
Gódávari ...	1,592,939	† 1,755,856	1,714,015	+ 162,917	+ 41,841	+ 10·23	+ 2·44
Tanjore ...	1,973,731	2,130,383	2,100,207	+ 156,652	+ 30,176	+ 7·94	+ 1·44
Malabar ...	2,261,250	‡ 2,390,475	2,433,122	+ 129,225	− 42,647	+ 5·71	− 1·75
South Canara.	918,362	959,514	988,165	+ 41,152	− 28,651	+ 4·48	− 2·90
Total ...	10,425,569	11,470,973	11,194,451	+ 1,045,404	+ 276,522	+ 10·03	+ 2·47

Movement in most prosperous districts.

113. The total variation between the population of these districts as it is and as Mr. Stokes says it ought to be is only 2·47 per cent. after $9\frac{1}{4}$ years, or 0·264 per annum. But even this is more than accounted for by the improved enumeration in the two northern districts. The actual increase instead of being as the figures suggest a little above the normal rate, is possibly a little below it, as there is no doubt the increase ceased for two years.

Actual movement in districts.

114. The following table, although it does not regard estimated error, omits the population of the new territory in Gódávari and combines that of the Hill Tracts with the districts to which they belong, and is therefore more useful for purposes of comparison than the Final Census Table No. II. This shows the ascertained decrease as 462,897 for the total population, a decrease of males amounting to 471,412 and an increase of females of 8,515.

* Include Agency Tract population.
† Exclusive of the population of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle (35,656).
‡ This includes the population of South-East Wynád (25,440), transferred to Nílgiris since 1871.

Table No. 11, *showing the Increase or Decrease of Population in* 1881 *as compared with that on the same area in* 1871.

District.	Total Population of both Sexes.			Remarks.
	1871.	1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
Ganjám	* 1,520,088	* 1,749,604	+ 229,516	* Include Agency Tract population.
Vizagapatam	* 2,159,199	* 2,485,141	+ 325,942	† Exclusive of the population of Bhadráchalam and Réka-palle (35,656).
Gódávari	1,592,939	† 1,755,856	+ 162,917	
Kistna	1,452,374	1,548,480	+ 96,106	
Nellore	1,376,811	1,220,236	- 156,575	
Cuddapah	1,351,194	1,121,038	- 230,156	
Kurnool	959,640	709,305	- 250,335	
Bellary	1,668,006	1,336,696	- 331,310	
Chingleput	938,184	981,381	+ 43,197	
North Arcot	2,015,278	1,817,814	- 197,464	
South Arcot	1,755,817	1,814,738	+ 58,921	
Tanjore	1,973,731	2,130,383	+ 156,652	
Trichinopoly	1,200,408	1,215,033	+ 14,625	
Madura	2,266,615	2,168,680	- 97,935	
Tinnevelly	1,693,959	1,699,747	+ 5,788	
Salem	1,966,995	1,599,595	- 367,400	
Coimbatore	1,763,274	1,657,690	- 105,584	
Nílgiris	49,501	‡ 65,594	+ 16,093	‡ The population as per Census of 1881 of the South-East Wynád, transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris and added to Malabar for the purposes of the table.
Malabar	2,261,250	‡ 2,390,475	+ 129,225	
South Canara	918,362	959,514	+ 41,152	
Madras City	397,552	405,848	+ 8,296	
Total ...	31,281,177	30,832,848	- 448,329	
Pudukóta Territory	316,695	302,127	- 14,568	
Grand Total ...	31,597,872	31,134,975	- 462,897	

Increase of females.

115. The remarkable change in the proportion of the sexes will be dealt with in the chapter under that head; for the present it will be sufficient to note that the change is common to nearly all the districts. It is probably more apparent than real, as already suggested in Chapter I (page 4), and so far is attributable to improved enumeration. It seems probable that the reticence about females, which was referred to in some districts on the last occasion, led to a serious defect in the return, and it is also probable that this reticence is disappearing because the people find it unnecessary.

Observations in 1871.

116. Dr. Cornish says:—

"In a former portion of this Report (pages 10, 11) it has been observed that in many of the districts the Census schedules bore internal evidence that the female population had been but indifferently returned. In * eight districts * * * the returns show an excess of females over males. In all the remaining districts the number of females is below that of males. In these eight districts the proportion of females to males is 103·6 to 100, and if the same proportions had been returned for the other districts, we should have had to add 721,010 to the total female population."

On the other hand, it is apparent that among the effects of Famine has been a proportionately high number of female births and a proportionately high rate of boy mortality, both facts tending to raise the proportion of females in 1881.

Vizagapatam.

117. The highest absolute increase of population in any district is in Vizagapatam. The increase is 325,942, or 15 per cent. Of this increase 144,816, or 44 per cent., is in males, and 181,126, or 56 per cent., in females. Put another way, the males have increased 13 per cent., the females 17½ per cent. As already stated, Vizagapatam felt the pressure of Famine prices, perhaps, as little as any district, but the birth-rate in 1878 and 1879 was affected by the dearness of food, and there is no doubt that much of the increase here shown cannot be real, but is due to better counting. The figures for the Hill Tracts and the Plain táluqs and estates, as divided in 1871, cannot now be distinguished; but it is clear that the greater part of the increase occurs in the Hills,

where the former Census was known to be very defective, and where even now the females are not fully returned.

118. This applies equally to Ganjám, where also the increase is apparently very great—229,516 or 15 per cent. Adjusting the figures as far as possible for the different delimitation of the Hill Tracts in the two Censuses, we have the figures as follows :—

Ganjám.

—	1871.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage.
Plains	1,366,903	1,503,301	136,398	9·98
Hill Tracts	153,185	246,303	93,118	60·79

The increase in the Plains is probably real to a great extent. At least five-sixths of that in the Hill Tracts is obviously due to better enumeration.

119. Of 162,917 shown as an increase in Gódávari, or nearly 10¼ per cent., a portion is probably due to improved enumeration. Gódávari, although, in part, a well-irrigated district, has many dry uplands, and certainly felt the Famine pressure more than Vizagapatam or Ganjám.

Gódávari.

120. The total increase in the Nílgiris is 41,533 or 83·90 per cent.; but, in the preceding tables, 25,440, the population of the South-East Wynád, transferred from Malabar since 1871, have been deducted. This leaves an increase of 16,093 or 32½ per cent. Of these 8,355 are males and 7,738 females. The distribution by race and religion shows that this increase is pretty general. The Nílgiri District is, of course, exceptionally circumstanced, and its abnormal increase is due to immigration. The introduction of European capital, and the consequent development of the local industries, have brought in large bodies of Mysore coolies and other laborers. The figures for the true native population stand as follows :—

Nílgiris.

—	1871.	1881.
Badagas	19,476	24,130
Tódas	693	675
Kótas	1,112	1,065
Kurumbas	618	3,185
Irulas	1,470	946
Total....	23,364	30,001

Obviously this increase is not all real. The Badagas are a very prosperous people, but not so prosperous as to add 24 per cent. to their racé in 10 years. This is no doubt the result in part of a better enumeration. The increase in Kurumbas is partly due to the same cause and partly to natural increase, but chiefly to the accession of 2,002 from the transfer of territory from Malabar ; possibly, too, some of the people formerly returned as Irulas were Kurumbas and have been correctly returned this time.

121. The largest legitimate increase, as far as we can judge, is in Tanjore. Here the Census has always been well done and the proportion of women well returned, and the increase of 7·94 per cent. may be taken as a true or nearly true increase.

Tanjore.

122. Excluding the Nílgiris and Madras Town, we have in the "Non-Famine" districts an increase varying from 0·34 per cent. in Tinnevelly to 15·10 per cent. in Ganjám. In the Famine Districts we have a decrease of from 4·32 per cent. in Madura to 26·09 per cent. in Kurnool. It would be easy to show that the results in this respect follow with great fidelity the degree of severity with which the Famine is known to have smitten the several districts. Kurnool was beyond question the worst Famine district, and with it the adjoining districts, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem, next to them Nellore

Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

and North Arcot, and last Coimbatore, Madura, and its neighbouring State of Pudukóta. Of the non-famine districts, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Madras City and Chingleput are all known to have felt the pressure seriously in some parts, and the traces of this are distinct in the returns.

The region of the severest loss.

123. The following statement gives the figures of decrease in the táluqs in which these features were most marked :—

Table No. 12, showing the Percentage of Decrease of Population in the most severely affected Táluqs of the Famine Districts.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Decrease.	District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Decrease.
Kurnool ...	1. Pattikonda ...	39·2	Cuddapah ...	1. Ráyachóti ...	27·8
	2. Rámallakóta ...	35·3		2. Madhanapalle ...	21·6
	3. Banaganpálle ...	32·0	Salem ...	1. Oossoor ...	31·7
	4. Nandikótkur ...	28·6		2. Krishnagiri ...	29·0
	5. Nandiál ...	27·1		3. Dharmapúri ...	28·8
Bellary ...	1. Alúr ...	33·2		4. Utankarai ...	28·8
	2. Ádóni ...	32·8	North Arcot ...	1. Punganúr ...	34·0
	3. Madaksíra ...	30·7		2. Palmanair ...	30·6
				3. Chittúr	19·3

This list includes two unbroken tracts, both above ghát. The first, in Bellary and Kurnool Districts, containing 6,235 square miles, lost 308,697 inhabitants, or 33·08 per cent. of its population. The second, stretching south-west from Ráyachóti in Cuddapah to the border of Coimbatore, a tract 150 miles long by about 50 wide and containing 7,203 square miles of area, lost 371,263, or nearly 27½ per cent. of its population. This latter tract continues still further to the south-west into Coimbatore, and embraces the táluqs of Collegál, Satyamangalam, and Palladam, 2,978 square miles, containing 498,554 inhabitants, of whom 56,328, or 11·30 per cent., have disappeared. Comparing these figures with the Famine Commissioner's Report we find that the first of these tracts is where the Famine pressure and the numbers on relief-works were greatest.

Movements in Madras compared with other Provinces.

124. It will be interesting here to compare the movement of the Madras population with the movement observed in other Indian Provinces at this Census. The following table compares the total population of each of the several provinces in 1881 with its population at its previous Census. All the provinces, with the exception of Oudh, the Panjáb, and Berar, were censused in 1871-72.

Table No. 13, showing the Increase or Decrease of Population in each of the several Indian Provinces in 1881 as compared with that returned at its previous Census.

Province.	Year of previous Census.	Population as per previous Census.	Population in 1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Percentage of Increase or Decrease. Total.	Per Annum.
North-West Provinces	1872	30,781,947	32,720,128	+ 1,938,181	+ 6·30	+ 0·68
Oudh	1869	11,220,950	11,387,741	+ 166,791	+ 1·49	+ 0·12
Bombay	1872	23,087,076	23,395,663	+ 308,587	+ 1·34	+ 0·15
Madras	1871	31,597,872	† 31,134,975	− 462,897	− 1·46	− 0·16
Panjáb (British Territory) * ...	1868	17,609,518	18,850,437	+ 1,240,919	+ 7·05	+ 0·53
Bengal	1872	62,705,718	69,536,861	+ 6,831,143	+ 10·89	+ 1·16
Central Provinces	1872	9,223,534	11,548,511	+ 2,324,977	+ 25·21	+ 2·53
Assam	1872	4,124,972	‡ 4,880,046	+ 755,074	+ 18·30	+ 1·89
British Burma	1872	2,747,148	3,736,771	+ 989,623	+ 36·02	+ 3·48
Berar	1867	2,227,654	2,672,673	+ 445,019	+ 19·98	+ 1·31
Coorg	1871	168,312	178,302	+ 9,990	+ 5·94	+ 0·63
Total, excluding Madras ...		163,896,829	178,907,133	+ 15,010,304	+ 9·16	+ 0·92

* No trustworthy statistics of former population exist for Native States.

† Exclusive of the táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle (35,656).

‡ Exclusive of the population of Nága Hills (Civil and Military). For this the population in 1872 is not given in Final Table No. II. In 1881, 1,380 persons are returned.

Here we have it that it is in Madras alone the population has gone back. The progress of Bombay and Oudh has been retarded very sensibly by Famine, but the whole of India, exclusive of Madras, has advanced 9·16 per cent. in 9½ years, while Madras has decreased 1·46 per cent. in about the same period.

Comparison of movement in Famine-stricken Provinces.

·125. The following table deals with a similar comparison to the preceding one, limited to the provinces which have been partially affected by Famine in the interval between the two Censuses, and separates the Famine-affected districts from those not affected. The line drawn is not that followed by the late Indian Famine Committee (*vide* page 24 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I, Famine Relief), but takes as Famine Districts only those where the visitation was severe and widespread.

Table No. 14, *showing the Increase and Decrease of Population in* 1881 *on "Famine" and "Non-Famine" Area of the several Indian Provinces.*

Province.	Famine or Non-Famine.	Population as per previous Census.	Population in 1881.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.
North-West Provinces.	Famine (1873-74 and 1876–78)	9,957,192	9,398,879	— 558,313	— 5·61
	Non-Famine	20,824,755	23,321,249	+2,496,494	+ 11·99
	Total ...	30,781,947	32,720,128	+1,938,181	+ 6·30
Oudh	Famine (1873-74 and 1876--78)	4,866,815	4,532,498	— 334,317	— 6·87
	Non-Famine	6,354,135	6,855,243	+ 501,108	+ 7·89
	Total ...	11,220,950	11,387,741	+ 166,791	+ 1·49
Bombay (British Territory).	Famine (1876–78) ...	6,582,437	6,009,030	— 573,407	— 8·71
	Non-Famine	9,703,199	10,445,384	+ 742,185	+ 7·65
	Total ...	16,285,636	16,454,414	+ 168,778	+ 1·03
Madras ...	Famine (1876–78) ...	13,684,508	11,933,181	—1,751,327	— 12·80
	Non-Famine	17,913,364	19,201,794	+1,288,430	+ 7·19
	Total ...	31,597,872	31,134,975	— 462,897	— 1·46

This more closely illustrates the comparative effect of Famine in these provinces. In Madras a population of nearly 13¾ millions lost 12⅘ per cent., while the other three provinces on a population of 21½ lost 6·85.

Total loss by Famine.

126. The total loss in the four Famine-affected provinces during the decade, so far as it is shown in the bare Census figures, was 3¼ millions, and this loss merely represents the decrease on the population as counted at the previous Census; the increment of the interval, which was also lost, is not included.

Increase and decrease in different races.

127. The following gives the increase and decrease in Madras as distributed among the principal races :—

	1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.	Percentage.
Hindus	29,160,807	28,462,941	— 697,866	— 2·39
Muhammadans	1,866,363	1,932,910	+ 66,547	+ 3·57
Native Christians (including others) ...	504,209	678,338	+ 174,129	+ 34·54
Europeans	14,561	10,838	— 3,723	— 25·57
Eurasians	26,450	21,892	— 4,558	— 17·23

These results are discussed at length in Chapters IV and V.

Chart of increase and decrease in Madras.

128. The map facing page 32 shows the distribution of the loss in Madras.

When it is remembered that the reds and yellows alone indicate increase, it will be seen that this occurs almost exclusively on the coast, and in three fairly-compact tracts :—in the extreme north-east, on the West Coast, and in the central part of the East Coast. Where increase is visible away from the coast, it is on the banks of the irrigation rivers—the Gódávari, the Kistna, the Kávéri, and the Támbraparni—and in the one inland spot where European capital has been invested, viz., the Nílgiris. It will be seen that the greens, blues, and brown, indicating loss, occupy most of the central country and all of the country above ghâts.

The signs of positive increase, that is to say of prosperity, are in districts farthest removed from the centre of the Famine. If the reader will refer to the maps of the distressed districts published during the Famine of 1876–78, he will find that the brown and dark blue patches on this map closely reproduce the areas which were then given as the most severely afflicted.

With regard to this map it should be explained that the unbroken patch of deep red in Ganjám and Vizagapatam is not a táluqwár record, as is the colouring of the rest of the map. These two districts, as a whole, show an increase of over 15 per cent., but it is not possible to indicate the distribution of increase as the divisions of the districts for Census purposes were not the same in the two Censuses (*vide* District Reviews at end of this volume). The decrease in Wynád Táluq is only apparent. The Census of 1871 was taken in November when the Mysore labourers on the Coffee estates were at work in Wynád. The Census of 1881 was taken in February when the heavier work in the plantations is virtually finished. Besides this fact, it is to be noted that an area of 240 square miles with a population of 25,440 had been transferred in the interval from Malabar to the Nílgiri District. The Wynád Táluq has therefore been shown uncoloured.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES NOS. III, III-A, III-B.

General Distribution.

129. Final Table No. III shows the distribution according to Religion. The classification and the numbers under each sect were as follows :—

Table No. 15, showing the Distribution of the Population according to Religion.

Religion.	Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	14,104,942	14,392,724	28,497,666
Muhammadans	952,396	981,175	1,933,571
Christians	349,078	361,994	711,072
Jains	12,750	12,212	24,962
Buddhists	875	671	1,546
Pársis	87	56	143
Brahmos	66	66	132
Jews	17	13	30
Theists	8	5	13
Kodagus (Coorg)	2	...	2
Agnostics	1	...	1
Others	55	14	69
None	5	...	5
Not Stated	761	658	1,419
Total ...	15,421,043	15,749,588	31,170,631

The three principal Creeds.

130. From this list it appears that there are only three Religions with any considerable number of followers in the Presidency, viz., Hindus, Muhammadans, and Christians. The proportion per 1,000 of the population being 914 Hindus, 62 Muhammadans, 23 Christians, and 1 "Others." Except in the case of Jains and Buddhists (who number 24,962 and 1,546 respectively) it was hardly worth while separating the nine other heads. To these many pages of blank and nearly blank forms in these and subsequent Tables are devoted. 39 nearly blank pages and 13 absolutely blank are given to recording the Civil Condition, Age, and Education of 395 Brahmos, Jews, Theists, Pársis, Kodagus, Agnostics, "No Religion," and "Others," and 8 pages belong exclusively to *two* Kodagus and *one* Agnostic.

Comparison with 1871.

131. The relative strength of the three principal creeds (if so they may be called) has altered in the past decade. The figures compare as follows :—

	1871.	1881.
Hindus	923	914
Muhammadans ...	59	62
Christians ...	17	23

The Hindus have lost absolutely 697,866 or 2·39 per cent. The Muhammadans have gained absolutely 66,547 or 3·57 per cent., and the Christians 165,682 or 30·39 per cent. The net loss is of course due to Famine; but the explanation of the

altered *proportions* is to be found in the large defection of lower caste Hindus in the Western and Southern Districts to the Muhammadan and Christian creeds.

165,682 represent the survivors of the total number of converts to Christianity during the ten years (with their natural increase by births) which is equivalent to an annual addition to the Christian Church of about 17,000.

Comparison of rural and urban proportions.

132. The following is the distribution to town and country of the three creeds:—

Table No. 16, showing the Proportion of Urban and Rural Population of each Religion.

Religion.	Percentage in	
	Towns.	Villages.
Hindus	8·64	91·36
Muhammadans ...	21·40	78·60
Christians	21·11	78·89

Comparison of Sex proportions.

133. Among Christians the excess of women is higher than among the followers of any other religion. The proportions are as follows:—

Table No. 17, showing the Proportion of Sexes of each Religion in every 1,000 of the Population of that Religion.

Religion.	Proportion in every 1,000 of the Population of each Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505
Muhammadans ...	493	507
Christians	491	509

HINDUS.

The propriety of the name Hindu as a religious classification.

134. As the figures above show, the great mass of the people are returned as of the Hindu religion. A good deal might be said as to the propriety of the use of the word "Hindu" as a religious classification when applied to the mass of the Southern Indian population. Regarded as a definition of Religion, or even of Race, it is more liberal than accurate. From the point of view of Race it groups together such widely distinct peoples as true Aryan Bráhmans and the few Kshatriyas we possess, with the Vellálas and Kallars of the South, the Náirs of the West, and the Aboriginal tribes of the Southern Hill sides. As a religious classification it lumps the purest surviving forms of Vedic belief with the demon worshippers of Tinnevelly and South Canara. On the other hand, if it conveys no very distinct idea of a Race limitation or a Religious group, it serves fairly as a Socio-Political classification, since it treats as a whole the people who recognise caste, and who are governed by one form or other of Hindu Law. So far as it can be called a Race-grouping it may be said to include Aryans—so many as there may be—and Dravidians—if that be a correct ethnological name. The Hindus of the Madras Census may be said to be some twenty-nine millions of people speaking the Dravidian tongues together with about one million and a quarter speaking Indic (Uriya and Konkani). Even this is subject to a deduction of more than half a million Native Christians and a million and a quarter Muhammadans of Hindu descent, who speak Tamil and Malayalam.

Hindu Sects.

135. In the Religion tables there is no division of Hindu sect such as Vishnuvite, Shivite, and Lingáyet as in 1871; but the classification is partially preserved in the returns for Caste. The value of the returns under these heads is open to question. The major heads are of course the worshippers of Vishnu and those of Shiva. But a Hindu sect classification which takes no account of Mádhvas, Smártas, and Sátánis can hardly be of sufficient accuracy for scientific use. These names were, in many cases, entered in the schedules, but in tabulation they were treated as caste distinctions, not as sectarian separations. The following is the distribution as derived from the Caste Tables and as obtained in 1871:—

Table No. 18, *showing Proportion in different Hindu Sects in* 1871 *and* 1881.

—	1881.	—	1871.	—
Shivites	15,399,686	54·04	16,421,219	56·31
Vishnuvites	10,494,408	36·83	11,691,860	40·10
Lingáyets	64,580	0·23	155,658	0·53
Others and Not Stated ...	2,538,992	8·90	892,070	3·06
Total ...	28,497,666	100·00	29,160,807	100·00

Defects in the return of Sect.

136. It is clear that this return is of little value, and the high proportion of "Others" and "Not Stated" shows that the enumeration in this respect was inferior to that of 1871. Probably the arrangement in the Enumerators' schedules of the columns for "Caste," "Religion," and "Sect" may not have been as well understood as in 1871. In the latter the columns asked for (4) "Religion," (5) "Caste," (6) "Nationality." In the present one they asked for (6) "Religion," (7) "Caste if Hindu, Sect if of other religion." In the 1871 Census there was a column for each of the three facts, thus—(4) Vishnuvite, (5) Bráhman, (6) Hindu. In 1881, in order to get all three facts, two had to be entered in one column, thus—(6) Hindu or (6) Hindu Bráhman, (7) Bráhman, Vishnuvite or (7) Vishnuvite. It was not necessary, and the instructions to enumerators suggest that it was not intended, to enter the word "Hindu" at all. But as is noted later in reviewing the returns which contain the information on Hindu sect, there has been a serious confusion of Sect and Caste—Castes which are notoriously Shivite without exception, are shown as containing numerous Vishnuvites, and so on. The schedules show a variety of interpretation of the rules in respect of these columns, and to this is probably due the defective return.

Local distribution of Sects.

137. It is unlikely that the Lingáyets should have lost 58½ per cent. of their numbers, and the principal question of interest to general readers, viz., whether Vishnu worship is extending in numbers and getting further southward is only partially answered by these returns. The inquiry is not perhaps very important in a Census Report, and the general fact is well established that the Northern or Telugu people are mostly Vishnuvite, the Southern or Tamil people mostly Shivite.

Geographical distribution of Hindu Sects.

138. The following distribution by districts of the returns, such as they are for the two Censuses, illustrates the local prevalence of the two Cults:—

Table No. 19, *showing the Number of Shivites and Vishnuvites in each District in* 1871 *and* 1881.

District.	Shivites. 1871.	Shivites. 1881.	Vishnuvites. 1871.	Vishnuvites. 1881.
1. Ganjám		104,956	1,163,002	814,885
2. Vizagapatam ...		370,341	1,452,425	1,334,413
3. Gódávari ...		309,597	1,219,676	1,338,711
4. Kistna		405,384	710,247	822,939
5. Nellore		518,565	703,756	554,254
6. Cuddapah ...		519,433	625,306	480,355
7. Kurnool		326,446	382,449	271,843
8. Bellary		617,745	712,215	503,904
9. Chingleput ...		492,278	434,558	438,143
10. North Arcot ...		820,251	1,007,705	869,270
11. South Arcot ...		923,399	796,101	775,386
12. Tanjore		1,640,719	243,218	267,052
13. Trichinopoly ...		810,897	270,654	289,751
14. Madura		1,592,153	329,535	332,616
15. Tinnevelly ...		1,219,732	236,717	225,386
16. Salem		998,853	674,011	506,945
17. Coimbatore ...		1,207,466	390,925	361,972
18. Nílgiris		68,644	3,504	7,525
19. Malabar ...		1,627,651	24,213	13,588
20. South Canara ...		391,890	144,471	113,796
21. Madras City ...		177,281	132,623	132,183
22. Pudukóta Territory		247,148	34,549	32,642
Agency Tracts specially consused — Ganjám ...		28		127
Agency Tracts specially consused — Vizagapatam		5,808		6,650
Agency Tracts specially consused — Gódávari ...		3,022		72
Total	16,421,219	15,399,686	11,691,860	10,494,408

It will be seen that only in the 5 Telugu Coast Districts and in North Arcot, Vishṇu worship preponderates materially. In the South and West, Shivites are a very large majority. Even in the Central Districts where the numbers are better divided, the Shivites preponderate on the whole. It is unnecessary here to reproduce the interesting dissertation on the forms and features of the Hindu sects obtaining in the Madras Presidency printed in the Census Report of 1871.

Increase and Decrease in Hindus.

139. Excluding the táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Gódávari District, the total Hindu population is returned at 28,462,941. In 1871 it stood at 29,160,807. This shows a decrease of 697,866 or 2·39 per cent., which, as the following table shows, is for the most part attributable to the Famine :—

Table No. 20, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Hindus in the Famine and Non-Famine Districts in 1881 *as compared with those returned in* 1871.

District.	Total Hindus. 1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Non-Famine Districts.				
Ganjám	* 1,513,673	* 1,741,174	227,501	+ 15·03
Vizagapatam	* 2,135,432	* 2,460,474	325,042	+ 15·22
Gódávari	1,555,981	† 1,714,009	158,028	+ 10·16
Kistna	1,365,709	1,425,013	59,304	+ 4·34
Chingleput	899,686	939,314	39,628	+ 4·40
South Arcot	1,676,462	1,721,614	45,152	+ 2·69
Tanjore	1,803,787	1,939,421	135,634	+ 7·52
Trichinopoly	1,115,776	1,119,434	3,658	+ 0·33
Tinnevelly	1,506,621	1,468,977	37,644	— 2·50
Nilgiris	42,451	‡ 55,424	12,973	+ 30·56
Malabar	1,637,914	‡ 1,692,817	54,903	+ 3·35
South Canara	777,587	797,430	19,843	+ 2·55
Madras City	306,611	315,527	6,916	+ 2·24
Total, Non-Famine Districts ...	16,339,690	17,390,628	+ 1,050,938	6·43
Famine Districts.				
Nellore	1,308,014	1,138,031	169,983	13·00
Cuddapah	1,242,317	1,017,211	225,106	18·12
Kurnool	847,805	615,992	231,813	27·34
Bellary	1,534,223	1,220,657	313,566	20·44
North Arcot	1,913,020	1,717,595	195,425	10·22
Madura	2,062,768	1,942,820	119,948	5·81
Salem	1,901,060	1,531,855	369,205	19·42
Coimbatore	1,715,081	1,606,343	108,738	6·34
Total, Famine Districts ...	12,524,288	10,790,504	—1,733,784	— 13·84
Pudukóta Territory	296,829	281,809	— 15,020	— 5·06
Total, Famine Districts including Pudukóta Territory	12,821,117	11,072,313	—1,748,804	13·64
Grand Total ...	29,160,807	28,462,941	— 697,866	— 2·39

From this we have it that in the Non-Famine group the Hindus increased nearly 6½ per cent. and that they increased in every Non-Famine District except Tinnevelly; that they decreased in the Famine Districts by 13·64 per cent. and that they decreased in every Famine District.

Influence of proselytising.

140. The decrease of Hindus is not, however, wholly due to Famine. It will be noticed in the above table that in Tinnevelly, a Non-Famine District, there is a decrease among Hindus, and in Malabar (also Non-Famine) the increase of Hindus is slight. As is shown below there has been vigorous proselytising in certain districts. The Anglican Missionaries in Tinnevelly, the Baptists in Kistna and Nellore, and the Mussulmans in Malabar have made large additions to their followers during the past decade—additions such as appreciably to affect a comparison with the proportion of Hindus.

—	Tinnevelly.	Kistna and Nellore.	Malabar.
Decrease in Hindus	— 37,644	— 110,679	...
Percentage	— 2·50	— 4·14	.
Increase of Christians	+ 38,370	+ 46,306	...
Percentage	+ 37·41	+ 433·5	...
Increase of Mussulmans ...	...	...	+ 71,521
Percentage	...	...	+ 12·30

* Inclusive of the Hindu population of the Agency Tracts.

† Exclusive of the Hindus in Bhadrachalam and Rékapalle (34,725), but inclusive of the Hill Tracts.

‡ The Hindus of South East Wynád as per 1881 Census (23,546) transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nilgiris have been added to the former and deducted from the latter for the purposes of this statement.

141. Such conversions as there are, are wholly from Hindus and the figures suggest that of the total decrease under this head about three-fourths is due to the Famine and one-fourth to conversion.

Proportion of decrease due to conversions.

142. These losses do not affect the fact that the mass of the people are and are likely to remain "Hindus," since that is the term accepted. In every district they are in the majority from 99½ per cent. in Ganjám to 70½ per cent. in Malabar.

Preponderance of Hindus in the total population.

The real population, the rural and agricultural population, is Hindu—only 8·64 per cent. of the Hindus dwell in Towns; 60 per cent. of the Native Army, 70 per cent. of the Native Police are of this religion.

143. The proportion of the sexes among Hindus is 495 males to 505 females, *i.e.*, the same proportion as observed for the total population.

Proportion of the Sexes among Hindus.

MUHAMMADANS.

144. Excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in the Gódávari District, there are 1,932,910 Muhammadans in the Presidency as against 1,866,363 in 1871, an increase of 66,547 or more than 3½ per cent.

Increase of Muhammadans.

145. This result taken with the general loss of population is curious. The absolute increase is intelligible enough, and is, in great part, accounted for by large conversions in one or two districts. But the curious feature is the absence of decrease, or the proportionately small decrease in districts where there is no evidence of proselytism, and where the general population has materially diminished in number. The loss among Mussulmans during the Famine was proportionately smaller than among Hindus, and this fact, which is true in all the Famine Districts, is rendered more striking when it is remembered that the majority of the Muhammadans are certainly not better off than Hindus.

Causes of increase.

146. Roughly speaking the Mussulmans are thus distributed: one-third in Malabar, one-third in the Famine Districts, one-third in the rest of the Presidency. Nearly two-fifths of the total population are within the Famine Zone, so that the number of Mussulmans geographically liable to Famine influence was proportionately below that of the total population. This would in some small measure explain the smaller influence of Famine on the total Muhammadan population. But taking the figures in detail we find that even in the Famine Districts the Mussulmans suffered less than the Hindus. In the whole Famine Zone the total population has lost nearly 13 per cent., the Muhammadans only 7 per cent. In the two worst Famine Districts—Kurnool and Bellary—the total loss is 22·14 per cent., the Muhammadan loss, 18·61 per cent. In some of the Famine Districts the Mussulmans have increased; thus, in Coimbatore they have increased by 1,829 or 5 per cent., while the total population has decreased 6 per cent. In Madura the Muhammadans have increased by 8,115 or above 6 per cent., while the total population has decreased 4⅓ per cent.

Effects of Famine on Muhammadan population.

147. The slighter effect of Famine upon the Mussulman inhabitants of the Famine Districts may be partly accounted for—*first*, by the known fact that the Muhammadans are not largely agricultural but congregate in the towns, which were early centres of relief—the returns show that while only 8·64 per cent. of Hindu population live in the large towns, 21·40 per cent. of the Muhammadans do so; *second*, that a relatively large section of the "immigrant" Muhammadan population is assisted by military and other pensions. The circumstances of Government pensioners were specially considered early in the Famine.

Slight decrease of Muhammadans in Famine Districts accounted for.

148. Apart from the Famine Districts, in which, as we have seen, the Muhammadan population has decreased less than the Hindus, we find that in the rest of the Presidency the Mussulmans have increased 10 per cent. while the Hindus have increased only 6⅘ per cent. The following table shows this in detail:—

Muhammadans in Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

Table No. 21, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of the Muhammadan Population in* 1881 *as compared with that on the same area in* 1871.

District.	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Non-Famine Districts.				
Ganjám ...	4,826	* 6,073	1,247	25·84
Vizagapatam	21,030	* 20,403	627	2·98
Gódávari	35,173	† 38,137	+ 2,964	8·43
Kistna ...	78,941	87,161	+ 8,220	10·41
Chingleput	23,192	25,034	+ 1,842	7·94
South Arcot	44,567	48,289	+ 3,722	8·35
Tanjore	102,703	112,058	+ 9,355	9·11
Trichinopoly	32,024	34,104	+ 2,080	6·49
Tinnevelly	84,753	89,767	+ 5,014	5·92
Nílgiris	1,936	‡ 2,599	+ 663	34·25
Malabar	581,609	‡ 653,130	+ 71,521	12·30
South Canara	83,178	93,652	+ 10,474	12·59
Madras City	50,964	50,298	666	1·31
Total, Non-Famine Districts ...	1,144,896	1,260,705	+ 115,809	+ 10·12
Famine Districts.				
Nellore ...	65,670	61,344	4,326	— 6·59
Cuddapah	103,676	97,749	5,927	— 5·72
Kurnool	107,920	81,827	26,093	— 24·18
Bellary ...	127,783	110,006	17,777	— 13·91
North Arcot	86,741	82,438	4,303	— 4·96
Madura ...	132,833	140,948	8,115	+ 6·11
Salem ...	52,312	51,092	1,220	— 2·33
Coimbatore	36,026	37,855	1,829	+ 5·08
Total, Famine Districts ...	712,961	663,259	— 49,702	— 6·97
Pudukóta Territory ...	8,506	8,946	440	+ 5·17
Total, Famine Districts including Pudukóta Territory ...	721,467	672,205	— 49,262	— 6·83
Grand Total ..	1,866,363	1,932,910	+ 66,547	+ 3·57

Increase of Muhammadans in Malabar.

149. The increase is most important in Malabar where, including South-East Wynád transferred to the Nílgiris since 1871, there are 71,521 more Muhammadans than in 1871. This on a Muhammadan population of 581,609 is an increase of 12⅓ per cent. in a district where the increase in the rest of the population is only 3·44 per cent. The district is a rich and prosperous one. It suffered hardly at all from Famine; its total population increased nearly 6 per cent. But more than one-half the increase is found to be in a class which counts little more than one-fourth of the whole population. This is clearly due to some disturbing influence outside the gain by natural increase; and that influence is not far to seek.

Conversions to Muhammadanism in Malabar.

150. The extensive conversion to Muhammadanism of the lower caste Hindus in Malabar has for some years been a matter of notoriety. The social distinctions created by Hindu castes are very marked in parts of the West Coast Districts, and some of the lower castes occupy a very degraded position. The advantages which Máppillas or Hindu-sprung Mussulmans enjoy in this respect are obvious enough and this seems at last to have dawned on the lower caste Hindus. The Máppillas were willing to receive them and the work of late years has thriven.

151. Conspicuous for their degraded position and humiliating disabilities are the Cherumars. This caste numbered 99,009 in Malabar at the Census of 1871 and

* Inclusive of the Muhammadan population of the Agency Tracts.

† Exclusive of the Muhammadans in the Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle Táluqs (661) of the Gódávari District.

‡ The Muhammadan population (932) as per Census of 1881 of the South-East Wynád transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris has been deducted from the latter and added to the former for the purposes of this statement.

in 1881 is returned at only 64,725. This is a loss of 34·63 per cent. instead of the gain, 5·71 per cent., observed generally in the district. There are therefore 40,000 fewer Cherumars than there would have been but for some disturbing cause, and the disturbing cause is very well known to the District Officer to be conversion to Muhammadanism. "The honour of Islam" once conferred on a Cheruman or on one of the other low castes, he moves, at one spring, several places higher socially, than that which he originally occupied, and the figures, corroborating what has been actually observed in the district, show that nearly 50,000 Cherumars and other Hindus have availed themselves of the opening. This very intelligible tendency among lower caste Hindus to embrace the more liberal Muhammadanism, is no new thing in Madras. It was referred to in the Census Report of 1871 (page 109, vol. I) and it is observed in other parts of India. The following passage from the *Oudh Gazetteer* is quoted in the North-West Provinces Census Report of 1881 and is well worth reproduction.

"Men who are profoundly indifferent to the names and numbers of the deities they are asked to worship are never so wholly dead to the higher instincts of humanity as to be able to bear with complacency the loathing and aversion of their fellow-men, or to acquiesce in an inferiority which was derived solely from the accident of birth, and which no merit and no achievment can exalt. The mere abstract truths of religion might be preached for centuries to deaf ears; but it is a fact which cannot fail to be recognised, and in its recognition to bear practical fruit, that the Kori or Chamár must always submit to scorn and outrage from the other ranks of his co-religionists, that his every aspiration will be contemptuously repressed, and that if by something short of a miracle he attains some slight success in life, his advancement will only add anger to the feelings with which he was previously regarded; whereas he has only to change the symbols of his faith in order to be admitted to a community which has no outcastes, to become, however poor, a fellowman and to be enabled to indulge in the ambition of rising to the positions open to his countrymen, where his extraction will be forgiven, and his family after two or three generations be enrolled in the ranks and bear the sounding names of nobility."

Influence of social gain on the question of conversions.

152. To a similar influence much of the large conversion of Shánárs (Toddy-drawers of Tinnevelly) or Tíyars (Toddy-drawers of the West Coast) to Christianity has rightly or wrongly been attributed. There is little doubt that social gain has some weight in influencing many conversions. How much weight, it might be dangerous to speculate.

Muhammadan Sects.

153. Like the word "Hindu" the word "Muhammadan" does not scientifically mark a race or a nationality. But unlike "Hindu" it is a good religious classification. In the present Census the Muhammadans are distributed to the following sects.

Table No. 22, showing the Adherents of each Muhammadan Sect and their Percentage on the Total Muhammadan Population.

Sect.	Muhammadan Population.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sunni	862,892	895,484	1,758,376	90·60	91·27	90·94
Shia	22,186	22,192	44,378	2·33	2·26	2·29
Wahábi	491	529	1,020	0·05	0·05	0·05
Farusí	38	44	82	0·01	0·01	0·01
Others and Not Stated	66,789	62,926	129,715	7·01	6·41	6·71
Total ...	952,396	981,175	1,933,571	100	100	100

Sunni and Shia.

154. There is a considerable percentage whose sect is not determined, due possibly to the form of schedule. But among Muhammadans this defect in the returns is not so apparent as among Hindus. The mass of the Muhammadans (90·94 per cent.) are Sunnis. The Shias only number 44,378 or 2·29 per cent. or considerably less than in 1871 when there were 69,361 or 3·72 per cent. It was noted in 1871 that the Madras Shias were mostly Moghals and Pathans and that is probably still the case.

155. Malabar contains more than the average proportion of so-called Shias, and there are certainly not so many as 20,000 Moghals or Pathâns in Malabar. The presence of so many Shias in the return is explained by Mr. Logan, the Collector of Malabar. It appears that among Mâppillas there has arisen in the present century a schismatic separation. The followers of an "Aliyite Tangal" or Mâppilla priest in Ernâd, are dissenters from the popular cult, and some of them are here entered as Shias, a name they themselves disapprove of. They are probably much more numerous than the entry of "Shias" represents. Mr. Logan says of the name Shia as applied to an "Aliyite"—"it is in his eyes almost as bad as being called a Kafr," and Mr. Tate, the Special Assistant Collector, says :—

So-called Shias in Malabar.

"More than a century ago, according to tradition, a Muhammadan foreigner came and settled at Kondótti in Ernâd Taluq. His forms of religious ceremonies were not, in certain respects, in harmony with those in vogue. This innovation commended itself to the sentiments of some Mâppillas, and they recognised him in the place of the Ponâni Tangal as their chief priest."

"A section in the Mâppilla community arose in consequence. The majority who adhered to the long-established forms of worship henceforward distinguished the followers of that foreign adventurer by the name of 'Shia.'"

"That name is, it appears, still applied to the followers of the Kondótti Tangal, the present representative of the founder of the so-called 'Shia sect,' while the adherents of the Ponâni Tangal are known by the name of 'Sunni.'"

For the rest the Shias are mostly Moghals, and some Saids; and the comparatively large proportion of this sect in Gódávari and Kistna is a trace of the old Moghal rule in that part of the country.

156. There are only 1,020 Wahâbis. The largest number in any district is only 134 in North Arcot, but the sect has lost 74·2 per cent. since 1871.

Wahâbis.

Farasís.

157. More than half the Farasís are in Nellore.

158. The classification of Muhammadans by race is not a satisfactory one. The following table shows the distribution as far as the schedules gave the required information :—

The races of Muhammadans.

Table No. 23, showing the Distribution of the Muhammadan Population according to Tribe.

Tribe.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shaikh	27,634	27,107	54,741
Said	11,187	12,102	23,289
Pathân	7,789	7,612	15,401
Arabs	2,004	1,732	3,736
Moghal	628	601	1,229
Lubbai	14,644	15,518	30,162
Mâpilla	248,553	247,185	495,738
Others	103,188	114,050	217,238
Not Stated	536,769	555,268	1,092,037
Total ...	952,396	981,175	1,933,571

159. 1,309,275, or more than two-thirds, are returned blank, which points, as was noted above, to a defect in the schedule. The classification in this respect attempts too much, and it is not based on the recognised divisions of the Muhammadans. There are three real divisions of Mussulmans in this Presidency—(1) the Northern or Immigrant Mussulmans; (2) the Mâppilla; and (3) the Lubbai.

Sub-divisions of Muhammadans.

160. The first are Moghals, Pathâns, Arabs, Shaikhs and Saids, who are the descendants of the northern invaders, who under different dynasties overran most of Southern India in the 16th and 17th centuries. These are most numerous in the Northern Districts, in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Bellary, which are nearest the great Muhammadan Principality—the Nizam's Dominions—and in Kistna, the centre of the old Mussulman Government of the Northern Circars. This division includes all the

The immigrant Muhammadans.

Muhammadans who in any way, except in respect of religion, are connected with the Muhammadans of the rest of India. From this point of view Kurnool may be regarded as the most Mussulman District.

The Máppillas.

161. The Máppillas and Lubbais are for the most part of pure *Hindu* or rather *Dravidian* descent. The Máppillas are almost exclusively found in Malabar and South Canara (and Travancore and Cochin of course; but these countries are not included in the Census). They are pure local *Dravidians* by blood. Among some of them there may be a strain of Arab blood from some early generation, but the mothers throughout have been Dravidian, and the class has been maintained and increased in numbers by wholesale adult conversions. Many of the Máppillas retain their Hindu law of inheritance, and they have the industrious habits of the race from which they spring.

The Lubbais.

162. The Lubbais are to be found chiefly in Tanjore and Madura, their chief town being Negapatam. They are the Máppillas of the Coromandel, that is to say, converted Dravidians or Hindus with a slight admixture of Arab blood. They are thrifty, industrious, and enterprising; plucky mariners and expert traders; they emigrate to the Straits Settlements and Burma without restriction.

Distribution to the three divisions.

163. To arrive at an approximate distribution of the number of these three classes—a race distribution which at all events conveys some information, and that in the Final Tables affords none—we may proceed in this way: all the Muhammadans in Malabar and South Canara, except those claiming Hindustani (*vide* Chapter X) as their mother-tongue, are Máppillas. Of the remainder those not speaking Hindustani may be put down as Lubbais. This would give us roughly—

Northern Muhammadans including Saids, Shaikhs, Moghals, Pathán, and Arabs	695,235
Lubbais	515,440
Máppillas	722,896
Total ...	1,933,571

Sub-division of Immigrant Muhammadans.

164. The first of the foregoing classes might be divided in the following estimated proportions:—

	Percentage.
Shaikh	55·63
Said	23·67
Pathán	15·65
Arab	3·80
Moghal	1·25
	100·00

Proportion of sexes among Muhammadans.

165. The proportion of the sexes among Muhammadans for the whole Presidency gives a slightly lower ratio of males to females than in Hindus, 493 males to 507 females instead of 495 to 505. But the fluctuations between districts are more marked among Mussulmans than in Hindus. In eight districts Hindu males are in excess, in nine Muhammadan males are in excess. Nowhere does the proportion of Hindu males fall so low as it does of Muhammadans in Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Madura, viz.: in Tanjore 439 to 561, Madura 446 to 554, Tinnevelly 448·5 to 551·5. These are Lubbai Districts, and in the absence of a better explanation it may be assumed that the migratory and trading pursuits of Lubbais account for this disparity. There are many thousands of Lubbais in Rangoon and Singapore, who have left their women behind them, and it is believed there are still larger numbers in Ceylon.

Muhammadans in rural and urban population compared.

166. A very large proportion of the Mussulmans in nearly every district is found in the towns. There is not only, among the Northern Mussulmans, a large number of idlers and pensioners, but those employed are not generally agricultural. Even in Malabar and South Canara where the proportion is lowest, it is higher than for the general population.

Table No. 24, showing the Proportion of the Rural and Urban Muhammadan Population.

District.	Muhammadans.		Percentage.	
	In Villages.	In Towns.	In Villages.	In Towns.
Ganjám (including the Agency Tracts)	2,751	3,322	45·30	54·70
Vizagapatam (do. do.)	14,714	5,689	72·12	27·88
Gódávari (do. do.	26,655	12,143	68·70	31·30
Kistna	71,010	16,151	81·47	18·53
Nellore	50,774	10,570	82·77	17·23
Cuddapah ..	80,024	17,725	81·87	18·13
Kurnool ...	66,237	15,590	80·95	19·05
Bellary ...	65,563	44,443	59·60	40·40
Chingleput	20,394	4,640	81·47	18·53
North Arcot	56,023	26,415	67·96	32·04
South Arcot	37,310	10,979	77·26	22·74
Tanjore ...	90,321	21,737	80·60	19·40
Trichinopoly	21,390	12,714	62·72	37·28
Madura ...	117,901	23,047	83·65	16·35
Tinnevelly	46,980	42,787	52·34	47·66
Salem ...	26,997	24,095	52·84	47·16
Coimbatore	24,932	12,923	65·86	34·14
Nílgiris ...	1,800	1,731	50·98	49·02
Malabar ..	603,379	48,819	92·51	7·49
South Canara	86,636	7,016	92·51	7·49
Madras City		50,298		100·
Total	1,511,791	412,834	78·55	21·45
Pudukóta Territory	8,032	914	89·78	10·22
Grand Total	1,519,823	413,748	78·60	21·40

The Lubbais are often cultivators, but seafaring and trading are their favourite occupations. The Máppillas are fishermen, sailors, and coolies, numerous in the coast towns of prosperous Malabar, but, in the inland táluqs of Valuvanád and Ernád, they are cultivators.

CHRISTIANS.

Increase of Christians.

167. The return of Christians of all denominations is 710,802, which shows (excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle in Gódávari), an increase of 165,682 or 30·39 per cent. on the returns of 1871. Of the total (711,072), 473,353 are Roman Catholics, and distributing the "Not Stated" total proportionately, the Roman Catholics represent 68·68 per cent. of the total population. The vast majority of these Christians are Hindu converts, or the descendants of Hindu converts. They are to be found in every district, belonging for the most part to the poorer classes and drawn chiefly from the lower castes. (The Roman Catholic Christians of the West Coast are exceptions to this observation.)

Comparatively slight effect of Famine on the Christian population.

168. It may fairly be supposed that this section of the community suffered equally with the rest of the population from the Famine, and there is little doubt they did so suffer—such of them as lived in Famine Districts. But the proportion of the Christian inhabitants in the Famine Districts has always been small. In 1871 one-fourth of the Christians were in the Famine Districts which contained above two-fifths of the total population. In this tract in 1881, while the total population had decreased about 13 per cent., the Christians had increased 35½ per cent. In only one district did Famine mortality outstrip the numerical result of Missionary labours. In every other district, Famine and Non-Famine, they have increased. The Famine appears to have been the Missionaries' opportunity, for the number of conversions is believed to have been largest in the worst years.

Geographical distribution of Christian population.

169. The following are the most conspicuous groups of the Christians, with their numbers roughly estimated:—

Europeans and Eurasians	32,000
Goa Roman Catholics of the West Coast	100,000
Mission Roman Catholics of the South	300,000
Anglican Converts of the South	100,000
Lutheran Converts of the West Coast	8,000
Baptists of Nellore and Kistna	30,000

The remainder are scattered communities of different sects. In Madras City there are within a few hundreds of 40,000 Christians (nearly 10 per cent. of the entire population) professing 18 sects. 33 persons profess "other" sects than these 18, and 826 inhabitants of the city including 22 Europeans professed Christianity but were unable to decide to what sect they belonged.

Uncertainty as to sect.

170. This uncertainty is shared by 18,520 Native Christians in the Presidency, which suggests either a defective registration in the churches or that not much interest was taken in the Census by the officers of the different Missions. But it is not perhaps so curious a feature as the fact that 114,318 or one-sixth of the total Christian population were unable to state whether they were Europeans, Eurasians, or Natives.

Failure in classification of Christians.

171. In the Census of 1871 the Christians were returned as "Roman Catholics" and "Protestants." This time an attempt has been made to separate the sects of the Non-Romanist Christians—with but very partial success. Although 16 sects such as are popularly included in the generic but inaccurate name "Protestant" are tabulated, still of the Non-Romanist Christians 140,651 or 59·17 per cent. have returned themselves as simply "Protestant." An attempt, based on what is known of the Mission Agencies in the several districts, has been made below to distribute these to their proper heads.

Proportion of Christians to total population.

172. Of the ordinary rural districts the most Christian is Tinnevelly where 8⅓ per cent. of the total population is Christian, and here the adherents of the Church of England outnumber the Roman Catholics. The following table shows the Christian population in the several districts:—

Table No. 25, showing the Percentage of Christians to the total Population of each District.

District.	Total Population.	Christians.	Percentage of Christians to the Total Population.
Madras City	405,848	39,631	9·77
Nílgiris	91,034	8,488	9·32
Tinnevelly	1,699,747	140,946	8·29
South Canara	959,514	58,215	6·07
Trichinopoly	1,215,033	61,440	5·06
Madura	2,168,680	84,900	3·91
Pudukóta Territory	302,127	11,372	3·76
Tanjore	2,130,383	78,258	3·67
Kistna	1,548,480	36,194	2·34
South Arcot	1,814,738	39,571	2·18
Malabar	2,365,035	43,196	1·83
Chingleput	981,381	16,774	1·71
Nellore	1,220,236	20,794	1·70
Kurnool	709,305	11,464	1·62
Salem	1,599,595	16,567	1·04
Coimbatore	1,657,690	13,326	0·80
North Arcot	1,817,814	10,018	0·55
Cuddapah	1,121,038	6,067	0·54
Bellary	1,336,696	4,997	0 37
Gódávari	1,791,512	3,893	0·22
Vizagapatam	2,485,141	3,410	0·14
Ganjám	1,749,604	1,551	0 09
Grand Total ...	31,170,631	711,072	2·28

Increase and decrease of Christians in the several districts.

173. The following table shows the progress of Christianity in the several districts since 1871 :—

Table No. 26, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Christians in each District in 1881 *as compared with those returned in* 1871.

District.	Total Christians. 1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Ganjám	1,043	* 1,551	+ 508	+ 48·71
Vizagapatam	2,185	* 3,410	+ 1,225	+ 56·06
Gódávari	1,483	† 3,623	+ 2,140	+ 144·30
Kistna	7,670	36,194	+ 28,524	+ 371·89
Nellore	3,912	20,794	+ 17,782	+ 590·37
Cuddapah	4,973	6,067	+ 1,094	+ 22·00
Kurnool	3,855	11,464	+ 7,609	+ 197·38
Bellary	5,545	4,997	— 548	— 9·88
Chingleput	15,156	16,774	+ 1,618	+ 10·68
North Arcot	7,436	10,018	+ 2,582	+ 34·72
South Arcot	30,817	39,571	+ 8,754	+ 28·41
Tanjore	66,409	78,258	+ 11,849	+ 17·84
Trichinopoly	52,222	61,440	+ 9,218	+ 17·65
Madura	70,941	84,900	+ 13,959	+ 19·68
Tinnevelly	102,576	140,946	+ 38,370	+ 37·41
Salem	13,333	16,567	+ 3,234	+ 24·26
Coimbatore	12,067	13,326	+ 1,259	+ 10·43
Nílgiris	5,070	‡ 7,533	+ 2,463	+ 48·58
Malabar	41,642	‡ 44,151	+ 2,509	+ 6·02
South Canara	49,258	58,215	+ 8,957	+ 18·18
Madras City	37,067	39,631	+ 2,564	+ 6·92
Total	533,760	699,430	+ 165,670	+ 31·04
Pudukóta Territory	11,360	11,372	12	0·11
Grand Total	545,120	710,802	+ 165,682	+ 30·39

This shows a gain in every district except Bellary, where there is a decrease of 548, which is more than accounted for by the reduced European garrison. The increase varies in amount from 508 in Ganjám to 38,370 in Tinnevelly, from 6 per cent. in Malabar to 590 per cent. in Nellore.

Geographical distribution of Christian population.

174. The largest numbers are found in the south and west. The further north the less Christianity. The Telugu people are either harder to convince, or, until recently, less mission effort has been expended upon them. The five districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Bellary and Cuddapah contain hardly any Christians, and the adjoining districts of Kistna, Kurnool and Nellore owe their higher proportion to recent years. But Mission work is spreading northward—Gódávari has between two and three times as many Christians as in 1871; Kurnool has three times, Kistna nearly five times, and Nellore seven times as many as in 1871.

Strength of Christianity in the Southern Districts.

175. On the other hand the Southern Districts have long been strongholds of Christianity. Xavier, Nobili, Beschi, Schwartz, Jaenicke, and many more names, now historical, are associated with the building up of the Christian Churches in the South. Early in the 16th century there were Catholic communities near Cape Comorin and the influence has spread and is spreading northward. In the districts of Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Pudukóta and Madras City we have $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Christian where in 1871 there were only $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Christian. The Roman Catholics, formerly confined to the south and west, have found foot-hold in Kistna and Vizaga-

* Inclusive of the Christian population of the Agency Tracts.
† Exclusive of the Christian population of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle (270).
‡ The Christian population as per Census of 1881 of South East Wynád (955) transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris, has been deducted from Nílgiris and added to Malabar for the purposes of the table.

patam. The Non-Romanists, whose operations were once limited to Tanjore, have spread largely over the three southernmost districts and have now growing communities in thirteen districts.

Proportion of Sexes among Christians.

176. Notwithstanding the presence of 10,842 Europeans, who have a very defective proportion of females, the female Christians hold a very high proportion to males, viz., 509 females to 491 males in every thousand. Omitting Europeans and Eurasians the proportion of the sexes among Native Christians is 512 females to 488 males. This disparity appears in every district with a long established Christian population and is wanting, or rather is reversed, in the newer fields of Mission work.

Table No. 27, showing the Proportion of Sexes among Native Christians in each District excluding the Agency Tracts.

District.	Males.	Females.	District.	Males.	Females.
Gánjam	506	494	Tinnevelly	487	513
Vizagapatam	470	530	Salem	467	533
Gódávari	502	498	Coimbatore	484	516
Kistna	510	490	Nílgiris	505	495
Nellore	510	490	Malabar	494	506
Cuddapah	530	470	South Canara	499	501
Kurnool	508	492	Madras City	466	534
Bellary	478	522			
Chingleput	502	498	Total ...	488	512
North Arcot	472	528			
South Arcot	494	506	Pudukóta Territory	484	516
Tanjore	484	516			
Trichinopoly	479	521	Grand Total ...	488	512
Madura	474	526			

Proportion of Sexes among Christians compared for rural and urban population.

177. In all the large rural Christian communities the proportion of females is very high. In new districts the converts appear to be chiefly males. This is what might have been assumed, and it is confirmed by the fact that although the proportion of females, generally, for Christians is higher than for the total population, this difference is confined to the rural Christians. In towns the proportion of the sexes among this community is the same as for the general population. The proportion of Christians living in towns is very much higher than the proportion for the total population. It is 21 per cent. as against 10 per cent. This is not a surprising result when it is remembered that all the Europeans and nearly all the Eurasians live in the towns. The proportion varies very much between districts. In the old Christian districts where the religion is firmly established among the people, and in districts where conversion has been widespread, the urban proportion is much smaller. In such districts the Christians are an integral portion of the rural population. Thus in South Arcot, Madura, and South Canara where Christianity has for some time been firmly established among the people, the proportion of urban population is only 9·08 per cent., varying from 13·44 per cent. in South Canara to 5·27 per cent. in South Arcot. In Tinnevelly this proportion also is found, although it does not appear at first sight from the figures of the table. In Tinnevelly, as noted above at page 18, the proportion of urban population is large throughout, viz., 20·1 per cent.; that of the Christians is only 16·4 per cent. In Kistna the recent work of the Missionaries appears to have been well distributed, for instead of a high urban proportion of converts as is usual in a new Mission field, there are only 2½ per cent. of the Christians in towns. In Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, where there are few Christians, 52·07 per cent. are to be found in the towns. In these places not only do Europeans and Eurasians make an unusually large proportion (about 18 per cent.) of the total Christian body, but such Native Christians as are found are generally living close to the Priests and Missionaries in the principal towns.

Comparison with other provinces.

178. The proportion of Christians in the population is very striking when compared with other provinces as the following figures show :—

Province.	Number of Christians.	Ratio per 10,000 to Total Population.
Madras	711,072	228
British Burma	84,219	225
Coorg	3,152	176·78
Bombay	145,154	62
Bengal	128,135	18
Panjáb	33,699	15
Assam	7,093	15
Nizam's Dominions	13,614	14
North-West Provinces and Oudh	47,664	11
Central Provinces	11,973	10·37
Berar	1,335	5

Both in actual numbers and in proportion to the general population Madras stands clear away in front of all other provinces, and if the southernmost part of the Presidency be taken, we find that in a compact tract containing 7,213,843 souls, 365,544 or 5,067 per 100,000 are Christians. It is in no sectarian spirit that this may be declared wholly a matter for congratulation. There is no enlightened Madras Bráhman who does not rejoice equally with the Missionaries to see the good work of the latter redeeming the degraded castes of Tinnevelly and the devil-worshippers of South Canara from their debased Cults to a purer faith and a higher morality.

CHRISTIAN SECTS.

Number of Romanists and Non-Romanists compared.

179. The Church of England in the south and the Baptists in Nellore and Kistna have made great advances of late years. But the Roman Missions, founded 3½ centuries ago, have still the largest hold on the country, and their activity is as continuous as it is widespread. There are Roman Catholics everywhere. They represent 25¼ per cent. of the Europeans, 37⅔ per cent. of the Eurasians, and (including the "Not Stated" distributed) 68·68 per cent. of the total Christian population. The following shows how they compare with Non-Romanists in the several districts :—

Table No. 28, showing the Percentages of the Roman Catholics and Protestants on the total Christian Population in each District.

District.	Total Christians.	Total Roman Catholics.	Total "Protestants."	Others.	Percentage of Roman Catholics on total Christians.	Percentage of "Protestants" on total Christians.	Percentage of Others on total Christians.
Ganjám	1,551	936	614	1	60·35	39·59	0·06
Vizagapatam ...	3,410	2,298	1,112	...	67·39	32·61	...
Gódávari	3,893	773	3,115	5	19·86	80·01	0·13
Kistna	36,194	10,350	25,837	7	28·60	71·38	0·02
Nellore	20,794	1,077	19,717	...	5·18	94·82	...
Cuddapah	6,067	644	5,423	...	10·62	89·38	...
Kurnool	11,464	1,191	10,273	...	10·39	89·61	...
Bellary	4,997	3,321	1,676	...	66·46	33·54	..
Chingleput	16,774	13,589	3,175	10	81·01	18·93	0·06
North Arcot ...	10,018	7,491	2,512	15	74·78	25·07	0·15
South Arcot ...	39,571	35,605	3,892	74	89·98	9·83	0·19
Tanjore	78,258	68,766	9,489	3	87·87	12·13	...
Trichinopoly ...	61,440	58,153	3,107	180	94·65	5·06	0·29
Madura	84,900	69,092	15,659	149	81·38	18·44	0·18
Tinnevelly	140,946	58,080	82,866	...	41·21	58·79	...
Salem	16,567	14,861	1,706	...	89·70	10·30	...

Table No. 28, showing the Percentages of the Roman Catholics and Protestants on the total Christian Population in each District—(Continued).

District.	Total Christians.	Total Roman Catholics.	Total "Protestants."	Others.	Percentage of Roman Catholics on total Christians.	Percentage of "Protestants" on total Christians.	Percentage of Others on total Christians.
Coimbatore	13,326	11,552	1,756	18	86·69	13·18	0·13
Nílgiris	8,488	5,211	3,268	9	61·39	38·50	0·11
Malabar	43,196	35,363	5,152	2,681	81·86	11·93	6·21
South Canara ...	58,215	54,766	3,448	1	94·08	5·92	...
Madras City ...	39,631	24,356	15,224	51	61·46	38·41	0·13
Total ...	699,700	477,475	219,021	3,204	68·24	31·30	0·46
Pudukóta Territory...	11,372	10,898	474	...	95·83	4·17	...
Grand Total ...	711,072	488,373	219,495	3,204	68·68	30·87	0·45

NOTE 1—"Protestants" here include all the sects returned under that head in 1871, viz., American Methodists, Baptists, Church of England, Church of Scotland, Congregationalists, Dissenters, Episcopalians, Independents, Lutherans, Methodists, Methodist Episcopalians, Non-Conformists, Presbyterians, Protestants, Unitarians, Wesleyans and "Others."

NOTE 2—The "Not Stated" are distributed to the two main heads rateably.

This table shows not only that the Roman Catholics are more than double all the other sects put together, but that they outnumber them in sixteen out of twenty-one districts and in one Native State.

Increase and Decrease among Roman Catholics.

180. The following table gives the increase and decrease of Roman Catholics in the several districts since 1871 :—

Table No. 29, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Roman Catholics in 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871.

District.	Roman Catholics.*			
	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Ganjám	591	936	+ 345	+ 58·38
Vizagapatam	1,336	2,298	+ 962	+ 72·01
Gódávari	771	773	+ 2	+ 0·26
Kistna	4,653	10,350	+ 5,697	+ 122·44
Nellore	1,078	1,077	— 1	— 0·09
Cuddapah	877	644	— 233	— 26·57
Kurnool	2,369	1,191	— 1,178	— 49·73
Bellary	3,385	3,321	— 64	— 1·89
Chingleput	11,679	13,589	+ 1,910	+ 16·35
North Arcot	5,653	7,491	+ 1,838	+ 32·51
South Arcot	26,100	35,605	+ 9,505	+ 36·42
Tanjore	55,358	68,766	+ 13,408	+ 24·22
Trichinopoly	49,522	58,153	+ 8,631	+ 17·43
Madura	66,006	69,092	+ 3,086	+ 4·68
Tinnevelly	52,780	58,080	+ 5,300	+ 10·04
Salem	12,255	14,861	+ 2,606	+ 21·26
Coimbatore	11,178	11,552	+ 374	+ 3·35
Nílgiris	2,774	5,211	+ 2,437	+ 87·85
Malabar	36,613	35,363	— 1,250	— 3·41
South Canara	47,052	54,766	+ 7,714	+ 16·39
Madras City	24,038	24,356	+ 318	+ 1·32
Total ...	416,068	477,475	+ 61,407	+ 14·76
Pudukóta Territory ...	10,575	10,898	+ 323	+ 3·05
Grand Total ...	426,643	488,373	+ 61,730	+ 14·47

* Inclusive of the "Not Stated" distributed to the two heads "Roman Catholics" and "Protestants" rateably.

The Roman Catholics have increased 14½ per cent. since 1871, and they have increased in sixteen districts and in the Pudukóta Territory, and decreased in five. Four of the latter are Famine Districts and in the fifth—Malabar—the decrease of 3·41 per cent. is probably due to the transfer of South-East Wynád to the Nílgiris. In the latter the increase is 87·85 per cent. The most notable increase is in a comparatively new field—in the Northern Circars. In the three districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Kistna the increase, although numerically not large, is 58·38, 72·01 and 122·44 per cent. respectively on the figures for 1871. The number of Priests has been much increased in these districts of late years and since the Famine there have been signs of growing conversions.

Non-Romanist Christians.

181. Grouped under the head of Protestants, for the purpose of comparison with the figures for 1871, the Non-Romanist Christians, including a portion of the "Not Stated" distributed, number 219,495. In 1871 there were 118,477, showing a gain of 101,018 or 85¼ per cent.

Increase and Decrease in the several districts.

182. The following shows the distribution of these figures to districts.

Table No. 30, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of "Protestants" in each District in* 1881 *as compared with those returned in* 1871.

District.	Protestants.*			
	1871.	1881.	Difference.	Percentage.
Ganjám	452	614	+ 162	+ 35·84
Vizagapatam	849	1,112	+ 263	+ 30·98
Gódávari	712	3,115	+ 2,403	+ 337·50
Kistna	3,017	25,837	+ 22,820	+ 756·38
Nellore	1,934	19,717	+ 17,783	+ 919·49
Cuddapah	4,096	5,423	+ 1,327	+ 32·41
Kurnool	1,486	10,273	+ 8,787	+ 591·31
Bellary	2,160	1,676	— 484	— 22·55
Chingleput	3,477	3,175	— 302	— 8·69
North Arcot	1,783	2,512	+ 729	+ 40·89
South Arcot	4,717	3,892	— 825	— 17·49
Tanjore	11,051	9,489	— 1,562	— 14·13
Trichinopoly	2,700	3,107	+ 407	+ 15·07
Madura	4,935	15,659	+ 10,724	+ 217·30
Tinnevelly	49,796	82,866	+ 33,070	+ 66·41
Salem	1,078	1,706	+ 628	+ 58·26
Coimbatore	889	1,756	+ 867	+ 97·53
Nílgiris	2,296	3,268	+ 972	+ 42·33
Malabar	5,029	5,152	+ 123	+ 2·45
South Canara	2,206	3,448	+ 1,242	+ 56·30
Madras City	13,029	15,224	+ 2,195	+ 16·85
Total ...	117,692	219,021	+ 101,329	+ 86·10
Pudukóta Territory ...	785	474	— 311	— 39·62
Grand Total ...	118,477	219,495	+ 101,018	+ 85·26

NOTE.—"Protestants" here include all the sects returned under that head in 1871, viz., American Methodists, Baptists, Church of England, Church of Scotland, Congregationalists, Dissenters, Episcopalians, Independents, Lutherans, Methodists, Methodist Episcopalians, Non-Conformists, Presbyterians, "Protestants," Unitarians, Wesleyans, and "Others."

This shows a gain in all but four districts, two of which suffered severely from Famine. It is a curious fact that Tanjore, the early centre of the Non-Romanist Missions, should show a decreasing Protestant community. On the other hand, Tinnevelly, Madura, Kistna, and Nellore show wonderful results.

* Includes the sect "Not Stated" distributed to the two heads "Protestants" and "Roman Catholics" rateably.

183. Of the total gain nearly one-half is attributable to the Church of England Missions in the extreme South. In Kistna there are more than eight times as many Protestants as there were in 1871. These are for the most part Baptists. There are (despite the Famine) ten times as many "Protestants" in Nellore and seven times as many in Kurnool.

Distribution of Increase among Non-Romanists.

184. The following statement gives an amended distribution under the heads of sect. The entries under names which do not represent separate sects and the "Not Stated" entries are distributed according to what is known of the Churches in the several districts.

Distribution of Non-Romanists to Sect.

Table No. 31, giving an amended distribution of the Adherents of the several Christian Sects.

Denomination.	No. of Adherents.
Church of England	140,877
Baptists	37,132
Lutherans	29,874
Congregationalist	18,840
Independent	3,565
Presbyterians	2,177
Wesleyans	1,743
Methodists	264
Unitarians	43
Total	234,515

185. According to these figures, which profess to be merely an adjustment of the Census results, in the light of such Mission statistics as were accessible and aided by information from the officers of several Missions. The Church of England claims two-thirds of the Non-Romanist Christians. The Church of England is most largely represented in Tinnevelly, Madras City, and apparently in Kurnool. The Agencies are the S.P.G. and Church Mission Society. The Baptists (American Telugu Mission) are chiefly found in Kistna and Nellore; the Lutherans in Tanjore, South Arcot, Malabar and South Canara; the Methodists in the Madras City; the Independents in Cuddapah; and the Congregationalists in the two Arcots and Madura.

The Mission Agencies.

OTHER RELIGIONS.

186. Of the other religions there is little to be said. There are 24,962 Jains. These are found in the districts of South Canara and the two Arcots distributed as follows:—

Jains.

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
South Canara	5,254	4,790	10,044
North Arcot ..	3,775	3,921	7,696
South Arcot ..	2,562	2,622	5,184
Total	11,591	11,333	22,924

The remaining 2,038 are scattered over 14 other districts. In South Canara the Jain community was once large. There are still extant the remains of large Jain towns, such as Múdbidri, which contain the ruins of numerous Jain temples; but from these the Jain population has all but vanished. In the southern táluqs of North Arcot and the adjoining taluk of South Arcot the Jains are all cultivators. The proportion of the sexes among these people departs from the general result, and is 511 males to 489 females.

187. Of Buddhists there are only 1,546. Of these 875 are males and 671 females, a proportion of 566 males to 434 females. The fact is, however, that Buddhists, as ordinary residents, are found

Buddhists.

only in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, and Bellary, and in these districts there are the following:—

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Ganjám	135	134	269
Vizagapatam	324	351	675
Bellary	103	109	212
Total ...	562	594	1,156

This represents three-fourths of the total, and here the proportion is 486 males to 514 females. It is believed that some of the so-called Buddhists of Ganjam are really Satánis. The remainder, 390, of whom only 77 are females, are, for the most part, immigrants or Burmese convicts in the central jails. In 1871 the Buddhists, and Jains were grouped together; there were 21,254. In 1881 there is an increase of 5,254 or 24·72 per cent., which cannot be all due to natural increase, and is certainly not due to conversion. Better enumeration is the most probable explanation.

Jews.

188. The Jews occur only in Malabar. There are only 30 (17 males and 13 females), and these are for the most part a few of the White Jews of Cochin resident in or visiting British territory at the time of the Census.

Brahmos and Theists.

189. The Brahmos and Theists together make 145. There were no returns for these Cults in 1871, so that it is impossible to say whether these figures represent progress or decline.

CHAPTER V.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. III-A AND SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE NO. II RELATING TO BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS WITHIN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Defective information on Europeans and Eurasians.

190. The Census returns give little information concerning Europeans and Eurasians, and what they do give is not very trustworthy. This is to be regretted, for the former, if numerically few, form a not unimportant section of the population, and their paucity would have made a close tabulation of the facts concerning them a comparatively easy matter. Concerning the future of Eurasians as a race, there are at present problems in the air whose solution might have been assisted by a trustworthy return of Census facts concerning them. But we have only one return in which the Europeans and Eurasians are referred to. There are no particulars of their age, birth-place, occupation or conjugal condition. All that we have is the total number of male and female Christians who returned themselves as Europeans and Eurasians, and, as is shown below, this return is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. There are, however, more detailed, if not exhaustive, returns for *British-born* subjects, who, if the returns be correct, number only 5,883, or 54¼ per cent. of the 10,842 Europeans returned, and of this section due notice is taken below.

Explanation of defects.

191. It is to be noted that, had the Census Office undertaken the tabulation for the two races with reference to other particulars than that of religion, the result must have had the blemish of incompleteness observed in the single table which we have. This defect is not attributable to the method of tabulation, but to the enumeration, and, primarily to the form of schedule. "Nationality" was not a column heading as it was in 1871. The column from which the information was taken was headed "birth-place," and a foot-note directed the insertion of details which, if faithfully entered, would have supplied the information necessary for the inquiry. But the entries were neglected in many circles, notably in Malabar, with the result that Eurasians are certainly understated, and probably the proportion of British-born among Europeans is also understated.

EUROPEANS.

Male and Female Europeans.

192. The total European population in 1881 (excluding Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle) was 10,838 of whom 7,326 were males and 3,512 females. This gives 48 females to every 100 males. The cause of this disproportion it is perhaps unnecessary to explain. The European population is made up chiefly of adult males, for the most part soldiers and other Government servants and business men, who come out to the country unmarried, and the proportion of women and children is well known to be small.

Decrease in European population.

193. In 1871 there were 14,561 Europeans, 9,957 being males and 4,604 females, or 46 females to every 100 males. This indicates a very marked decrease—3,723, or 25·57 per cent. on the total European population. The proportion of females to males, however, has improved from 46 to 48 females to every 100 males.

Decrease in the several districts.

194. The decrease in numbers is observed in 17 districts, and in the Pudukóta territory, and in four districts there is a slight increase. As the following table shows, the large total decrease is caused by the figures of Bellary, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Malabar, and Madras City, and is chiefly due to military movements:—

Table No. 32, *showing the Increase or Decrease of European Population in* 1881 *as compared with that returned in* 1871.

District.	1871.			1881.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám	103	49	152	113	13	126	+ 10	− 36	− 26
Vizagapatam	245	152	397	112	51	163	− 133	− 101	− 234
Gódávari	252	199	451	* 190	56	246	− 62	− 143	− 205
Kistna	53	37	90	35	17	52	− 18	− 20	− 38
Nellore	59	42	101	23	10	33	− 36	− 32	− 68
Cuddapah	53	44	97	22	20	42	− 31	− 24	− 55
Kurnool	32	8	40	33	19	52	+ 1	+ 11	+ 12
Bellary	1,003	214	1,217	417	135	552	− 586	− 79	− 665
Chingleput	1,516	574	2,090	1,061	622	1,683	− 455	+ 48	− 407
North Arcot	198	150	348	72	43	115	− 126	− 107	− 233
South Arcot	67	56	123	69	15	84	+ 2	− 41	− 39
Tanjore	219	170	389	110	58	168	− 109	− 112	− 221
Trichinopoly	457	166	623	110	67	177	− 347	− 99	− 446
Madura	105	63	168	101	75	176	− 4	+ 12	+ 8
Tinnevelly	121	76	197	71	54	125	− 50	− 22	− 72
Salem	168	88	256	102	78	180	− 66	− 10	− 76
Coimbatore	109	44	153	184	90	274	+ 75	+ 46	+ 121
Nilgiris	818	521	1,339	† 1,048	529	1,577	+ 230	+ 8	+ 238
Malabar	2,021	558	2,579	† 1,362	317	1,679	− 659	− 241	− 900
South Canara	83	47	130	79	41	120	− 4	− 6	− 10
Madras City	2,270	1,343	3,613	2,004	1,201	3,205	− 266	− 142	− 408
Total ...	9,952	4,601	14,553	7,318	3,511	10,829	− 2,634	− 1,090	− 3,724
Pudukóta Territory	5	3	8	1	...	1	− 4	− 3	− 7
Total, including Pudukóta Territory	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,319	3,511	10,830	− 2,638	− 1,093	− 3,731
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjám ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	+ 3	...	+ 3
Agency Tracts specially censused. Vizagapatam ..	...	...	...	4	1	5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5
Agency Tracts specially censused. Gódávari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Agency Tracts.	...	...	...	7	1	8	+ 7	+ 1	+ 8
Grand Total for the Presidency.	9,957	4,604	14,561	7,326	3,512	10,838	− 2,631	− 1,092	− 3,723

Explanation of decrease.

195. The total decrease in five garrison districts is 2,826. A return from the Adjutant-General's Office shows that there was a decrease in the garrison (including families) of those districts amounting to 1,671. This does not include officers' families nor soldiers' families not borne on regimental books; and besides this omission it is believed that "trooping" movements which took place about the time of the Census account for a difference of some 729. So that we may assign nearly the whole loss in the garrison districts to military reduction. Of the remaining decrease a further number of about 150 is accounted for by military reductions in other districts. This leaves a decrease of about 750 to be accounted for. The reduction in some districts is not covered by the effect of military movements. In Nellore District, for instance, there were no troops either in 1871 or in 1881, and yet 67½ per cent. of the Europeans have disappeared. Similarly, Kistna, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Tanjore, and Salem—all districts without garrisons—have lost largely. There is no independent reason to suppose that there are fewer Europeans residing in any one of these districts than there were formerly. The extension of missionary, railway, and commercial enterprise would suggest the contrary. Greater strictness in classing Europeans and Eurasians may have had something to do with it; but defective enumeration of "Nationality" is the more probable explanation. The present Census may, in one sense, have been more strict, and it is possible that more Eurasians were returned as Europeans in 1871 than in 1881. But it is to the defects, rather than to the merits, of the enumeration that we must look for an explanation. The tabulation of Nationality was not double checked. It was done only once, and that was for Final Table No. III-A (Distribu-

* Exclusive of 4 European males returned in 1881 for Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle.

† The European population of South-East Wynád, as per Census of 1881, transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nilgiris (79 males and 42 females), has been added to Malabar and deducted from Nilgiris for the purposes of this table.

tion of the Christian Population according to Sect with Nationality). In the schedules, the "Nationality" came in as an incident, and, like all such entries, fared but poorly; with the result that 114,318, or 16 per cent. of the total Christians, have not given their Nationality. No great reliance can be put upon a return with an admitted error of omission amounting to 16 per cent. The greater part of this uncertainty is found in the following districts :—

In South Canara	43,301 or 74⅔	per cent. of the Christians have not returned their Nationality.
In Kistna	20,102 or 55½	
In Malabar	19,942 or 46	
In Kurnool	5,538 or 48⅓	
In Nellore	3,152 or 15	
In Bellary	2,764 or 55⅓	
In Coimbatore	2,669 or 20	
In Vizagapatam	1,863 or 54¾	
In Cuddapah	1,151 or 19	

Thus in the three first districts 83,345, or 72·9 per cent. of the total uncertainty as to Nationality occurs; in these districts 60·57 per cent. of the Christians have not made a return of their Nationality, and in the other six districts 28·54 per cent. have failed to make this return. In seven of these districts there are fewer Europeans than in 1871, and in seven there are fewer Eurasians. It would not be justifiable to assume that the "Not Stated" section among Christians includes all the missing Europeans and Eurasians, but the facts noted above give a coincidence that may be taken for what it is worth, and the decrease in the return must not be accepted as finally proved.

Nationality of European population.

196. In the figures given above, British-born, other British subjects, all Europeans, Americans and Australians are included. The following table gives the birth-places of this population so far as they appear in Final Census Tables X and XI :—

Table No. 33 showing the European Population exclusive of "Country-born" according to Birth-place Return.

Birth-place.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	3,330	832	4,162
Wales	56	15	71
Scotland	402	110	512
Ireland	844	282	1,126
Channel Islands	8	1	9
United Kingdom (unspecified)	3	...	3
Other European Countries	717	252	969
America	86	56	142
Australia and Polynesia ...	20	15	35
Total	5,466	1,563	7,029

"Country-born" Europeans.

197. This gives us the fact that 10·57 per cent. of the total European population are Europeans of other than British nationality. Excluding the numbers in the above table, we have 3,809 (35·14 per cent. of the total) Europeans born in the country. Among the latter there are 1,860 males to 1,949 females, or 488 males to 512 females. This result appears to be of very doubtful accuracy. It is improbable that considerably more than one-third of the Europeans in Madras were born there. 3,183 of the total Europeans, are soldiers and their families. The European regiments do not recruit half-castes, and, with the present short-service system, the number of soldiers who marry half-castes is trifling. The garrison, therefore, may be left out of consideration on this question. There remain 7,655, of whom, according to this return, 50 per cent. are country-born. This is certainly not the case, and we have again to fall back on the defective record of the schedules. The word "British-born" had to be added or the European was taken to be country-born, and the omission of the entry was extremely probable in all but the privately filled schedules. Even in these, as Mr. Stokes points out, there was more stupidity and foolishness displayed by Europeans,

who ought to have known better, than by the Native enumerators. The difference in the proportion of the sexes returned respectively for Europeans born in India and for those out of India deepens these doubts. The following are the figures :—

	Males.	Females.
Born in India	488	512
Born out of India	778	222

This result is a good deal beyond what might have been expected. That the really immigrant Europeans are but ill-equipped with families is a recognised fact. Of the European families settled in India the proportion of the sexes would tend more towards that of the native population. But it was not to be anticipated that the proportion of females would reach that of native females, much less that it would go beyond the latter. Europeans born in India are of two classes : (1) those who were sent home in childhood and have returned as adults, and (2) those who have been born and reared in the country. The latter form but a small class. The number of European families domiciled in the plains of India is not numerous. The former class is, in all respects, except the accident of birth-place, practically the same as the British-born subject. When its members marry, they marry, as a rule, British-born females. From the high proportion of females it seems probable that a large section of the so-called country-born female Europeans are Eurasians. The section, as it stands, is certainly not British-born, for the women are altogether out of proportion to the well-known facts, but it is quite possible that some of the males may be British-born.

BRITISH-BORN POPULATION.

Proportion of sexes among British-born.

198. The total number of British-born Europeans as returned is 5,883. Of these, 4,643 are males and 1,240 females, a ratio of 789 to 211 per thousand.

Nationality of British-born.

199. They are shown under "Nationality" as follows :—

Table No. 34 showing the Birth-place of British-born Subjects.

Birth-place.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
England and Wales	3,397	848	4,245
Ireland	844	282	1,126
Scotland	402	110	512

200. There are more than double as many Irish as Scotch, and nearly four times as many English as Irish. The proportion of females is highest among the Irish.

201. It is shown above that the British-born Europeans may be somewhat understated. It is probable that by omission in the enumeration, some of these British-born were not properly returned; but there is no reason to suppose that this error of omission was peculiar to any age or either sex, and therefore the numbers as returned may be accepted as relatively accurate on these two points.

Conjugal condition of British-born.

202. The following are the facts as to conjugal condition for this population :—

Table No. 35 showing the Conjugal Condition of the British-born Subjects.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	2,969	396	3,365
Married	1,533	714	2,247
Widowed	133	125	258
Not Stated	8	5	13
Total ...	4,643	1,240	5,883

We have from this that there are nearly two bachelors to every married man, and nearly two wives to every spinster; that there are more widowers than widows; that there are 7½ bachelors to every maiden; and that the number of husbands is more than double the number of wives. This last fact represents the proportion of English married ladies who are in England, while their husbands are in Madras.

203. The civil condition may be more correctly viewed by removing the children who are under marrying age. There are 203 males and 233 females under 15. These are all unmarried; the 2 shown as "married" are instances of the erroneous use of the word "ditto" in the schedules. Between 15 and 20, 2 males and 15 females are married, so that we may take the marrying age as above 20. Including the persons whose age was not returned, the following is the conjugal condition of the total population above 20:—

Table No. 36, showing the Conjugal Condition of British-born Subjects above 20 years of Age.

—	Males.	Females.	Percentage on the total of each sex.	
			Males.	Females.
Single	2,631	124	61·27	13·09
Married	1,530	698	35·63	73·71
Widowed	133	125	3·10	13·20
Total ...	4,294	947	100·	100·

Ages of the British-born.

204. The following is a statement of the ages of population:—

Table No. 37, showing in decennial groups the Ages of the British-born Subjects.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	157	187	344
10—20	186	102	288
20—30	2,134	357	2,491
30—40	1,112	315	1,427
40—50	585	152	737
50—60	270	54	324
60 and upwards	191	68	259
Not Stated	8	5	13
Total ...	4,643	1,240	5,883

British-born Children.

The return of British-born children is probably excessive, judged by its proportion to the number of British-born parents. European children, except infants in arms, are rarely brought out to this country, and the majority found in the country have been born here. It must be assumed that to some extent the element of error created by the disastrous use of the word "ditto" in the schedules has affected this return. There were, altogether, 714 wives in this population. Practically, there are no European wives out here without their husbands, and, practically, there are no young European children out here without their mothers. So it may safely be accepted that the children under 15 were members of 714 families, the heads of which were in India. There were 632 such children, which gives us the result that, in each one of more than six-sevenths of the English families, one of the children was born in Europe. However, accepting the figures as they stand, we have it that there were 20 girl babies under one brought out from England in 1880-81, to 8 boy babies. There were more boys between 1 and 3; but altogether of European children under 10 there were more girls than boys. Between 10 and 15 the total was less numerous, and the numbers

in the two sexes were equal. At this age European children have mostly been sent home, and in the next age—from 15 and 20 (or, more correctly, 17 to 20)—boys and girls come out from Europe; the former, who are more numerous, to work, the latter to join their parents. It is in the next two periods that the larger portion of the British-born population is found. 70 per cent. of the total males and 54 per cent. females are between 20 and 40. Two-thirds of the total population are in this age. The largest number in any one period of five years is from 25 to 30; nearly one-fourth of the total is found in this period. The slight discrepancy of these between some of the figures given above and the Final Table totals is due to the facts that there were censused three non-Christians who were born in England, and one of these was a Hindu.

Occupations of British-born.

205. The occupations of British-born Europeans are discussed in the Occupation Chapter.

EUROPEANS OTHER THAN BRITISH.

French and German residents.

206. Of Europeans other than British there are 2,587. Of these, 382 (280 males and 102 females) are French and 146 (97 males and 49 females) are Germans. The former are chiefly found in the Gódávari District (69) and Madras City (65); the latter in Malabar (26), South Canara (33), and the Nílgiris (15), and are nearly all members of the Basel Mission. The French in the Gódávari are the residents from Yanam who have settled in British territory, or the representatives of French commercial houses who have found the port of Cocanada a more convenient residence for the maintenance of a long-established trade between the Gódávari and France than Yanam, which is no longer a port. There are 294 persons claiming German as their mother-tongue and 612 French. The difference must be taken to represent German and French "country-born" children and half-castes.

EURASIANS.

207. In the Eurasian population also there appears a marked decrease, as the following figures show:—

Table No. 38, *showing the Numbers of Eurasians in* 1871 *and* 1881.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	13,091	13,359	26,450
1881	10,969	10,923	21,892
Decrease ...	2,122	2,436	4,558

Decrease of Eurasians.

This gives a decrease of nearly 17¼ per cent., which cannot altogether be accounted for in the same way as the decrease in Europeans. But, as has been noted above (para. 191), it is not likely that it is all or nearly all a real decrease. It is possible that the definition of "Eurasian" was more scrupulously applied on this occasion, but it is quite certain that the "nationality" difficulty in the schedules has considerably distorted the Eurasian return. There is a falling off of 4,558 in numbers or 17·23 per cent., and the proportion of the sexes has been still more markedly disturbed, as, instead of 505 females to 495 males as in 1871, there are only 499 females to 501 males. In 1871 Dr. Cornish wrote of this section:—

"* * It is a very doubtful question whether the Eurasian population is increasing or not. The next Census will afford an answer; but looking to the fact that European nations have been in close intercourse with this portion of India for 370 years, it is not a little remarkable that the numbers of the mixed race should be so few. Like all hybrid races, probably the tendency is to extinction, or to reversion to the pure native type."

It is to be feared that the defects in the present Census prevent the realization of the above anticipation. Had the enumeration in this respect been good, the

returns ought to have thrown much light on this question; as it is, they must be accepted with reserve. The present results show that this population is not increasing. Whether it has really decreased to the extent shown by the above figures is another matter. It is almost certain that it has not. The Eurasians did not suffer from Famine mortality; they do not emigrate; so that, unless their "tendency to extinction" is very remarkable, the decrease shown must be partly illusory.

Geographical distribution of Eurasians.

208. The following statement will assist in seeking the true explanation.

Table No. 39, *showing the Increase or Decrease of Eurasian Population in* 1881 *as compared with that returned in* 1871.

District.	1871.			1881.			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám	102	103	205	92	130	222	− 10	+ 27	+ 17
Vizagapatam	365	446	811	197	197	394	− 168	− 249	− 417
Gódávari	202	183	385	205	204	409	+ 3	+ 21	+ 24
Kistna	123	95	218	43	30	73	− 80	− 65	− 145
Nellore	121	116	237	155	165	320	+ 34	+ 49	+ 83
Cuddapah	67	63	130	156	126	282	+ 89	+ 63	+ 152
Kurnool	92	68	160	22	13	35	− 70	− 55	− 125
Bellary	521	453	974	79	48	127	− 442	− 405	− 847
Chingleput	624	947	1,571	480	694	1,174	− 144	− 253	− 397
North Arcot	361	315	676	223	223	446	− 138	− 92	− 230
South Arcot	190	180	370	186	189	375	− 4	+ 9	+ 5
Tanjore	257	265	522	348	329	677	+ 91	+ 64	+ 155
Trichinopoly	287	343	630	197	174	371	− 90	− 169	− 259
Madura	81	92	173	253	124	377	+ 172	+ 32	+ 204
Tinnevelly	62	71	133	308	258	566	+ 246	+ 187	+ 433
Salem	194	183	377	236	209	445	+ 42	+ 26	+ 68
Coimbatore	224	218	442	145	127	272	− 79	− 91	− 170
Nílgiris	523	273	796	* 439	421	860	− 84	+ 148	+ 64
Malabar	2,780	2,633	5,413	* 1,032	644	1,676	− 1,748	− 1,989	− 3,737
South Canara	96	94	190	69	58	127	− 27	− 36	− 63
Madras City	5,810	6,203	12,013	6,100	6,559	12,659	+ 290	+ 356	+ 646
Total ...	13,082	13,344	26,426	10,965	10,922	21,887	− 2,117	− 2,422	− 4,539
Pudukóta Territory	9	15	24	..	...	...	− 9	− 15	− 24
Total, including Pudukóta Territory	13,091	13,359	26,450	10,965	10,922	21,887	− 2,126	− 2,437	− 4,563
Agency Tracts specially censused. Ganjám ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
Gódávari ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	+ 3	...	+ 3
Total for the Agency Tracts	...	...	...	4	1	5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5
Grand Total for the Presidency.	13,091	13,359	26,450	10,969	10,923	21,892	− 2,122	− 2,436	− 4,558

From this we see that there has been an increase of 1,856 in eleven districts and a decrease of 6,414 in ten districts and in Pudukóta Territory, and that more than four-fifths (3,737) of the *gross* decrease occurs in Malabar.

Apparent decrease in Malabar.

209. Outside the figures, there is no reason to believe that there has been an actual decrease among Eurasians in Malabar. There may have been more strictness in enumeration, but this is merely a conjecture. It is true that in Malabar there is a section of Europeanized Native Christians—Goa Roman Catholics—some of whom have adopted European dress and customs, and these may have been returned in 1871 as Eurasians. And in all districts the popular interpretation of the word "Eurasian" is very liberal. There are many Pariahs and Native Christians who have adopted a travesty of European clothes, and who would return themselves as Eurasians if allowed to do so. The present Census may have excluded these more rigidly than

* The Eurasian population of South-East Wynád, as per Census of 1881, transferred since 1871 from Malabar to Nílgiris (88 males and 64 females), has been added to Malabar and deducted from Nilgiris for the purposes of this table.

was done in 1871, but there is no evidence of this. On the other hand there is evidence that the "Nationality" entry was generally misunderstood to such an extent that, in Malabar, we have some obviously absurd results. Thus Cochin, a well known Eurasian centre which in 1871 included 1,591 of this community, returns *one* Eurasian. A return, obtained through the kindness of the Collector of Malabar, shows the present number of Eurasians in Cochin to be 1,373, a decrease of only 213 instead of 1,590. Calicut, which has also a large Eurasian element, and in 1871 returned 775, now returns only 277. The exaggerated decrease in Malabar, as shown in the table, is a blot on the series, and, but for the following fact, might be wholly disregarded.

Eurasian return tested by the Language return.

210. Some light is thrown on the true state of the case by the fact that in Malabar (where the Nationality of half the Christians is not stated) there are of persons who claim European languages as their mother-tongues, 2,486 persons in excess of the total number of Europeans and Eurasians returned. If the English and Portuguese speaking surplus be taken as Eurasians, we should have two-thirds of the decrease accounted for. The language entry in the schedule was a plain one, with a column to itself, and the results are of fair trustworthiness. So that, if they be accepted, we have the decrease of Eurasians in Malabar reduced to 1,251.

Increase in Madras City and Tinnevelly.

211. In Madras City there is an increase of 646 Eurasians on a population of 12,013, a little more than $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Having regard to the general decrease, it would be hardly safe to accept this as a natural local increase. It probably indicates, in part, a gravitation of Eurasians towards the City in search of employment. The increase in Tinnevelly is probably as illusory as the decrease in Malabar, and is a matter of enumeration. The increase of Native Christians in Tinnevelly implies that a section of these will inevitably call themselves Eurasians. But part of the increase may be due to the extension of the railway to this district in the interval between the two Censuses.

CHAPTER VI.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. IV.

212. The returns bearing on the proportion of the sexes are very striking, and indicate clearly the improved character of the enumeration, as well as some of the effects of the Famine on the population.

Improved returns of females.

213. In the Census of 1871 the males outnumbered the females. In the present Census the females outnumber the males. In the 1871 Report Dr. Cornish says:—

"In the quinquennial Census returns, ranging from 1851-52 to 1866-67, it will be generally found that the male population has been returned as in excess of the female."

* * * * *

"* * The nearer we approach to accuracy in the Census of an Indian population, the more clearly does the fact appear that there is nothing peculiar in this country in the proportion of the sexes; that if there are from 104 to 106 females to 100 males in Europe, this proportion also obtains in India, that is, in all parts of the country where female infanticide is unknown."

* * * * *

"* * When Census returns were first introduced in 1851, there was a general disposition either to conceal the number of females, or, what is more probable, for the enumerators to consider their inclusion or exclusion from the village returns a matter of no importance whatever."

Gradual improvement in successive Censuses.

214. Dr. Cornish goes on to note that in this respect the successive Censuses showed a gradual improvement. In the first (1851-52) every district showed an excess of males; in the second (1856-57) two districts showed an excess of females; in the third (1861-62) three; and in the fourth (1866-67) four districts. In the regular Census of 1871 seven showed an excess of females.

"Throughout the period, 1851 to 1866, the proportion of females returned was gradually increasing, and in the 1871 Census we find that in *seven* out of the *twenty one* districts the female population is returned in what we know to be about the normal proportions of the sexes. In the small Native State of Pudukóta there were counted 108 females for every 100 males. In the whole Presidency the proportion was 99 females to 100 males, a great advance on all former efforts to obtain the correct proportion of the sexes."

Normal excess of females.

215. Dr. Cornish argues from these observations that the real proportion is an excess of females, and that improved enumeration will gradually establish this as a fact. Like most of this authority's careful speculations, this contention is enormously supported by the result of the present Census.

Result of last two Censuses.

There are 15,749,588 females to 15,421,043 males, or 505 females to 495 males in every thousand of the population. In 1871 the proportion returned was 498 females to 502 males. An excess of females in 1871 was returned for *seven* districts and the Pudukóta Territory. In 1881 there was an excess of females in *thirteen* districts and in the State of Pudukóta.

Explanation of excess of females.

216. It seems quite certain that this result is due, in the main, to better enumeration. As is shown later, there has been an abnormally high proportion of females among the births since (and during) the Famine, and there is evidence that the Famine mortality was greater among males than among females; but the influence of these two facts, although perceptible, does not account for more than a fraction of the general excess of females.

If further proof were wanting that the higher return of females is due to better counting and not to an actual increase of females, the following fact would furnish it.

High proportion of females due to improved enumeration.

217. There were more than half a million more females under 10 years of age, returned in 1871 than in 1881, so that the altered proportion shown in 1881 occurs entirely among females who were living in 1871. In the area, whose age returns are dealt with below, the increase occurs exclusively in the ages between 30 and 70, that is to say, among the survivors of the females who were between 20 and 60 in 1871.

In 1871 there were returned between 20 and 60	6,508,942
Of these (according to additional table No. 2, Vol. III) there died up to 1880	2,522,743
Leaving a balance of ... ... who would be between 30 and 70 in 1881.	3,986,199
The Census of 1881 shows between 30 and 70	5,124,275
A difference of	1,138,076

which, if Mr. Stokes' calculations of the death-rate are correct, must be attributed to short counting and erroneous age return of females in 1871.

Explanations of the increase of females suggested in the Famine Report.

218. The figures in the Famine Census (1878) showed a marked increase of females, and in the discussion of these figures it was suggested, on the one side, that the increase of females showed chiefly that the men had migrated to other districts or emigrated over sea, and, on the other side, that Famine mortality had borne more heavily on the males than on females; that, in fact, the power of endurance in women is greater than in men.*

Dr. Cornish's view.

219. Speaking of the relative mortality of males to females (in the Salem Famine camps) Dr. Cornish, who attributed the excess of women to the excessive mortality of males and to the better enumeration throughout, says in his report on the Famine Census :—

"The proportion of deaths to strength amongst males was in the annual ratio of 796·4 per mille, while the females died only in the ratio of 595·3 per mille. The ratio of male mortality, in fact, was just one-fifth in excess of that of the female. These figures relate to actual statistics of relief-camps in the Salem District, and I think there can be no doubt that what is true in regard to this district and in relief-camps in every part of the country must be held to apply generally to the distressed population, viz., that the mortality pressed unduly on the bread-winners amongst the adults. It by no means follows because the Census returns of 1878 in Salem show a preponderance of females, that the corresponding male population is now finding a living in other districts. The very unusual proportion of male mortality registered throughout the Presidency during the past year (58·4 per mille of males to 48·06 females) points most clearly to the fact that those who left home to seek work and food and exhausted their energies in hopeless wandering, had the least chance of surviving the hardships to which they were exposed."

* * * * * *

"We found, for instance, in the last Census that in the town of Madras there were 104 females to every 100 males, in Tanjore District 106·9, in Pudukóta State 108·4. So that the present high proportion of female life in Salem (106 to 100 males) is nothing unusual, and by no means warrants the assumption that there has been excessive emigration of the male sex. In all probability the Census of females was more completely taken on this occasion than in 1871. In my report for 1871, I had to point out laxity in censusing of females in some of our districts, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that in the present special Census my cautions bore some fruit in the way of increased accuracy of enumeration."

Fallacy of the male migration theory.

220. Subsequent inquiries showed that the migration theory had but little, if any, justification, and it is certain that few of the "Famine Zone" population reached the seaports. The present returns of "birth-place" confirm this observation. On the other hand, it is pretty clear from the present returns that more males died than females, and especially among young children. But the changed proportion of the sex observed throughout the Presidency is but very partially due to this cause. The changed proportion is not peculiar to the Famine districts; indeed, as the figures show, there is hardly any difference in this respect between the Famine and Non-Famine districts.

Comparison of proportions in the several districts.

221. *Table No. 40, showing the Relative Proportions of the Sexes of the Population in* 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871.

District.	1871.				1881.			
	Population.		Ratio per 1,000 To Total Population.		Population.		Ratio per 1,000 To Total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	695,295	693,681	501	499	739,423	763,878	492	508
Agency	83,817	47,295	639	361	130,042	116,261	528	472
Total ...	779,112	740,976	513	487	869,465	880,139	497	503
Vizagapatam	941,125	903 586	510	490	897,116	893,352	501	499
Agency	168,909	145,579	537	463	357,734	336,939	515	485
Total ...	1,110,034	1,049,165	514	486	1,254,850	1,230,291	505	495
Gódávari	803,603	789,336	504	496	* 883,526	* 897,087	496	504
Agency	...	...	...	...	5,443	5,456	499	501
Total ..	803,603	789,336	504	496	888,969	902,543	496	504
Kistna	737,495	714,879	508	492	780,588	767,892	504	496
Nellore	707,392	669,419	514	486	615,332	604,904	504	496
Cuddapah	693,400	657,794	513	487	569,970	551,068	508	492
Kurnool	490,883	468,757	512	488	359,354	349,951	507	493
Bellary	860,173	807,833	516	484	679,400	657,296	508	492
Chingleput	475,968	462,216	507	493	492,626	488,755	502	498
North Arcot	1,020,678	994,600	506	494	907,354	910,460	499	501
South Arcot	885,922	869,895	505	495	905,771	908,967	499	501
Tanjore	953,968	1,019,763	483	517	1,026,528	1,103,855	482	518
Trichinopoly	588,134	612,274	490	510	586,434	628,599	483	517
Madura	1,112,066	1,154,549	491	509	1,032,707	1,135,973	476	524
Tinnevelly	836,515	857,444	494	506	825,887	873,860	486	514
Salem	975,502	991,493	496	504	778,483	821,112	487	513
Coimbatore	874,975	888,299	496	504	806,859	850,831	487	513
Nílgiris	27,192	22,309	549	451	50,976	40,058	560	440
Malabar . . .	1,134,889	1,126,361	502	498	1,174,274	1,190,761	496·5	503·5
South Canara ...	459,729	458,633	501	499	472,236	487,278	492	508
Madras City	194,676	202,876	490	510	200,170	205,678	493	507
Total ...	15,722,306	15,558,871	503	497	15,278,233	15,590,271	495	505
Pudukóta Territory ...	151,929	164,766	480	520	142,810	159,317	473	527
Grand Total .	15,874,235	15,723,637	502	498	15,421,043	15,749,588	495	505

This table shows the distribution does not follow the line of "Famine" and "Non-Famine." The highest proportion of females occurs just where it occurred in 1871, that is to say, in the southernmost part of the Presidency, and the only difference is that the excess is more marked in 1881 in these districts (except in Madras City) than it was formerly.

Districts with an excess of females in 1871 and 1881

222. In 1871 the following districts gave an excess of females, and against them is given the relations returned for 1881:—

District.	1871.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tanjore	483	517	482	518
Trichinopoly	490	510	483	517
Madura	491	509	476	524
Tinnevelly	494	506	486	514
Coimbatore	496	504	487	513
Salem	496	504	487	513
Madras	490	510	493	507
Pudukóta Territory ...	480	520	473	527

* Include the population of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle.

These districts are the most settled, and, it may be said, the most advanced in civilization. They are railway districts, and the people are better educated than the average. This is true of the enumerators and the enumerated—the men who asked the Census questions and the men who answered them—and these are precisely the districts in which correct figures might most reasonably be expected, and where, in fact, the most trustworthy information always has been obtained.

Districts which show an excess of females for the first time in 1881.

223. To these seven districts are now added the following six districts, which also show an excess of females:—

District.	1871.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám	501	499	492	508
Gódávari	504	496	496	504
North Arcot	506	494	499	501
South Arcot	505	495	499	501
Malabar	502	498	496·5	503·5
South Canara	501	499	492	508

These districts formerly gave a higher proportion of females than such of the remaining districts as still show an excess of males. Their enumeration has improved and they have advanced in the same direction, but at some distance behind, the districts already mentioned. Thus, for the first set the 1871 average was 491 males to 509 females; now it is 483 males to 517 females. For the second set it was formerly 503 males to 497 females; now it is 496 males to 504 females.

Districts which still return an excess of males.

224. The remaining districts (omitting the Nílgiris), although they show an excess of males, have advanced in the same direction.

District.	1871.		1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Vizagapatam	510	490	501	499
Kistna	508	492	504	496
Nellore	514	486	504	496
Cuddapah	513	487	508	492
Kurnool	512	488	507	493
Bellary	516	484	508	492
Chingleput	507	493	502	498

The average here is now 505 males to 495 females, and it was, in 1871, 512 males to 488 females. In Vizagapatam in the Plains the sexes are returned as nearly equal (501 males to 499 females), but, in this district, as in Ganjám the defective female return for the Hill Tracts disturbs the general proportion.

Districts with the lowest proportions of females.

225. Bellary, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, which gave the lowest proportion of females in 1871, give the lowest in 1881 also. The Nílgiri proportion—560 males to 440 females—hardly requires explanation, as the bulk of the population are immigrant coolies working in coffee, tea and cinchona estates.

Uniform advance in proportion of females returned.

226. The truth is there has been a nearly uniform advance towards a full return of females in every district, and those which are best in this respect, and give the largest proportion of females, are not only those which have always done this, but are the districts whose conditions are such as to make their returns the most reliable. It will be noticed, however, that the advance towards a higher proportion of females returned is not so rapid in the Telugu as in the Tamil districts. It may be that the Tamil

population has in reality a larger proportion of females than the Telugu population. It is certainly in the Tamil districts that the larger proportion has hitherto been found; but there is no other evidence in support of this suggestion, and of the districts, which, in this Census, are added to those showing an excess of females, only one is a purely Tamil district.

Salem.

227. The whole district of Salem—a typical Famine district—was censused in 1878. The proportion of women to men was 515 to 485. In 1871 also the women had been in excess, the figures for the three Censuses being as under :—

—	1871.	1878.	1881.
Males	496	485	487
Females	504	515	513

This shows that the Famine Census gave two more females per thousand of the population than the present Census, a difference which may easily be accounted for by the closer enumeration of 1881. Taking the proportion at 513 females to 487 males, we have an increase of nine females in every thousand of the population since 1871. But throughout the Presidency there has been an increase of seven females in every thousand, so that the difference in Salem, which may be attributable to the Famine—either through a higher mortality of males and a higher recent birth-rate of females, facts which are known, and emigration of males which is justly doubted—is an accession of about two females in the thousand, and this result is not far apart from the moderate claims made in the Famine Census. The true explanation is in the better enumeration. The result tends to support the view suggested by Dr. Cornish, and it is probable that the next Census will go yet further in this direction.

Ratio of male and female births.

228. There is one disturbing factor in this proportion which must be noticed here. Dr. Cornish says (page 122. The "Review of the Madras Famine, 1876–1878"):—

"In every population where a Census is properly taken it is found that male life naturally preponderates up to the age of ten or twelve years. More male children are born than females to the extent, in this country (if our Lying-in Hospital records are an index), of 110 or 112 males for every 100 females. But through some circumstances with which we are not very well acquainted, male life fails earlier than female, so that at adult ages female life is normally in preponderance. This is the case not only in Europe but in all Indian districts in which female infanticide does not prevail, and the fact holds true in South India."

General ratio.

229. As will be seen in the chapter on the "Ages of the Population," it is found in the present Census that there is a curious departure from the law laid down by Dr. Cornish, a departure amounting almost to a reversal of his law. Instead of there being more males in the early ages (up to 20), there are more females. Instead of more females in the adult ages (20 to 50), there are more males, and it is not till after the age of 50 is past that the better life of females is shown by the figures. Now, in 1871 there were more boys than girls up to 10; there were slightly more females in the intervening period from 10 to 30, but altogether up to 50 there were more males, and, after that point, more females. The Life Table supports Dr. Cornish still further, for from the earliest age, up to the 40–50 period inclusive, there is a preponderance of males. Thus for the first two decennial periods the Census returns of 1881 give results in this respect at variance with the general law and with the Life Table for Madras.

Experience of Madras Lying-in Hospitals.

230. Assuming a certain accuracy in the figures, we have to look for a disturbing cause. Ordinarily more boys are born than girls. Dr. Cornish gives the experience of the Lying-in Hospital in Madras at 110 to 112 boys to 100 girls. The figures for the last ten years show an average of 107·41 males to every 100 females as under :—

Table No. 41, showing the Proportion of Male Births to Female Births during the last Ten Years.

Year.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Ratio of Number of Male Births to 100 Female Births.
1873	645	533	121
1874	539	516	104·5
1875	653	550	118·7
1876	676	715	94·5
1877	744	771	96·5
1878	733	714	102·7
1879	810	740	109·5
1880	786	710	110·7
1881	694	635	109·3
1882	734	646	113·6
Total ...	7,014	6,530	107·41

In this return there is the significant fact that in 1876 and 1877 the proportions were reversed and that there were only 94·5 and 96 5 males to every 100 females. This occurs during the Famine period, and in 1878 the proportion rose only to 102·7.

Ratios before, during, and since the Famine.

231. Separating the periods, we have the proportions :—

Before Famine	115 boys to 100 girls.
During Famine	98 do. do.
Since Famine	111 do. do.

In another (the Ramasawmy Moodelliar's Lying-in Hospital opened in 1880) the proportion in 1880 was 109 boys to 100 girls, and since 1880 124 boys to 100 girls. Again, in Ránipét Lying-in Hospital, in a Famine district, the following are the proportions :—

In 1880	78 boys to 100 girls.
„ 1881	124·5 do. do.
„ 1882	130 do. do.

Inference from this experience.

232. The total result of this would seem to be, so far as a general inference is permissible from material so limited, that the normal condition is a larger boy birth; the Famine reversed this, and the influence in this direction continued for some time, especially in the Famine districts, after the Famine.

Suggested explanation.

233. In the two years more remote from Famine the excess of male births has reappeared. The number of children born in Famine was unusually small, and of these the proportion of girls was unusually large. It seems likely that there is a physiological explanation of this, and that women who have been affected and enfeebled by insufficient sustenance, so as not to be capable of bearing male children, may yet be able to bear female children.

Evidence of the Age Tables.

234. Turning to the Tables for Age under 10, we find in the Life Table more boys in each year up to 10. In 1871 we find the same. In 1881 we find more females in every year up to 10, and continuing this inquiry for Famine and Non-Famine districts separately, we find that this departure from the general rule is common to both, but is much more marked in the Famine districts than in the Non-Famine. In the latter districts the excess disappears after the eighth year. Under 10 in the Non-Famine districts there are 492 males per mille, in the Famine 490 per mille. Then again, taking the proportion to the total male and the total female population as shown in the following table, we find that the number of females is proportionately, as well as absolutely, higher in every year up to 8 in the Famine districts, but that this is not true of the Non-Famine districts, where the porportionate excess of females is only found from 0–5; subsequent to that age the males are higher proportionately to the totals

of the two sexes. This affects the like proportion for the whole Presidency after the sixth year, that is to say, that although there are absolutely more females in each year up to 10, there are proportionately fewer females after 6 years old.

Table No. 42, showing the Proportion per 100,000 *of the Male and Female Population in the Famine and Non-Famine Districts.*

Ages.	Non-Famine.		Famine.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	3,058	3,058	2,920	2,939
1	2,169	2,243	1,747	1,795
2	2,408	2,536	1,662	1,713
3	3,021	3,204	1,971	2,160
4	2,971	3,002	2,298	2,370
5	2,922	2,921	2,507	2,552
6	2,864	2,836	2,658	2,682
7	2,799	2,749	2,757	2,765
8	2,725	2,660	2,811	2,809
9	2,647	2,571	2,826	2,817
Total ...	27,584	27,780	24,157	24,602

Proportionately to the gross totals of the sexes, the children under *one* are equal in the Non-Famine districts. In the Famine the females are in excess. In the next two ages (1-2 and 2-3) they are in excess in both groups.

Inference from the Age Tables.

235. It would appear, therefore, (1) that either a much larger number of female children were born in the Famine years, or that female children born in these years survived better; (2) that the mortality in the Famine districts fell upon boy children more than upon female children, since the survivors of those who were 1-2 and 2-3 years old when the Famine began are more females than males in those districts; (3) that as the effects of Famine disappear the proportion of male and female births tends to become normal. We have it, also, that the disturbance of the natural law is found most marked in the districts most affected by Famine. And we may take it that so far as the higher proportion of females returned in the Census of 1881 is not explained by the better enumeration it is due to the effects of Famine—to an excessive mortality of males and to an excessive birth of females.

Proportions in the different "Religions."

236. The proportions of the sexes as they vary in the different creeds and races are referred to above (Chapter IV). The Hindu, forming the bulk of the population, gives character to the whole and the proportion of Hindu females to Hindu males is the same as that for the total population. Muhammadans and Native Christians show a higher proportion of females as the following table illustrates :—

Table No. 43, showing the Proportion of Sexes among different Religions in every 1,000 *of the Population of each Religion.*

Religion.	In the Presidency.		In Towns.		In Villages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	495	505	490	510	495	505
Muhammadans	493	507	479	521	496	504
Europeans	676	324	488	512	492	508
Eurasians	501	499				
Native Christians	488	512				

The differnce in proportion may be due to the fact that a higher degree of accuracy is probable in enumerating the smaller communities. With regard to

Muhammadans it is observed chiefly in the Lubbai Districts, where it is attributed in part to the temporary emigration of a large section of this community. Among Christians, the higher proportion of females is observed specially among Roman Catholics in Madura, Salem, and North Arcot.

Proportions observed in the Indian Provinces and in England and Wales.

237. The proportion of sexes as observed in the several Indian provinces and in England and Wales is given below :—

Table No. 44, showing the Proportion of Sexes observed in the several Provinces of the Indian Empire and in England and Wales.

Province.	Ratio per 1,000 to Total Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Madras ...	495	505
N.-W. Provinces	519·5	480·5
Berar	516·5	483·5
Bombay ...	516	484
British Burma	533	467
Coorg ...	563	437
Central Provinces	505	495
Assam ...	513	487
Bengal ...	498	502
Panjáb ...	542·5	457·5
England and Wales (1881)	486	514
Hyderabad	508	492

Accuracy of sex particulars.

238. The tabulation of the Sex returns may be accepted as unusually accurate, that is to say, they represent with a maximum of fidelity the returns made in the Schedules. In addition to the usual check, the item of sex was tabulated separately in each of the six Working Registers, and each one of these was done over again till they absolutely agreed.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL CONDITION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES—NOS. V AND VI.

General purpose of Civil Condition Return.

239. The return of "Civil Condition," or conjugal condition, is a new one. The general facts of the conjugal condition of the people were well known already; but this is the first time they have been set down in figures entitled to credit. The feature of infant marriage, that is to say, of binding betrothals with their evil contingency of infant immutable widowhood; the feature of early marriage in its fuller sense, with its consequence of early child-bearing; the excessively married character of the population, and the presence of an excessive number of widows were all known, but they had never before been measured. This is what these returns now do. They give us in the first place the proportions of the total population who are single, married and widowed; and, secondly, they give similar information for the different races together with particulars of age.

Numbers single, married, and widowed.

240. Exclusive of the Hill Tracts and distributing 46,984 "Not stated" there were, in round numbers:—

13,740,000 single, or about 45½ per cent.
12,650,000 married, or about 42 per cent.
3,820,000 widowed, or about 12½ per cent.

Proportions of single, married, and widowed.

241. The following table gives this in detail for males and females:—

Table No. 45, showing the Number and Percentage of each Civil Condition on the Total Population of each Sex.

—	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Numbers	8,167,888	5,572,711	6,187,841	6,466,758	572,095	3,251,463	14,927,824	15,290,932
Percentage ...	54·72	36 45	41·45	42·29	3·83	21·26	100	100

There are several striking facts revealed by this table. Considerably more than half of the male population is unmarried, while little more than one-third of the female population is unmarried. There are nearly six widows to every widower; and there are nearly three hundred thousand more wives than husbands.

Comparison with other Provinces.

242. The following table shows how these relations stand elsewhere in the Empire:-

Table No. 46, showing the Percentage of each Civil Condition on the Total Population of each Sex in the several Indian Provinces.

Province.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Male	Fe	Ma	Femal	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	48	32	47	50	5	18	100	100
Bengal	47	30	49	49	4	21	100	100
N.-W. Provinces ...	45	30	49	53	6	17	100	100
Central Provinces ...	46	34	50	51	4	15	100	100
Berar	39	26	56	58	5	16	100	100
Panjáb	52	36	42	50	6	14	100	100
Assam	54	41	43	48	3	16	100	100
H.H. the Nizam's Dominions	45	29	50	52	5	19	100	100
Coorg	54	40	41	41	5	19	100	100
Madras	55	37	41	42	4	21	100	100
Average	48	32	47	49	5	19		

From this it will be seen that omitting the small provinces of Coorg and Assam the proportion of unmarried of both sexes is higher in Madras than anywhere else in India. The proportion of married of both sexes is much lower than anywhere in India. The proportion of widowers is below the average, that of widows is so high as to be equalled only in Bengal, and the disproportion between widowers and widows is more marked than anywhere except in Bengal.

Comparison with England and Wales.

243. The foregoing is for all ages. In order to compare the conjugal condition of the Madras people with that of European populations, it is necessary to have regard to the custom of early marriages in this country. Infant marriages are not marriages in the full sense of the word till after the women have attained puberty. It has been accepted elsewhere that this may be put at the age of 15. It is probable that for Southern India this is too late, and that 12 or 13 would be a better age to select. For these years, however, precise figures are not available, and, although many women in Madras are mothers at an earlier age than 15, this is not so frequent as materially to disturb a calculation for the whole population. Fifteen in Madras, for our purposes here, may be taken to correspond to the age of 20 in England.

Table No. 47, comparing the Percentage of Civil Condition by Sex in Madras in 1881 *with that observed in England and Wales in* 1871.

—	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Madras Presidency (1881). Total 15 and upwards.	* 2,395,954	* 506,921	* 6,078,031	* 5,806,447	* 568,117	* 3,216,076	9,042,102	9,529,444
Proportion	26·5	5·3	67·2	* 60·9	6·3	33·8	100	100
Proportion in England and Wales (1871) of the age 20 and upwards	27·1	25·8	66·1	60·6	6·8	13·6	100	100

Marriages under 15 years of Age.

244. In Madras, excluding the Agency Tracts, 101,679, or 173 in 10,000 of the men under 15, were married. In England only 11 in 10,000 of the men under 20 were married. Here we have, in figures, one of the most marked differences in the social structure of the two countries, and material enough for much more or less profitable speculation on the many and not wholly satisfactory effects, of which this difference may be, directly and indirectly, the cause. It is not proposed here to enter on any such speculation—but we have the text.

Marriages over 15 years of Age.

245. Leaving this aspect of the question, we may take it that it is above the age of 15 in India that we may regard the mass of the husbands as corresponding to the mass of husbands in England in their capacity as the potential fathers of families, and here the above table shows that the proportion in the two countries approach one another. But among females the distinctive difference between the conjugal condition of the two countries is nearly as marked above these ages as below. Under 15 there are 652,423 wives in Madras or 1,132 in 10,000. In England under 20 there are only 67 in 10,000. Over 15 only 5·3 per cent. of the females are unmarried, while in England up to 20, 25·8 women are unmarried. The proportion of wives—on the total female populations over 15 and 20 respectively—is nearly equal, India having slightly the advantage. But there are proportionately 2½ times as many widows over 15 in Madras as there are over 20 in England and there are practically no widows (3 in 10,000) under 20 in England.

Conjugal condition different religions.

246. The following table repeats table No. 45 for the three principal divisions of the Population :—

* Includes the "Not Stated" population proportionately distributed.

Table No. 48, showing the Number and Percentage on the Population of each Sex and Religion, in each Civil Condition.

Religion.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
			Numbers.			
Hindus	7,388,304	5,007,668	5,666,738	5,908,044	535,940	2,998,031
Muhammadans	560,230	395,635	366,613	400,074	23,722	183,701
Christians	198,729	156,898	138,528	143,065	10,719	61,065
			Percentage.			
Hindus	54·36	35·99	41·70	42·46	3·94	21·55
Muhammadans	58·94	40·40	38·57	40·85	2·49	18·75
Christians	57·11	43·46	39·81	39·63	3·08	16·91

NOTE.—In this table population under Civil Condition "Not Stated" is omitted.

There are variations, no doubt, between the proportions observed for the several creeds, but the curious feature is that, knowing what we do of their different laws and customs, there should be so little variation. As might have been expected, there are fewer single Hindus, more married Hindus, more Hindus "widowed" than among either of the other creeds, but the difference is not so large as is popularly supposed. This, however, is easily intelligible when it is remembered that all the Christians and two-thirds of the Muhammadans are Hindus by descent, in tradition, and in manners. The Mappilla retains his Hindu law and they all retain many Hindu prejudices. Christian and Mussulman widows are allowed to remarry, but they do not often get the chance; and although the practice of early marriage is not so common in these creeds as among the Hindus, it exists quite sufficiently to give the figures a Hindu tinge. The proportion of 5½ widows to 1 widower is common to all these religions. There are more wives than husbands among all the creeds. Among Christians the difference is small and the true numbers are presumably equal. The difference is only 4,537 in a population of 711,072 or 0·64 per cent., which may be due to emigration, a suggestion which is assisted by the fact that the disparity occurs chiefly in the districts which supply most of the emigrants to Ceylon.

Civil condition by Age in different Religions.

247. The following table shows the civil condition by age of the two principal creeds :—

Table No. 49, showing the Number of each Civil Condition in every 10,000 of the Population of each Sex and Age amongst Hindus and Muhammadans.

Ages.	Hindus.						Muhammadans.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	Single.		Widowed.	Single.		Widowed.	Single.		Widowed.	Single.		Widowed.
0—10	9,919	78	3	9,550	434	16	9,963	36	1	9,851	142	7
10—15	9,590	397	13	6,887	2,956	157	9,901	96	3	8,139	1,802	59
15—20	8,450	1,511	39	2,411	7,131	458	9,212	774	14	2,485	7,230	285
20—30	4,120	5,689	191	393	8,379	1,228	4,641	5,237	122	512	8,590	898
30—40	871	8,656	473	200	6,959	2,841	847	8,838	315	325	7,311	2,364
40—50	291	8,890	819	161	4,766	5,073	309	9,175	516	287	4,946	4,767
50—60	201	8,410	1,389	130	2,785	7,085	255	8,868	877	245	2,815	6,940
60 and upwards.	172	7,308	2,520	104	973	8,923	270	7,870	1,860	226	951	8,823

Contrast between Hindus and Mussulmans.

248. This shows that among Hindus the marriage of boys under 10 is not very common. Only 81 in every 10,000 are married and widowed up to that age, while 450 in 10,000 of the females in that age are married or already widowed. Between 10 and 15 the proportion of boys married is not great, nor even up to 20. The total

proportion of husbands up to 20 is only 427 in 10,000 of the population below that age. Between 10 and 15, 3,113 in 10,000 or nearly one-third, and between 15 and 20 7,589 in 10,000 or three-fourths of the Hindu girls are married or already widowed.

Of Hindu women between 20 to 30 8,379 out of 10,000 are wives and 1,228 are widows. This leaves only 393 spinsters in every 10,000 of that age. This is the principal married age for Hindu women; that for Hindu men is between 40 and 50.

Of the total female Hindu population 2,155 in 10,000 are widows.

Compared to Hindus, considerably fewer Muhammadans of either sex are married under 15. But there are proportionately more husbands in every age over 30 and more wives in every age over 15. There are fewer widows and widowers in every age, and the Muhammadan men marry later.

Up to 20 (in every 10,000) there are 179 Muhammadan husbands to 427 Hindu husbands.

Up to 15 (in every 10,000) there are 623 Muhammadan wives to 1,193 Hindu wives.

Up to 30 (in every 10,000) there are 302 Muhammadan widows to 446 Hindu widows.

Conjugal condition according to Caste.

249. Among the Hindus there are caste diversities of practice in respect of the age of marriage. It is known that the Bráhmans and some Kómati Sub-castes are more tenacious of the custom of infant marriage than the generality of castes. Among the majority of the Vellála groups of castes, girls are not generally married until they are 10 years old, and in lower castes this is even more common. Among the wealthier of all castes very early marriages are common, but with poor people the expense of marriage causes delay. The following table gives the proportions (from Provincial Table No. VIII-A) of the conjugal condition of the seventeen main caste divisions:—

Table No. 50, showing the Percentage of the Conjugal Condition of the Main Hindu Caste Divisions.*

Caste.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bráhmans	45·28	21·70	48·03	47·33	6·69	30·97	100	100
Kshatriyas	55·87	32·48	40·01	41·32	4·12	26·20	100	100
Shetties	50·02	27·09	44·64	44·11	5·34	28·80	100	100
Vellálars	53·92	33·53	42·03	42·35	4·05	24·12	100	100
Idaiyars	53·78	33·14	41·67	42·52	4·55	24·34	100	100
Kammálars	53·67	33·73	42·08	42·52	4·25	23·75	100	100
Kanakkan	52·61	31·40	43·17	43·50	4·22	25·10	100	100
Kaikalar	51·30	32·89	43·78	44·81	4·92	22·30	100	100
Vanniyan	56·60	40·04	40·09	40·86	3·31	19·10	100	100
Kushavan	51·57	32·38	43·80	45·31	4·63	22·31	100	100
Sátáni	54·47	38·00	40·95	40·12	4·58	21·88	100	100
Shembadavan	57·32	39·69	37·65	38·98	5·03	21·33	100	100
Shánán	56·91	41·79	40·44	40·89	2·65	17·32	100	100
Ambattan	53·17	34·26	42·49	43·82	4·34	21·92	100	100
Vannán	52·72	34·71	43·24	44·58	4·04	20·71	100	100
Pariahs	56·32	40·58	40·57	42·35	3·11	17·07	100	100
Others including "Not Stated."	53·71	37·87	42·47	44·23	3·82	17·90	100	100
Average ..	54·34	35·99	41·70	42·47	3·96	21·54	100	100

Conjugal condition of Bráhmans.

250. Much as the proportions of single, married, and widowed vary among the several castes, the conjugal condition of Bráhmans is on a totally distinct footing from that of all the others. There are much fewer single and many more married and widowed of both sexes among Bráhmans than among any other caste, and this is specially noticeable among females. The average, per cent., for females is—single 35·99, married 42·47, widowed 21·54. Among Bráhmans it is—single 21·70, married 47·33, widowed 30·97. Only about one-fifth of the Bráhman women have never been married, and more than one-fifth of the women are under 7 years of age. This

* NOTE.—In preparing this statement, the population under the Civil Condition "Not Stated" has not been taken into account.

gives us roughly an estimate of the age at which Bráhman girls are married. Some are married before 7 years of age; nearly all are married before 10. The figures suggest that between 6 and 7 is the average age of marriage for females among Bráhmans. This has the natural result of a high percentage of widows, and we find that nearly one-third of the Bráhman women are widows. Out of every 15 Bráhman women of all ages, 3 are not yet married, 7 are married, and 5 are widows—and widows past remedy. There are proportionately 50 per cent. more widows among Bráhmans than among other castes, and this surplus may be wholly attributed to the greater extent to which infant marriages occur among Bráhmans than is the case with other castes. Certainly one-third, probably a larger proportion of the number of Bráhman widows are widows owing to this custom; that is to say, if Bráhmans countenanced infant marriage only to the extent that other castes do, there would be nearly 60,000 fewer unhappy women in their caste. The total figures show that there are 80,000 widows under 20, and the foregoing remarks suggest that Bráhman custom is responsible for three-fourths of this.

Conjugal condition of Shetties and Kanakkans.

251. Next to the much married and over widowed Bráhmans, rank the Shetties. Many of these claim to be Vaishyas, and they follow Bráhmanical customs as far as may be. Exclusive of Bráhmans, the Shetties have fewest single women and most widows. And next to them the so-called Kshatriyas and the Kanakkans; the latter is a very distinct caste of hereditary literary occupation.

Vanniyans, Shánáns, and Pariahs.

252. The smallest proportion of widows is found among the Vanniyans, Shánáns and Pariahs. These, with the Shembadavan or Fisher caste, have also the largest number unmarried. The last-named caste have the fewest married of both sexes. Exclusive of Bráhmans, the difference between castes in the proportion of married is much smaller than in those of single and widowed; a little over two-fifths of each sex are married.

Conjugal condition by Districts.

253. Below is given the proportions for Civil Condition in the several districts:—

Table No. 51, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of each Civil Condition to the Total Population of each Sex in each District.

District.	Percentage.							
	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ganjám *	47·83	31·92	49·24	49·65	2·93	18·43	100·00	100·00
Vizagapatam *	45·82	28·06	51·13	51·17	3·05	20·77	100·00	100·00
Gódávari *	53·83	32·57	42·70	42·98	3·47	24·45	100·00	100·00
Kistna	53·11	33·63	43·38	44·71	3·51	21·66	100·00	100·00
Nellore	55·85	31·81	40·01	42·13	4·14	26·06	100·00	100·00
Cuddapah	57·46	30·65	36·34	38·46	6·20	30·89	100·00	100·00
Kurnool	53·88	30·20	38·80	40·45	7·32	29·35	100·00	100·00
Bellary	54·91	33·76	37·96	40·00	7·13	26·24	100·00	100·00
Chingleput	57·16	39·28	39·51	42·23	3·33	18·49	100·00	100·00
North Arcot	57·83	36·63	38·08	40·14	4·09	23·23	100·00	100·00
South Arcot	56·18	39·04	40·77	42·62	3·05	18·34	100·00	100·00
Tanjore	53·61	36·26	42·53	42·69	3·86	21·05	100·00	100·00
Trichinopoly	55·15	37·98	41·64	41·15	3·21	20·87	100·00	100·00
Madura	55·88	39·40	40·12	40·23	4·00	20·37	100·00	100·00
Tinnevelly	55·13	38·76	40·95	41·45	3·92	19·79	100·00	100·00
Salem	56·99	39·18	38·64	38·80	4·37	22·02	100·00	100·00
Coimbatore	55·55	40·02	40·71	40·35	3·74	19·63	100·00	100·00
Nílgiris	54·37	41·39	42·85	45·08	2·78	13·58	100·00	100·00
Malabar	58·64	45·31	39·63	40·06	1·73	14·63	100·00	100·00
South Canara	55·54	36·72	40·93	43·69	3·53	19·59	100·00	100·00
Madras City	52·15	36·00	43·89	43·03	3·96	20·97	100·00	100·00
Total	54·71	36·42	41·46	42·32	3·83	21·26	100·00	100·00
Pudukóta Territory	55·47	39·02	40·56	39·86	3·97	21·12	100·00	100·00
Grand Total	54·72	36·45	41·45	42·29	3·83	21·26	100·00	100·00

* Excluding the Agency Tracts for which the return of civil condition is not complete.

NOTE.—In preparing this statement, the population under the civil condition "Not Stated" has not been taken into account.

Proportion of husbands to wives.

254. In every district there are of course more wives than husbands, but the excess is so slight as to support the belief that polygamy, although allowed to Hindus and Mussulmans by their laws, is rejected by their common sense.

Examination of extremes.

255. The smallest proportion of unmarried of both sexes and the largest proportion of husbands and wives are found in Ganjám and Vizagapatam. The largest proportion of unmarried of both sexes is in Malabar, where also the proportion of widowed of both sexes is lowest.

Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

256. In the prosperity of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, we have a feature which contributes towards the early marriage of their population; but we have also a people where the Hindu customs, as known in Northern India, are observed more closely than in the south.

Malabar.

257. Malabar is a separate country from the rest of the Presidency with different laws and customs. The people are not in a hurry to marry early, and widow remarriage is permissible among the principal sections of the population. It was at one time the fashion to deny the name of marriage to the unions of the Malabar Hindus, but a more intelligent appreciation of the facts has exploded that slander. Fifty-eight and-a-half per cent. of the men and forty-five and one-third per cent. of the women are unmarried. The number of wives and husbands is not much below the average, but there is only half the usual proportion of widowers and only two-thirds the usual proportion of widows.

Famine Districts.

258. The smallest portion of married folk is in Salem and Cuddapah, and throughout the Famine districts the proportion of the unmarried men is high. The proportion of widowed, male and female, is highest in the Famine districts of Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Bellary. In Kurnool the proportion of widowers is nearly double the average. In Cuddapah there are about 50 per cent, more widows than the average. In this district nearly one-third of the total female population is widowed. The features noticed for the Famine districts explain themselves, because they occur in the Famine districts. In the great mortality, an abnormal number of husbands and wives died. The wives of the former have not remarried, because law and custom does not allow it; the husbands of the latter have not remarried, because they cannot afford to do so.

TABLES ATTACHED TO CHAPTER VIII (THE AGES OF THE POPULATION).

Table No. 52, showing the Number and Proportion of Persons in each decennial period of Age, according to (1) the Life Table, (2) the Census of 1871, and (3) the Census of 1881—"Famine" and "Non-Famine" Tracts being separately given.

Numbers.

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.								
							Non-Famine.			Famine.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0	3,630,201	3,589,680	7,219,881	4,692,144	4,587,556	9,279,700	2,492,380	2,569,657	5,062,037	1,388,918	1,446,972	2,835,890	3,881,298	4,016,629	7,897,927
10	3,062,593	2,993,985	6,056,578	3,419,709	3,475,742	6,895,451	1,895,049	1,913,853	3,808,902	1,249,056	1,271,316	2,520,372	3,144,105	3,185,169	6,329,274
20	2,665,216	2,550,177	5,215,393	2,589,066	2,619,719	5,208,785	1,487,441	1,481,597	2,969,038	1,045,684	1,026,445	2,072,129	2,533,125	2,508,042	5,041,167
30	2,141,688	2,048,674	4,190,362	1,960,255	1,878,530	3,838,785	1,277,447	1,257,729	2,535,176	915,202	883,903	1,799,205	2,192,749	2,141,632	4,334,381
40	1,583,331	1,579,637	3,162,968	1,366,757	1,289,887	2,656,644	871,740	863,556	1,735,296	576,066	574,169	1,150,235	1,447,806	1,437,725	2,885,531
50	935,117	1,015,996	1,951,113	712,235	720,806	1,433,041	540,772	584,519	1,125,291	323,611	362,906	686,517	864,383	947,425	1,811,808
60	397,360	476,944	874,304	326,272	334,784	661,056	313,502	377,888	691,390	175,374	219,605	394,979	488,876	597,493	1,086,369
70	140,079	178,310	318,389	240,773	272,161	512,934	114,657	143,813	258,470	56,475	70,356	126,831	171,132	214,169	385,301
80	44,160	54,989	99,149	133,286	153,148	286,434	35,141	48,175	83,316	15,563	21,753	37,316	50,704	69,928	120,632
90	10,110	10,252	20,362	28,379	32,903	61,282	7,145	8,981	16,126	3,322	4,057	7,379	10,467	13,038	23,505
100	396	287	683	704	761	1,465	281	252	533	88	113	201	369	365	734
Total ..	14,610,251	14,498,931	29,109,182	15,469,580	15,365,997	30,835,577	9,035,565	9,250,020	18,285,575	5,749,459	5,881,595	11,631,054	14,785,014	15,131,615	29,916,629

Proportions (to a scale of 100,000 of each Population).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0	24,847	24,758	24,803	30,331	29,855	30,094	27,584	27,780	27,683	24,157	24,602	24,382	26,252	26,545	26,400
10	20,962	20,649	20,806	22,106	22,620	22,362	20,973	20,690	20,830	21,736	21,615	21,669	21,265	21,050	21,156
20	18,242	17,589	17,917	16,736	17,049	16,892	16,462	16,017	16,237	18,188	17,452	17,816	17,133	16,575	16,851
30	14,659	14,130	14,395	12,672	12,225	12,449	14,138	13,597	13,864	15,920	15,028	15,469	14,831	14,153	14,489
40	10,837	10,895	10,865	8,835	8,394	8,616	9,648	9,336	9,490	10,019	9,762	9,889	9,793	9,502	9,645
50	6,400	7,007	6,703	4,604	4,691	4,647	5,985	6,319	6,154	5,629	6,170	5,903	5,846	6,261	6,056
60	2,720	3,290	3,004	2,109	2,179	2,144	3,470	4,085	3,781	3,050	3,734	3,396	3,307	3,949	3,631
70	959	1,230	1,094	1,556	1,771	1,663	1,269	1,555	1,414	982	1,196	1,090	1,157	1,415	1,288
80	302	379	341	862	997	929	389	521	456	271	370	321	343	462	403
90	69	71	70	183	214	199	79	97	88	58	69	63	71	86	79
100	3	2	2	6	5	5	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Table No. 53. showing the Number of Children in the several Ages under 10 according to (1) the Life Table, (2) the Census of 1871, and (3) the Census of 1881—"Famine" and "Non-Famine" Tracts being separately given.

Numbers.

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.								
							Non-Famine.			Famine.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0	461,903	450,560	912,463	587,102	564,765	1,151,867	276,339	282,841	559,180	167,892	172,839	340,731	444,231	455,680	899,911
1	403,500	399,660	803,160	512,864	500,973	1,013,837	196,004	207,435	403,439	100,468	105,583	206,051	296,472	313,018	609,490
2	381,704	379,658	761,362	497,256	484,920	982,176	217,606	234,595	452,201	95,562	100,748	196,310	313,168	335,343	648,511
3	366,812	364,655	731,467	482,363	470,204	952,567	272,976	296,400	569,376	113,318	127,021	240,339	386,294	423,421	809,715
4	354,640	352,148	706,788	468,210	456,683	924,893	268,483	277,718	546,201	132,118	139,394	271,512	400,601	417,112	817,713
5	344,849	341,937	686,786	454,424	444,147	898,571	261,041	270,204	531,245	144,153	150,117	294,270	408,194	420,321	828,515
6	337,089	333,735	670,824	441,240	432,449	873,689	258,743	262,359	521,102	152,820	157,745	310,565	411,563	420,104	831,667
7	331,009	327,226	658,235	428,498	421,444	849,942	252,848	254,279	507,127	158,510	162,648	321,158	411,358	416,927	828,285
8	326,238	322,084	648,322	416,148	410,994	827,142	246,177	246,056	492,233	161,608	165,185	326,798	407,785	411,241	819,026
9	322,457	318,017	640,474	404,039	400,977	805,016	239,163	237,770	476,933	162,469	165,692	328,161	401,632	403,462	805,094
Total ...	3,630,201	3,589,680	7,219,881	4,692,144	4,587,556	9,279,700	2,492,380	2,569,657	5,062,037	1,388,918	1,446,972	2,835,890	3,881,298	4,016,629	7,897,927

Proportions (to a scale of 100,000 of each Population).

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.								
							Non-Famine.			Famine.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0	3,161	3,108	3,135	3,795	3,675	3,736	3,058	3,058	3,058	2,920	2,939	2,930	3,005	3,011	3,008
1	2,762	2,756	2,759	3,315	3,260	3,288	2,169	2,243	2,206	1,747	1,795	1,772	2,005	2,069	2,037
2	2,613	2,619	2,616	3,214	3,156	3,185	2,408	2,536	2,473	1,662	1,713	1,688	2,118	2,216	2,168
3	2,511	2,515	2,513	3,118	3,060	3,089	3,021	3,204	3,114	1,971	2,160	2,066	2,613	2,798	2,707
4	2,427	2,429	2,428	3,027	2,972	2,999	2,971	3,002	2,987	2,298	2,370	2,334	2,709	2,757	2,733
5	2,360	2,358	2,359	2,938	2,890	2,914	2,922	2,921	2,922	2,507	2,552	2,530	2,761	2,778	2,769
6	2,307	2,302	2,305	2,852	2,814	2,833	2,864	2,836	2,850	2,658	2,682	2,670	2,784	2,776	2,780
7	2,266	2,257	2,261	2,770	2,743	2,756	2,799	2,749	2,773	2,757	2,765	2,761	2,782	2,755	2,769
8	2,233	2,221	2,227	2,690	2,675	2,683	2,725	2,660	2,692	2,811	2,809	2,810	2,758	2,718	2,738
9	2,207	2,193	2,200	2,612	2,610	2,611	2,647	2,571	2,608	2,826	2,817	2,821	2,717	2,666	2,691
Total ..	24,847	24,758	24,803	30,331	29,855	30,094	27,584	27,780	27,683	24,157	24,602	24,382	26,252	26,544	26,400

Table No. 54, showing the Number of Persons in the several Ages mentioned in Column 1 according to (1) the Life Table, (2) the 1871 Census, and (3) the 1881 Census—"Famine" and "Non-Famine" Tracts being separately given.

Numbers.

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.								
							Non-Famine.			Famine.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
10	319,344	314,623	633,967	392,434	391,283	783,717	226,780	229,501	456,281	152,004	155,273	307,277	378,784	384,774	763,558
11	316,584	311,609	628,193	380,998	381,812	762,810	215,716	221,321	437,037	143,013	146,233	289,246	358,729	367,554	726,283
12	313,929	308,701	622,630	369,803	372,479	742,282	205,865	209,929	415,794	135,358	138,441	273,799	341,223	348,370	689,593
13	311,251	305,663	616,914	358,825	363,207	722,032	197,126	199,959	397,085	128,906	131,775	260,681	326,032	331,734	657,766
14	308,473	302,329	610,802	348,053	353,934	701,987	189,397	191,272	380,669	123,526	126,120	249,646	312,923	317,392	630,315
15	305,489	298,620	604,109	335,119	342,679	677,798	182,590	183,732	366,322	119,099	121,360	240,459	301,689	305,092	606,781
16	302,239	294,558	596,797	323,461	332,083	655,544	176,611	177,218	353,829	115,502	117,389	232,891	292,113	294,601	586,714
17	298,776	290,310	589,086	312,930	322,078	635,008	171,373	171,589	342,962	112,631	114,105	226,736	284,004	285,694	569,698
18	295,154	285,993	581,147	303,387	312,599	615,986	166,794	166,751	333,545	110,377	111,409	221,786	277,171	278,160	555,331
19	291,354	281,579	572,933	294,699	303,588	598,287	162,797	162,587	325,384	108,640	109,211	217,851	271,437	271,798	543,235
20	287,365	277,054	564,419	286,747	294,987	581,734	159,302	158,989	318,291	107,329	107,427	214,756	266,631	266,416	533,047
21	283,182	272,410	555,592	279,403	286,747	566,150	156,248	155,880	312,128	106,355	105,975	212,330	262,603	261,855	524,458
22	278,809	267,649	546,458	272,569	278,822	551,391	153,560	153,171	306,731	105,637	104,780	210,417	259,197	257,951	517,148
23	274,254	262,778	537,032	266,142	271,167	537,309	151,177	150,765	301,942	105,098	103,771	208,869	256,275	254,536	510,811
24	269,530	257,811	527,341	260,030	263,744	523,774	149,040	148,592	297,632	104,669	102,886	207,555	253,709	251,478	505,187
25	264,651	252,765	517,416	255,811	258,182	513,993	147,095	146,586	293,681	104,286	102,064	206,350	251,381	248,650	500,031
26	259,638	247,658	507,296	250,863	251,981	502,844	145,288	144,487	289,975	103,890	101,251	205,141	249,178	245,938	495,116
27	254,510	242,513	497,023	245,315	245,261	490,576	143,574	142,836	286,410	103,430	100,402	203,832	247,004	243,238	490,242
28	249,288	237,350	486,638	239,289	238,132	477,421	141,907	140,989	282,896	102,857	99,470	202,327	244,764	240,459	485,223
29	243,989	232,189	476,178	232,897	230,696	463,593	140,250	139,102	279,352	102,133	98,419	200,552	242,383	237,521	479,904
Total ...	5,727,809	5,544,162	11,271,971	6,008,775	6,095,461	12,104,236	3,382,490	3,395,450	6,777,940	2,294,740	2,297,761	4,592,501	5,677,230	5,693,211	11,370,441

Proportions (to a scale of 100,000 of each Population).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
10	2,186	2,170	2,178	2,537	2,546	2,542	2,519	2,481	2,495	2,644	2,640	2,642	2,562	2,543	2,552
11	2,167	2,149	2,158	2,463	2,485	2,474	2,387	2,393	2,390	2,487	2,486	2,487	2,426	2,429	2,428
12	2,149	2,129	2,139	2,390	2,424	2,407	2,278	2,269	2,274	2,354	2,354	2,354	2,308	2,302	2,305
13	2,130	2,108	2,119	2,319	2,364	2,342	2,182	2,162	2,172	2,242	2,241	2,242	2,205	2,192	2,199
14	2,111	2,085	2,098	2,250	2,303	2,276	2,096	2,068	2,082	2,148	2,144	2,146	2,117	2,098	2,107
15	2,091	2,060	2,075	2,166	2,230	2,198	2,021	1,986	2,003	2,071	2,063	2,063	2,041	2,016	2,028
16	2,069	2,032	2,050	2,091	2,161	2,126	1,955	1,916	1,935	2,009	1,996	2,003	1,976	1,947	1,961
17	2,045	2,002	2,023	2,023	2,096	2,059	1,897	1,855	1,876	1,959	1,940	1,949	1,921	1,888	1,904
18	2,020	1,972	1,996	1,961	2,034	1,998	1,846	1,803	1,824	1,920	1,894	1,908	1,875	1,838	1,856
19	1,994	1,942	1,968	1,905	1,976	1,940	1,802	1,758	1,779	1,890	1,857	1,873	1,836	1,796	1,816
20	1,967	1,911	1,939	1,854	1,920	1,887	1,763	1,719	1,741	1,867	1,827	1,847	1,803	1,761	1,782
21	1,938	1,879	1,909	1,806	1,866	1,836	1,729	1,685	1,707	1,850	1,802	1,826	1,776	1,731	1,753
22	1,908	1,846	1,877	1,762	1,815	1,788	1,699	1,656	1,677	1,837	1,782	1,809	1,753	1,705	1,729
23	1,877	1,812	1,845	1,720	1,765	1,742	1,673	1,630	1,651	1,828	1,764	1,796	1,733	1,682	1,707
24	1,845	1,778	1,812	1,681	1,716	1,699	1,649	1,606	1,628	1,821	1,749	1,785	1,716	1,662	1,689
25	1,812	1,745	1,778	1,654	1,680	1,667	1,628	1,585	1,606	1,814	1,735	1,774	1,700	1,643	1,671
26	1,777	1,708	1,743	1,622	1,640	1,631	1,608	1,564	1,586	1,807	1,721	1,764	1,685	1,625	1,655
27	1,742	1,673	1,708	1,586	1,596	1,591	1,589	1,544	1,566	1,799	1,707	1,753	1,671	1,608	1,639
28	1,706	1,637	1,672	1,547	1,550	1,548	1,571	1,524	1,547	1,789	1,691	1,740	1,656	1,589	1,622
29	1,670	1,601	1,636	1,506	1,501	1,503	1,552	1,504	1,528	1,776	1,673	1,724	1,639	1,570	1,604
Total ...	39,204	38,239	38,723	38,843	39,668	39,254	37,435	36,708	37,067	39,912	39,066	39,485	38,399	37,625	38,007

Table No. 55, showing the Proportion of Persons in the Age Periods mentioned in Column 1 according to (1) the Life Table, (2) the Census of 1871, and (3) the Census of 1881—"Famine" and "Non-Famine" Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.								
							Non-Famine.			Famine.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0—30	64,051	62,997	63,526	69,174	69,524	69,348	65,020	64,488	64,750	64,070	63,669	63,867	64,650	64,169	64,407
30—70	34,616	35,321	34,967	28,220	27,489	27,856	33,240	33,337	33,290	34,618	34,694	34,657	33,776	33,865	33,821
70 and upwards	1,333	1,682	1,507	2,606	2,987	2,796	1,740	2,175	1,960	1,312	1,637	1,476	1,574	1,966	1,772
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Table No. 56, showing the Number and Proportion of Persons grouped under the Age Periods shown in Column 1 according to the Censuses of 1871 and 1881.

Numbers.

Ages.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0—21	8,398,600	8,358,285	16,756,885	7,292,034	7,468,214	14,760,248
21—47	5,279,110	5,154,905	10,434,015	5,547,379	5,456,395	11,003,774
47 and upwards ...	1,791,870	1,852,807	3,644,677	1,945,601	2,207,006	4,152,607
Total ..	15,469,580	15,365,997	30,835,577	14,785,014	15,131,615	29,916,629

Proportions (to a scale of 100,000 of each Population).

0—21	54,291	54,396	54,343	49,321	49,356	49,338
21—47	34,126	33,547	33,837	37,520	36,060	36,781
47 and upwards ...	11,583	12,058	11,820	13,159	14,585	13,881
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

CHAPTER VIII.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VII.

Difficulty of the subject.

259. The subject of the ages of the population is perhaps the most important, as it certainly is the most difficult, of treatment in a Census Report; and, in the present instance, to the inherent difficulties of the subject is added the fact that the material to be worked upon is seriously defective.

Defective material.

260. Most of the problems which Age Tables suggest belong to a specific branch of statistical science, and can but rarely be dealt with successfully by an amateur. To make useful deductions from the Age Tables, one should be a specialist in the subject; one should have an ample previous familiarity with the particular sets of figures from which the deductions are to be made; and one should have ample time to verify those deductions. All three qualifications are wanting in the present instance. But even a professional actuary, would hesitate to make more than the most obvious inferences from tables, the accuracy of which may so reasonably be impugned as is the case with these. The material to work upon is both defective and inaccurate—*defective* because the returns of a single Census will permit of only a very limited amount of inference and we have only one real Census in respect of this subject; and *inaccurate* for several reasons.

Causes of inaccuracy.

261. The people as a rule do not know their ages accurately. They do not individually attach the same importance to the question that Western peoples do. The men generally know their ages approximately, and when asked give the nearest round number (*i.e.*, generally the nearest multiple of ten) and women cannot go even so near the truth as this. To themselves their age is utterly unimportant. With boys between 10 and 14 there is a tendency to give 12 as their age. It is not uncommon (owing to the discredit supposed to attach to a girl of full age being unmarried) to say 10 for girls who are 14 and even 15. Besides these known errors, it is believed there are other motives, special to classes and localities, which contribute to inaccuracy. Some of these may compensate one another, but it is certain that the returns of native ages must be accepted with much reserve, because they are for the most part affected by ignorance and wilful mis-statement. To all this must be added that there is no trustworthy record of Births and Deaths or of past Enumerations, by which to test the present returns; while the defect in the return of females, although materially reduced in this Census, is still sufficiently present to vitiate the comparison of the ages of the two sexes.

Partial remedies for inaccuracy.

262. Such effect on the figures as are due to the tendency to give the nearest round number may be partially remedied by distributing the excess at the round number ages by the Method of Differences. But when this is done, there remains the fact that the result is only an *estimate*—never so scientifically arrived at perhaps—but still an estimate and not an actual. To rectify causes of error which we know to exist would require the carefully compared results of several enumerations, of Birth and Death registers, &c., *i.e.*, of material which does not exist—and when it is done it remains a very different matter from a set of returns based strictly upon actually recorded ages; recorded, as in England, by an intelligent people who know their ages and have no reason for mis-stating them.

Mr. Stokes' Tables.

263. Mr. Stokes has made a careful attempt to remedy the errors known to exist, and some of his corrected tables have been utilised in the following notes. These tables are of real value and are very

much nearer the truth than the compiled returns. But Mr. Stokes went further than merely to correct the returns. He has compiled from the material to his hand a Life Table for Madras, which is printed in Volume III. I may confess that I do not sufficiently understand Mr. Stokes' calculations to make such use of them as he would doubtless have made had he written this report. He knew their value and the extent of their applicability to the different questions arising in the subject of age and he of course knew the method by which they were obtained. Without this knowledge it would be dangerous to make more than a very sparing use of his labors. As it stands, Mr. Stokes' Life Table is a monument of patient industry and of careful calculation; as a point of departure for future computation it is necessarily valuable. But it would perhaps be unwise at present to accept it as more than this, that it is a correct table so far as the defective returns upon which it is based may be assumed to have been rightly corrected; and as I am not acquainted with the data or the methods adopted by Mr. Stokes in order to those corrections, I am not in a position to judge of the positive value of the Table.

Difficulty of applying Life Table.

264. The ages of the Madras population in 1881 are so disturbed by two influences that there is little practical result to be obtained from comparing its returns with the Life Table. These two influences are—*firstly*, an abnormally high birth-rate for the first five years of the decade 1871–81 and for some 14 years previously, which had the result of throwing up the proportion of children and youths between 5 and 20; and, *secondly*, the Famine of 1876–78 which, by a heavy mortality in all ages, and by checking the birth-rate, had distorted all the proportions at the different ages and diminished the births so as specially to disturb the proportions under 10 years of age. As is shown below an attempt to compare the actuals of 1881 with the Life Table might be most misleading.

Illustration of this difficulty.

265. It is known that the population of 1881 had suffered severely from Famine in 1876–78. If, in order to ascertain what portion of the population, *i.e.*, which age periods, suffered most acutely from the Famine, we compare the actuals of 1881 with the Life Table we find, that in 1881 the proportion of persons under 10 is unusually high in both sexes, and this is continued in the next period, indicating apparently that despite the action of Famine the effects of a high birth-rate in 1861–71 (assumed on the proportions returned in 1871) and a high birth-rate during some portion of 1871–81 continued to influence the general proportion. But above 20 and up to 60 there is a deficiency. Theoretically this would suggest that, if the main cause of divergence was Famine, then Famine told chiefly on the adults, on the strongest and most athletic part of the population and on the middle-aged. In a Madras population of 29,916,629 there ought according to the Life Table to be 9,666,657 between the ages of 20 and 40, and between the ages of 40 and 70, 6,154,493. There are in those two periods only 9,375,548 and 5,783,708, a total deficiency of over 650,000. That is, in the adult population, in the working, fighting and failing ages, there is wanting 4 per cent. of the due number; and it might, therefore, be inferred that it was in these ages the Famine mortality told positively. The necessity for this illustration consists in the fact that owing to the disturbing causes above referred to, and to their distorting effect on the figures, inquiries of this class, that is to say, inquiries into the effect of Famine upon the population as indicated by the Age Period distribution, are almost the only inquiries which the present returns will safely admit of.

266. The above illustration, however, is the result of a comparison between the actuals for 1881 and the figures of a Life Table, which assumes a stationary population, and the inferences are interesting enough. Were the Madras population even nearly stationary they would have been more interesting. But not only do we know that the Madras population was not stationary, but there is good ground to suppose that for nearly 20 years before the Famine it had been increasing at a higher rate than the assumed normal rate of 0·795 per cent. per annum. The population with which we have to deal was a rapidly progressing one, whose progress in the course of the 10 years which preceded the Census was suddenly checked by an enormous rate of mortality, and by a sudden decrease (in one part of the country, by almost a cessation) of births, during a period of two years.

Necessity for comparing 1881 population with that of 1871.

267. Imperfect as are the figures of 1871, even when partially corrected, it is with them we must compare. For here we are dealing not with one real and one imaginary population but with two real populations (be they never so inaccurately counted), and one of these represents in a great measure the survivors of the other. Compared with the Life Table the inference is that the deficiency in the population occurs in the adult ages. Compared with 1871 we find that the principal loss is in the very young periods and the very old. We find a terrible infant mortality and a check to births which we may take to account for the greater part of the total deficiency in the population. Such outside evidence as there is goes wholly to show that the results of the comparison with 1871 represent the truth, and we must take it that the Life Table cannot be used for inquiries of this class.

Fundamental difference between Life Table population and actual population.

268. Another feature in the Life Table makes it inapplicable as a standard for comparison in another set of enquiries. In Chapter VI it has been contended with fair conclusiveness, that, in the Madras population, females are considerably in excess of males, probably to the extent of 510 females to 490 males in every 1,000; and the present Census shows that at least they are in the ratio of 505 females to 495 males. The Life Table (based presumably on the quinquennial returns) treats the population as one in which males are in excess, in about the proportion of 502 to 498 females.

ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE DECENNIAL AGE PERIODS.

Numbers in decennial periods.

269. Taking the population exclusive of the Agencies and Pudukóta, we find, that the ages of a certain portion of the population (4,822) are not given. These being proportionately distributed, the following are the numbers of males and females and of the total population at the different ages :—

Table No. 57 showing the Number of Persons in each Decennial Period of Age.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0—	3,881,298	4,016,629	7,897,927
10—	3,144,105	3,185,169	6,329,274
20—	2,533,125	2,508,042	5,041,167
30—	2,192,749	2,141,632	4,334,381
40—	1,447,806	1,437,725	2,885,531
50—	864,383	947,425	1,811,808
60—	488,876	597,493	1,086,369
70—	171,132	214,169	385,301
80—	50,704	69,928	120,632
90—	10,467	13,038	23,505
100—	369	365	734
Total ...	14,785,014	15,131,615	29,916,629

This shows the usual gradation observed in all Censuses, viz., that there is a decreasing number of both sexes in each succeeding decennial period. The degrees of this gradation have no fixed law for all populations. But in each country there must exist a standard gradation which can be even approximately established only on the basis of accurate countings at several periods. Towards establishing this standard for Madras Mr. Stokes' tables represent a first step. The generally observed gradation is found in this Census, but there are several departures in degree from the general experience.

Decennial periods compared with those of 1871.

270. Before dealing with this question it may be well to compare the actual figures in the several periods with those shown for 1871 in Mr. Stokes' corrected tables :—

Table No. 58, *showing the Actual Increase or Decrease in the several Age Periods in* 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871.

Ages.	1871.	1881.	Difference.
0—	9,279,700	7,897,927	— 1,381,773
10—	6,895,451	6,329,274	— 566,177
20—	5,208,785	5,041,167	— 167,618
30—	3,838,785	4,334,381	+ 495,596
40—	2,656,644	2,885,531	+ 228,887
50—	1,433,041	1,811,808	+ 378,767
60—	661,056	1,086,369	+ 425,313
70—	512,934	385,301	— 127,633
80—	286,434	120,632	— 165,802
90—	61,282	23,505	— 37,777
100—	1,465	734	— 731
Total ...	30,835,577	29,916,629	— 918,948

Loss and gain in different Age Periods.

271. The total population (omitting the Agency Tracts and Pudukóta) shows a decrease of 918,948 on the population of 1871, or roughly a loss of one million. The foregoing table shows that this loss has occurred entirely in the youngest and oldest of the population. There are 1,381,773 fewer children under 10 years of age. There are 566,177 fewer youths and maidens between 10 and 20. There are 167,618 fewer men and women between 20 and 30. Thus from 0 to 30 the population has lost 2,115,568. Over 70 the population has lost 331,943, making a total loss of 2,447,511. Between 30 and 70 the population of 1881 is more numerous than that of 1871 by 1,528,563. The gross decrease is really greater, as some 35,656 in 1881 are the population of newly acquired territories.

272. The above shows a loss of nearly two millions under 20 and one-third of a million over 70 recouped in part by an increase of 1½ millions in the Middle Age Periods. There is a loss of nearly 1½ millions under 10, and an examination of the years under 10 shows that of this loss some two-thirds occur in the children under 3.

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION TO THE DECENNIAL AGE PERIODS.

Proportions in different Age Periods.

273. Below is given the proportions of every 100,000 of the total males and females in the several Age Periods as they were in 1871 and 1881 and as they would be in a stationary Madras population as calculated by the Life Table.

Table No. 59, *showing the Proportion per* 100,000 *of each of the Sexes in the several Decennial Age Periods as they were in* 1871 *and* 1881 *and as they appear in the Life Table.*

Ages.	Life Table.			1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0— ...	24,847	24,758	24,803	30,331	29,855	30,094	26,252	26,545	26,400
10— ...	20,962	20,649	20,806	22,106	22,620	22,362	21,265	21,050	21,156
20— ...	18,242	17,589	17,917	16,736	17,049	16,892	17,133	16,575	16,851
30— ...	14,659	14,130	14,395	12,672	12,225	12,449	14,831	14,153	14,489
40— ...	10,837	10,895	10,865	8,835	8,394	8,616	9,793	9,502	9,645
50— ...	6,400	7,007	6,703	4,604	4,691	4,647	5,846	6,261	6,056
60— ...	2,720	3,290	3,004	2,109	2,179	2,144	3,307	3,949	3,631
70— ...	959	1,230	1,094	1,556	1,771	1,663	1,157	1,415	1,288
80— ...	302	379	341	862	997	929	343	463	403
90— ...	69	71	70	183	214	199	71	86	79
100 and upwards ...	3	2	2	6	5	5	2	2	2
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

This table while showing the gradual decrease in each succeeding age also shows that the rate of decrease fluctuates considerably from the Life Table.

High proportion of Children (0 to 10 period) in 1871.

274. The first feature that strikes the reader is the curiously high proportion in the child and youth ages in 1871. Mr. Stokes (Volume III, page 13) points out that, for reasons given, the numbers in the age periods under 30 were overstated, and he has corrected these on a method which he describes. The reduced figures arrived at by him have been adopted in the above table and in the following remarks. Of children below 10 there would ordinarily (of every 100,000 of the population) be 24,803 and in 1881 there were 26,400, but in 1871 there were, even according to the reduced numbers accepted by Mr. Stokes, 30,094. This of course disturbs the proportion in the other Age Periods considerably.

Causes of high proportion of Children.

275. Apart from inaccuracy of enumeration, which has been liberally considered, this excess in the proportion of children may be accounted for in one of two ways; either by an abnormally high birth-rate, or by an abnormal death-rate among adults, or by both, in the 10 years immediately preceding 1871. We know that during the decenniad 1861–1871 no such abnormal adult mortality as would account for this striking feature was observed, and it remains that the high proportion in the child ages means abnormal reproduction; in other words that there were more births between 1861–1871 than was necessary merely to compensate for deaths—more births and survivals of the infant years than was necessary to maintain the population—and that therefore the population was progressive.

High proportion of Adolescents (10 to 20 period) in 1871.

276. The high proportion of children under ten, living in 1871, indicates what the progressive prosperity of the country during the period which preceded that year would have led us to expect, viz., that population was rapidly increasing. The numbers in the next age period, 10 to 20, the "adolescent" period, suggest further that this tide of increase had set in in the previous decenniad 1851–1861; for in 1871 the numbers surviving of those born in that period bore a higher proportion than is normal, according to experience elsewhere, and according to the Madras Life Table.

0 to 20 period in 1871.

277. According to the returns, there were 52½ out of 100 persons under 20 in 1871. According to Mr. Stokes, there would ordinarily be only 45½. The following are the proportions noted elsewhere:—

	Percentage.
England and Wales, (1871)	45·52
North West Provinces, (1881)	44·80
Bombay, (1881)	47·89
Berar, (1881)	44·50

It does not therefore seem an unfair inference, and it is certainly consonant with the ascertained facts of the condition of the country during the period, that between 1851 and 1871 there was an unusually large number of births and survivals of the year of infancy; in other words, that during this period the population was progressing in number by natural reproduction, and that this had so distinct an influence on the population that its effects, although impaired, have survived the effect of Famine on fertility, and continue, in 1881, to affect in the same direction, although in a slighter degree, the proportions of the population in the different Age Periods.

Proportion of Children (0 to 10 period) in 1881.

278. In 1881 the number below 10 was very much lower absolutely and relatively than in 1871. That the *number* of children should be smaller than in 1871 was pretty certain, for the total population was smaller than in 1871. But also the *proportion* of children to adults was very much lower than in 1871.

Proportion in 1881, 10 to 20 period.

279. In 1881 the number and proportion of adolescents is slightly lower than in 1871.

0 to 20 period in 1871 and 1881 compared.

280. In 1871 the proportion between 10 and 20 depended in a measure on the birth-rate between 1851–1861. Similarly the proportion in 1881 depends on the birth-rate between 1861–1871. Both birth-rates are believed, on good grounds, to have been high,

but it is likely that the rapid progress which they indicate did not begin so early as 1851. The progress, if it had begun, would inevitably be checked by the Famine of 1854. The high birth-rate, so far as it can be inferred from survivors, appears to have begun in 1856. The returns of 1871 therefore show a high proportion of children under 10, indicating—in the absence of abnormal adult mortality—a high birth-rate in 1861–1871. They also show a high proportion between 10–20, suggesting similarly a high birth-rate between 1851 and 1861. In 1881 there is (relatively to 1871) a much lower proportion of children under 10 and a slightly lower proportion of youths and maidens (between 10 and 20). This shows that the births and survivors of those born between 1871–1881 had decreased abnormally as compared with the previous Census, but that the abnormal influence had not told in the same proportion on the survivors of those born in 1861–1871.

Explanation of disparity.

281. This divergent result would be explained by an increased mortality which affected those under 10 much more than those between 10 and 20, or by a decrease in the numbers born between 1871–1881, or by the presence of both causes. Famine mortality might affect the numbers in both ages. But the cessation of births for a period could affect only the numbers between 0 and 10. The feature of a large decrease under 10, unaccompanied by a proportionate decrease between 10 and 20, is therefore to be noted with the fact that Famine mortality affected those in both ages, but that Famine "sterility of the race" and other checks upon reproduction affected *only the former;* and the inference that the much lower proportion of children under 10 is due in part to this latter cause is strengthened by a separate examination of the Famine and Non-Famine District returns.

0 to 20 period in Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

282. *Table No. 60, showing the Proportion per* 100,000 *of the Population in each decennial period of Age according to* (1) *the Life Table,* (2) *the Census of* 1871, *and* (3) *the Census of* 1881—"*Famine*" *and* "*Non-Famine*" *Tracts being separately given.*

Ages.	Life Table.	1871.	1881.		
			Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
0	24,803	30,094	27,683	24,382	26,400
10	20,806	22,362	20,830	21,669	21,156
20	17,917	16,892	16,237	17,816	16,851
30	14,395	12,449	13,864	15,469	14,489
40	10,865	8,616	9,490	9,889	9,645
50	6,703	4,647	6,154	5,903	6,056
60	3,004	2,144	3,781	3,396	3,631
70	1,094	1,663	1,414	1,090	1,288
80	341	929	456	321	403
90	70	199	88	63	79
100	2	5	3	2	2
Total	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

In both the proportion under 10 has fallen as compared with 1871. But it has fallen *twice as much* in the Famine as in the Non-Famine Districts.

283. The proportion of children under 10 in the Non-Famine Districts is sufficiently high to indicate a progressive population, although not so rapidly progressive as it was in 1871. It has fallen to a certain extent and the proportion of those between 10 and 20 has fallen with it. In the Famine Districts the proportion of children under 10 has fallen enormously and that between 10 and 20 has fallen but slightly. In fact so great is the reduction in children in these districts that all the succeeding ages from 20 to 70 have a higher proportion than in 1871.

Inference from Table No. 60.

284. This again contains a striking divergence of result. The effect of Famine is visible in every district; but where the Famine was worst, the effects on the population under 10 is most marked. The

inference from this, that the Famine effects on the very young were very severe, is further supported by the examination of the returns for individual districts and of the details for the several years under 10.

20 to 30 period.

285. On examining the successive years above 10 as given in Mr. Stokes' table, we find that the decreased proportion in adolescents in 1881 grows less marked in each advancing year till we reach 20, a fact which strengthens the above inference. Between 20 and 30 the proportion is nearly the same in both Censuses, and the excess proportion, in 1871 up to 25 is balanced by the excess in 1881 from 25 to 30.

286. These remarks refer to the figures for the Presidency. Again, separating Famine and Non-Famine Districts, we find that the higher proportion, relatively to 1871, begins earlier in the Famine Districts. So great was the loss among the young and very young in these districts that the proportion of adults is higher than in 1871 as early as the age of 22. In the Non-Famine the proportion does not meet that of 1871 till the end of this decenniad; another divergence in support of the same inference, viz., that the loss in the Famine was chiefly among the youngest. These divergences are best shown by a diagram. The two diagrams facing page 85 show (1) the curves of age up to 30 in the Life Table, in 1871, and 1881, (2) gives the same curves for the same periods, but shows the curves for the Famine and Non-Famine Districts separately.

30 to 70 period.

287. Above 30 and up to 70 the relation of the proportions in the two Censuses is reversed. In 1881 there is a larger proportion between 30–70 than in 1871, and this is true of each age-period within those limits, and the difference is very marked in each of them. With the high birth-rate and consequent high proportion of children it was inevitable that in 1871 there should be a disproportionately small number of adults in that year as compared with the Life Table. But the large proportion of adults in 1881 cannot be wholly explained on the same ground. The difference is something more than one of proportion as is shown by Table No. 61. The *actual numbers* in these Age Periods for 1881 exceed those for 1871—although the total population of the latter year was larger.

Distribution to Youth, Adult, and Aged Periods.

288. The following figures put more clearly the relative numbers and proportions :—

Table No. 61, *showing the Number and Proportion of Persons in the Age Periods given in Column* 1 *according to the Life Table and the* 1871 *and* 1881 *Censuses.*

Ages.	Actual Numbers			Proportion in every 100,000 of the Population.		
	Life Table.	1871.	1881.	Life Table.	1871.	1881.
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
0 to 20 ...	13,276,459	16,175,151	14,227,201	45,609	52,456	47,556
20 to 70 ...	15,394,140	13,798,311	15,159,256	52,884	44,748	50,672
70 & upwards.	438,583	862,115	530,172	1,507	2,796	1,772
Total ...	29,109,182	30,835,577	29,916,629	100,000	100,000	100,000

1871 and 1881 compared.

289. This division of the population is the one which most naturally presents itself, and it is as divided in this way that the contrast between the population of 1871 and of 1881 is most strikingly realised. Between 20 and 30 the proportion is nearly the same. Between 30 and 40, 40 and 50, 50 and 60, and 60 and 70 it is much higher in 1881 than in 1871. Over 70 there is a much smaller proportion than in 1871.

Famine and Non-Famine compared.

290. Here, again, there is a difference for Famine and Non-Famine Districts as the following figures show :—

Table No. 62, showing the Percentage of Population in each of the Age Periods given in Column 1 according to (1) the Life Table, (2) Census of 1871, and (3) Census of 1881—Famine and Non-Famine distinguished.

Ages.	Life Table.	1871.	1881.	
			Non-Famine.	Famine.
0—20	45·6	52·5	48·5	46·0
20—70	52·9	44·7	49·5	52·5
70 and upwards ...	1·5	2·8	2·0	1·5

"Aged" Period.

291. The results over 70 will not bear too close examination. The general result is probably accurate enough, but above 60 no reliance is to be placed on native views about age. There is not only the universal tendency of very old folk to make themselves out older than they are, but real ignorance of their exact ages is more marked over a certain age than in the prime of life. The general result is the expected result, viz., that the distress of 1876–78 carried off the very old and decrepit in larger proportion than the able-bodied. The result for the Presidency bears testimony to this, but the fact is most clear where the distress was greatest. In the Famine districts little more than half the "aged" survived the famine.

General result in figures.

292. The following is the result in figures of the above tables:—The numbers under 20 in 1881 are 12·04 per cent. below those in 1871, the numbers between 20 and 70 are 9·86 per cent. above those in 1871, and the numbers over 70 are 38½ per cent. below those in 1871.

Inference from preceding remarks.

293. The broad inference is that the Famine had two effects. It prevented birth, and, in killing largely at all ages—its blows fell hardest on the weakest, on the children, on the growing youths and maidens, and on the aged—and as the divergence from the proportions observed in 1871, upon which this inference is based, is more strongly marked in the Famine Districts, the inference seems a safe one. In the Famine Districts we have, comparatively, a very much lower proportion of children, a slightly decreased proportion of youths, a largely increased proportion of the strongest between 20 and 70, and a marked decrease over 70; and in the Non-Famine a moderate decrease of children and proportionate decrease of youths up to 20, and moderate increase between 30 and 70 and a moderate decrease over 70. The departures from normal results and from previous results are absent or only slightly observed in the Non-Famine Districts, and are all very strongly marked in the Famine Districts.

Diagrams of Age Period 0 to 30.

294. The age-periods of real interest, and from whose proportions deductions may be drawn with some degree of safety, are those under 30, and especially the period 0 to 10. With the latter it is proposed to deal at some length. For the whole period 0 to 30, diagrams 1 and 2 have been prepared, and these show the results more easily than the tables do. Both diagrams show the population up to 30 years of age, according to the Life Table and the two Censuses, reduced to a scale of 100,000 persons, and diagram 2 shows the Famine and Non-Famine Districts separately. Passing over the space indicating the first ten years, which are dealt with below, we find in diagram 1, in the line for 1871, a representation of high birth-rate which prevailed nearly for twenty years previous to 1871. The high proportion of children and adolescents is shown by the fact that 1871 does not descend to meet the Life Table line till the nineteenth year. Omitting the 1 to 4 period, which is considered below, we find similar evidence in the 1881 line. It is much higher than the Life Table up to the fifteenth year, and from the seventh to the eleventh year it is higher than the 1871 line. Between the eleventh and fifteenth year, the 1871 and 1881 lines diverge gradually, and thence converging up to the twenty-sixth year, recross, and the 1881 line remains higher to the end of the diagram; and if the lines were produced it would be found that this continued up to the 72nd year.

295. The 1871 is an unbroken descent with no sudden modifications of direction. The 1881 line, apart from its eccentricity in the first three years, shows traces of loss up to the twenty-sixth year. But the loss among children in the Famine districts is so great that (diagram 2) the proportion of adults in excess of that for 1871 shows as early as the twenty-second year, while the Non-Famine line, whose curve is much less eccentric throughout than the Famine line, does not cross the 1871 line till the thirtieth year. The Famine districts lost so terribly in the very early years up to 8, that the whole line from 8 to the end of the diagram is above the Non-Famine line; and these lines, if they were produced, would be found to continue in the same relation till the 49th year, after which they again cross and illustrate the grave loss of aged people in the Famine districts.

DISTRIBUTION UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE.

Detailed examination of the Age Period 0 to 10.

296. In the foregoing remarks, which deal with the population in the decennial periods of age, frequent reference is made to the population under 10. The following table gives the numbers and proportions to 100,000, as shown in the Life Table, in 1871, and for 1881. The numbers were arrived at by Mr. Stokes by interpolating such of the minor terms as were wanting, and by distributing the "Not Stated" population.

Table No. 63, *showing the Number and Proportion of Children in the several Ages below* 10 *in* 1871 *and* 1881 *as compared with the Life Table, and with what it ought to be in* 1881.

Ages.	Numbers.				Proportion to every 100,000 of the Population of each Sex.		
	Life Table.	1871 Census.	As it ought to be in 1881.	1881 Census.	As per Life Table.	1871 Census.	1881 Census.
	912,463	1,151,867	937,773	899,911	3,135	3,736	3,008
	803,160	1,013,837	825,439	609,490	2,759	3,288	2,037
	761,362	982,176	782,481	648,511	2,616	3,185	2,168
	731,467	952,567	751,757	809,715	2,513	3,089	2,707
	706,788	924,893	726,393	817,713	2,428	2,999	2,733
	686,786	898,571	705,836	828,515	2,359	2,914	2,769
	670,824	873,689	689,432	831,667	2,305	2,833	2,780
	658,235	849,942	676,493	828,285	2,261	2,756	2,769
	648,322	827,142	666,305	819,026	2,227	2,683	2,738
	640,474	805,016	658,240	805,094	2,200	2,611	2,691
Total	7,219,881	9,279,700	7,420,149	7,897,927	24,803	30,094	26,400
Population to which the above figures relate ...	29,109,182	30,835,577	29,916,629	29,916,629	100,000	100,000	100,000

High birth-rate between 1856 and 1876.

297. This table is very instructive. The Life Table shows—what may be taken to be true of all populations unaffected by abnormal conditions—that from the earliest age (under 12 months) upwards, each succeeding Age Period contains a smaller number than that which preceded it. The decrease is gradual, but certain. During the 10 years that preceded 1871 there had clearly been an abnormal birth-rate—an abnormal number of healthy births of children surviving to make their mark on the figures. But the mark on the above table is fairly uniform, and the decreasing gradation from year to year is nearly the same in the 1871 Census as in the Life Table. The total proportion of children under 10 was higher, but the excess was distributed over the 10 years in a curve nearly parallel to that of the Life Table.

298. This high birth-rate between 1861–1871, appears, from the 1881 returns, to have continued for some years after that decade, and possibly up to 1876. The descending gradation in succeeding years is observed in the 1881 returns in children above six years of age, that is to say, the survivors of those born in years between 1871 and 1875—before the Famine. The surviving children who were born in 1876 and 1877, although not sufficiently numerous to maintain the descending gradation, show that the birth-rate in these two years was still fairly high. The rapid pro-

gress of the previous 15 years was continued in the first half of the decade (1871–1881); continued, and probably accelerated, for the proportion of children between 7 and 10 in 1881 is higher than it was in 1871, and the *actual number* of children between 9 and 10 in the reduced population of 1881 was higher than the corresponding number in 1871, *i.e.*, the survivors in 1881 of children born in 1871 were actually higher and proportionately much higher than the survivors in 1871 of children born in 1861. From this we may assume that up to 1876 the population had progressed rapidly, and more rapidly than at the normal rate of 7·95 per mille.

299. At the end of this period intervened the Famine, and it is immediately after this period that we find the largest gap in the population. At this point comes the check to increase by reproduction accompanied by a terribly enhanced mortality, in all ages as we know, and especially among infants, as we may infer.

Short births in 1878-79.

300. So great is the disturbance, that the gradually descending proportion from year to year disappears at this point and is replaced by a striking eccentricity. In the age-periods 1 to 2 and 2 to 3 there is an enormous deficiency. The children under 2 and 3 years of age were born in 1878 and 1879, and three-fourths of them were begot in 1877 and 1878 respectively. That is to say, they were begot at a time when the population was reduced in numbers and the survivors were everywhere suffering more or less from distress and high prices; while, in a tract containing two-fifths of the whole population, the survivors were emaciated and enfeebled by Famine.

301. In the Age-period which represents the survivors of the children born in 1878 and 1879 (and begot in 1877 and 1878) there is a sudden drop in the proportions. The depression continues through the two years, and is followed by a sudden rise in the next period (3 to 4). In this period and the two following (4 to 5 and 5 to 6) the proportion rises gradually, and in the (7 to 8) period the gradually descending proportion reasserts itself. Here we have indicated in the clearest manner the spot in the figures which disturbs the whole proportions of the Age Tables.

Loss of fertility in 1877-78.

302. In 1881 the proportion of children under one year old—*i.e.*, of the children born in 1880 and surviving—was much lower than in 1871 and slightly lower than the standard, but it showed an enormous increase on the births and survivals of 1879. The birth-rate in the latter year fell very low. The population diminished in numbers by two years of Famine, was everywhere suffering from scarcity, and in the worst parts had also lost its fertility by Famine. The agency of reproduction and the faculty of reproduction were both diminished by the same influence. In 1878 the total death roll of the Famine was not yet complete, but its effects in all three ways—the death, the enforced prudence, and the sterility of potential parents—if not so apparent as in 1879, are clearly marked by the figures and are thrown into relief by the disproportion in the surviving children of 1878 to those of 1876 and 1877, who were born or begot before the effects of Famine had begun to operate on the fertility of the people. There ought, according to the Life Table, to have been at least 193,670 more babies born in 1879 and surviving in 1881 than were born and survived. By "at least," is meant that this number would be necessary in order to keep up a stationary population of the number found in 1881; and similarly of children born in 1878 (and mostly begot in 1877) there should have been 112,851 more than there are surviving in 1881 in order to maintain the population without increase. That is, there are 306,521 or 19·59 per cent. 2 and 3 years old babies wanting. But the damage was done not to a stationary, but to a progressive population; and not only to a progressive population, but to a progressive population probably 3,000,000 more numerous than the population of 1881. On the population such as, in all probability, it was in 1876 there ought in 1881 to have been three-quarters of a million more 2 and 3 years old children living in 1881. There were three-quarters of a million more such children in 1871 than in 1881, and we may believe from the figures that in 1876 there was a yet higher number, and but for the Famine this would have increased in 1881.

Estimate of loss by short birth.

303. This estimate then represents children not born who ordinarily would have been born, *i.e.*, the disastrous effect on the fertility of the race, *plus* the children born who died prematurely, *plus*

possibly the effects of a prudential check induced by distress. The sudden drop in the age 1 to 3 and the sudden rise in 3 to 4 (*vide* diagram 3) marks this effect more effectively than any words could do.

Mortality of young Children in Famine.

304. The rise in the period 3 to 4 represents the survivors of the children born in 1877 (and mostly begot in 1876). The proportion of these is high. But it is not high enough to restore the descending ladder from year to year. The proportion in the 4 to 5 period is higher, in 5 to 6 yet higher, giving an ascending scale instead of a descending one till we touch the 6 to 7 period, where we find the turning point. Thus we have it, judging by the survivors, that the birth-rate in 1875, 1876, and 1877 of children (mostly begot in 1874, 1875 and 1876) was very high, but that the proportion of mortality among them was abnormally distributed. The fertility of the people had not yet been affected, but, in the Famine, the very young died off rapidly. The 3 to 4 period are the survivors of those who were under one year old—suckling babes, in fact—when the Famine began. They must have been abnormally numerous, for their survivors are abnormally numerous. But they suffered abnormally, for, instead of their survivors being more numerous than those of the previous year's births, they are less numerous. This is the case also of children who were under 2, 3 and 4 years of age when the effects of Famine began to tell. But the groups appear to have suffered in the inverse ratio of their ages.

Inference from foregoing figures.

305. The inference from these notes is, that the proportions in the different ages are disturbed by a check to the birth-rate in 1878 and 1879 and an excessive mortality of infants who were between 1 and 3 in those years, and as those were the years when the influence of Famine was most acutely felt it is inferred that these results are attributable to Famine.

Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

306. The more closely to follow this argument the following tables have been prepared separating the Famine from the Non-Famine Districts :—

Table No. 64, comparing the Proportion in 1871 *and* 1881 *of each Age Period below* 10 *in every* 100,000 *of the Population.*

Ages.	1871.	1881.	
		Non-Famine.	Famine.
0—	3,736	3,058	2,930
1—	3,288	2,206	1,772
2—	3,185	2,473	1,688
3—	3,089	3,114	2,066
4—	2,999	2,987	2,334
5—	2,914	2,922	2,530
6—	2,833	2,850	2,670
7—	2,756	2,773	2,761
8—	2,683	2,692	2,810
9—	2,611	2,608	2,821
Total ...	30,094	27,683	24,382

It has already been observed, for the whole Presidency, that in the youngest age there is the largest number, that in the next two years there is a sudden drop, in the next a sudden rise and the commencement of a gradually ascending scale till we reach the seventh—(6 to 7)—period and that then the normal descending scale commences, and is maintained throughout the succeeding ages.

Anomalies confined to Famine Districts.

307. Now the present table shows that it is in the so-called Famine Districts that the anomalies which disfigure the general return are most marked, and that, with one important exception, it is exclusively in the Famine Districts they occur.

308. The exception is in the sudden drop in the second and third years. This is found in the group of Non-Famine Districts, and in each one of them, but the drop is much slighter than in the Famine Districts. From this we may fairly assume that the widespread distress and high price of the Famine years affected the birth-rate in every district. Every district felt the pressure of the scarcity in those years, and, as births are always fewer in years of scarcity, the reduced number in the Non-Famine Districts may reasonably be assigned to this cause. On the other hand, in the Non-Famine Districts the descending scale is resumed in the fourth period (3 to 4), and is continued in the normal manner throughout all the subsequent age-periods.

Check to birth-rate common to all districts.

309. Actual loss of fertility was probably confined to the Famine zone. But distress and semi-starvation spread far beyond these limits, and there was no district which did not feel the effect of high prices for these two years. Some districts suffered less than others, but all suffered more or less.

310. In the Famine Districts the restoration of the gradually descending scale does not commence till after the 9–10 period. The sudden drop in the second and third years has been chiefly attributed to short births and to premature death of infants born in the Famine years. These short births are attributed to Famine, as an ultimate cause, working by means of mortality in the child-bearing ages, by loss of fertility in the child-bearing population, and by a prudential check on reproduction forced upon the people by the widespread distress. Premature death of children born in the Famine years is attributable to the same causes, children got by emaciated fathers, children born of half-starved and more than half-starved mothers, and children nursed by mothers whose own sustenance was insufficient.

Abnormal infant mortality confined to Famine Districts.

311. The disturbance of the normal proportion was so great as to amount to a reversal of the usual relations, which may best be observed from the curves on the diagrams (3 and 4) facing this page. The first of these represents the curves for the first decennial period as they occur in 1871, in the Life Table, and in 1881. The second gives the same comparison, but gives separate curves for the Famine and Non-Famine Districts. The 1871 and the Life Table lines show the gradual descent common to all populations normally circumstanced. The 1881 line—Diagram 3—obeys the same law from the point of the seventh year, but from 0 to 6 it is eccentric. It falls suddenly between 1 and 2 and remains low between 2 and 3, and then rises equally suddenly between 3 and 4, continues to ascend slightly till the 6 to 7 period, where it turns and follows the usual descending gradation. Of this eccentricity the sudden fall in the second and third years is attributed to the short births in 1878 and 1879 throughout the Presidency, and the depression in the 3 to 7 period to the child mortality in 1876 to 1879 in the Famine Districts.

Diagrams of population under 10 years of Age.

312. This is made more clear by Diagram 4. After the first year the lines for Famine and Non-Famine drop eloquently. But the Non-Famine curve speedily recovers and in the fourth year rises above the 1871 line, and from that point, resuming the usual descending curve bends parallel to 1871 up to the end of the period 0 to 10. In the Famine Districts the line drops in the second year far below that of the Non-Famine and goes yet lower in the third, and from there gradually *ascends* till the end of the period, crossing the Non-Famine and the 1871 curves in the eighth year. While in 1871 and the Life Table the line curves *downwards* from first to last and in the Non-Famine Districts of 1881 it curves *downwards* from the fourth year, in the Famine Districts the curve is *upwards* from the lowest point in the third year to near the end of the period.

313. This illustrates, better than words can, the spot where the Famine told. In the Non-Famine the line is very similar to that of 1871, except in the first three year periods. From the age of 3–4 the curve is close to that of 1871 : it is nearly parallel to it and to the Life Table curve, and the special feature of all three is the gradual continuous descent. In the Famine Districts the direction of the line is entirely reversed, and from 2–3 period there is a gradual and continuous *ascent*. In both there is the anomaly between 0 and 3 of a great drop. But the fall in the Famine is far greater than in the Non-Famine. While in the latter the line leaps

up to the normal point immediately after the drop in the 1–2 period, in the former it never gets on terms with the 1871 line till the 7–8 period. The inference from this is inevitable. The Famine pressure caused a decrease of births everywhere. High prices, which affected some of the so-called Non-Famine Districts very seriously, would of course affect the birth-rate. Probably this would operate on the Non-Famine District more by causing increased prudence than by actually impairing the reproductive faculty of the people. Here, however, the mischief ceased. In the Famine Districts the distress reached starvation-point and unquestionably affected the fertility of the people. The terribly diminished births prove this. But in the Famine Districts there was yet another factor of loss; the heavy mortality among the young children is marked unmistakably. All the way up to the 7–8 period are its traces clear. The children shown between 3 and 8 in 1881 were during the Famine from 1 to 5, and it is among these in the Famine Districts that the mortality would be expected to tell, and these figures show that it was among them it did tell.

314. The lines on this diagram (4) illustrate what has been suggested as to the high birth-rate up to 1876. In the districts where Famine mortality did not operate the children from 4 to 10 were proportionately more numerous than in 1871, and in the Famine Districts, when we pass the point of age where that mortality was known to have fallen most severely, we find the same fact—at the ages of 8 to 10 the curve is higher than any other—and, as Diagram No. 2 shows, this continued till past the age of 10.

BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTERS.

Birth and Death Registers not useful for comparison with Census figures.

315. Allusion has been made above (page 78) to the absence of current vital statistics, that is, of Birth and Death Registers with which to compare the Census Returns of Age. There are, of course, Birth and Death Registers, but they are of such inferior value as to be worthless for direct comparison with the figures of the Census. Dr. Cornish, who has had 15 years' close familiarity with these registers, says (page 120, Appendix B to the "Review of the Madras Famine, 1876–78"):—

"I have always been careful to inform Government, from year to year, that these vital statistics of the population are unreliable as an expression of absolute facts. * * * As a statist, I should never dream of employing the results shown by registration to question the accuracy of a Census, or to account for an increase or decrease of population." * * * "As absolute indicators of increase or decrease of population, the Birth and Death Returns are not only useless, but positively misleading." On the other hand, Dr. Cornish remarks (page 148): "For comparison of results year by year, and for indicating geographical distribution of disease, the Death Registers have a value of their own, notwithstanding their imperfection. The errors are all errors of omission, and in ordinary years a tolerably constant quantity."

Defect in the above returns is chiefly omission.

316. This defect on the aggregate is, as Dr. Cornish says, chiefly one of omission. Mr. Stokes says: "It is probable that the rate of omission in the Presidency Returns both for Births and Deaths is constant from year to year, since the number of returning officers, probably over 50,000, is so large." And on this assumption he proceeds, *more suo*, to calculate those rates of omission with the following result. "Put more popularly, the above results may be stated to be, that for every 100 births returned 218 actually occur; for every 100 deaths under one year returned, 220 actually occur; for every 100 deaths betwen one and six years of age returned, 154 actually occur; for every 100 deaths between six and twelve returned, 144 actually occur, and for every 100 deaths at all other ages returned, 181 actually occur."

Extent to which the corrected rates may be used.

317. For certain purposes, it may be safe to accept the error of these returns as exclusively one of omission, and that on the whole the degree of omission is constant from year to year. But it is certainly not constant as between place and place, nor is it equal in degree in the two sexes. It is certain that the town returns are fuller than the rural returns and it is also certain that the returns of some districts are much more complete than those of others. Besides this, it is probable in respect of the

Birth Registers, for reasons repeatedly urged, that the return of female birth is much less complete than that of males. The birth of a Hindu girl, save to herself, is so entirely unimportant; it is so frequently, indeed, a matter of disappointment, that it will be long before this return can be safely accepted to be as complete even as that of males. This fact, although it may not affect some inferences from the Registers as to the total births and deaths, materially affects the value of any comparison of the birth-rate in the two sexes.

318. Accepting Mr. Stokes' figures, we have the following result from the Registers.

Table No. 65, showing the Average Number of Births and Deaths previous to the Famine and in the four years succeeding it.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Average for 6 years before Famine	675,193	649,678	533,712	518,012
1876-77	602,875	576,715	1,386,156	1,229,385
1877-78	402,338	381,397	931,604	906,631
1878-79	529,573	506,613	563,036	570,480
1879-80	746,970	715,452	463,758	470,956

Loss of population deduced from Birth and Death Registers corrected by Mr. Stokes.

319. In the three years in which Famine was present, there were, as compared with the average, short births amounting to 975,102; of males 490,793, of females 484,309. In the same period there was an excess of mortality amounting to 2,432,120; of males 1,279,660, of females 1,152,460. The loss to the population due to these two causes amounts to 3,407,222; of males 1,770,453, of females 1,636,769. This may be compared with the figure (3,551,414) in paragraph 104, which estimates the loss to the population on the basis of the Census figures, corrected by the normal rate of increase.

Proportion of male and female deaths before and during Famine.

320. Again we have it that the enhanced mortality is observable in the first two years of Famine; the short births in the second and third year; that in average times the proportion of female to male deaths is 493 to 507; between 1876 and 1879 it was 484 to 516 and in 1876-77 the proportion of deaths was only 470 females to 530 males.

Proportion of male and female births before and after Famine.

321. The Registers, probably for the reason suggested in paragraph 319, do not show an increased proportion of female births, relatively to male births, during the Famine; indeed, if anything, they show the reverse tendency except in the last quarter of 1880. The average proportion according to the Registers is 510 male births to 490 females. In the latest return previous to the Census, it had fallen to 507 males to 493 females.

Extent to which the Registers support the Census results.

322. In respect of the total loss by short birth and by abnormal mortality; in respect of the proportions in which the loss, by either cause, is distributed to the different Famine years; and in respect of the excessive proportion of male to female deaths, these figures corroborate the results above deduced from the Census figures.

Exception.

323. The one respect in which the Birth Registers do not coincide with the Census figures is in the increased proportion of female birth, which the latter suggests.

AGE AND SEX.

Comparison with previous returns impracticable.

324. The consideration of the relative proportions of the two sexes in the several Age Periods is limited by a defect, referred to more than once in these pages; viz., the defective return of females, which has been observed in all previous attempts to count the people, and which is not wholly remedied in the present Census. The quinquennial Censuses between 1851-52 and 1866-67, and the Census of 1871, all understated the number of females. They all showed a population with an excess of males. The present Census, which is assumed to approach accuracy more closely than any which preceded it, shows, what is believed to be the truth, that

the Madras population is one in which females are considerably in excess of males. This being so, a comparison of the proportion of the two sexes in the several age periods, as given in the returns of 1871 and in those of 1881, would be little profitable; and, as the Life Table is primarily based on the quinquennial Censuses, and proceeds on the assumption that the Madras population is one with an excess of males, it is not a practical standard with which to compare the actual returns.

Limited extent to which comparison may be made.

325. A comparison, therefore, of the age sex proportions as shown in 1881 with either the Life Table or the return of 1871 must be abandoned. On the other hand, there is no special reason to suppose that the ages of the women returned in either Census were wilfully mis-stated, except, possibly, those of girls between 10 and 15, and therefore the proportions of females found in the different Age-periods of the 1881 returns may be accepted with as little, or as much, reserve as the proportions of males. The total number of women returned was short in 1871; but the ages of those returned were probably as correctly given in 1871 as in 1881. A comparison of the proportions in the several age-periods of *each sex taken separately*, is therefore practicable; and some consideration of the comparative proportions of the two sexes in each period of the 1881 returns is also practicable.

Generally observed ratio of male to female births.

326. With regard to the relative value of male and female life there are certain Census results of such constant recurrence that they have been accepted as almost establishing a general rule in vital statistics. Among these are the facts that in all populations, normally circumstanced, a larger number of boys are born than of girls, but that female life is better, and that after 20 the females preponderate. Dr. Cornish, in his Report of 1881 (page 87), says:—"In all countries it has been found that up to the age of 15 or 20 the males are in excess of females. More boys are born into the world than girls, but fewer survive to adult ages." Taken for what they are worth, the Birth Registers of Madras uniformly support this theory.

Anomaly in the 1881 results.

327. The results of the 1881 Census include a curious reversal of the ordinary experience; for they show that, during the ten years which preceded it, or during some part of those ten years, there must have been born an unusually large proportion of females. In the present Census there are more females altogether in the population; but instead of these being found in the adults and the aged, they are found in the young and the aged; that is to say, in the ages where it has been inferred above that the effects of the Famine on the population were most disastrous. If it be true, as there seems good ground to believe (*vide* Chapter VI), that ordinarily in India, as elsewhere, there are more boys born than girls, we have, in the first place, the anomaly that of children under 1 and of every year up to 10 there are in 1881 more girls. The following are the figures for the years under 10:—

Table No. 66 *showing the Number of Males and Females in each Age Period below* 10.

Age.	1881. Males.	Females.
	444,231	455,680
	296,472	313,018
	313,168	335,343
	386,294	423,421
	400,601	417,112
	408,194	420,321
	411,563	420,104
	411,358	416,927
	407,785	411,241
	401,632	403,462
Total	3,881,298	4,016,629

In every year there are more girls, but the disparity is most marked in the 0 to 6 period. In this period there are 115,935 more girls; in the 6 to 10 period only 19,396. That is to say, that allowing for the general preponderance of females, the ordinary feature tends towards re-asserting itself when we get behind the Famine

period. The first five years represent survivors of the children born in and after the Famine, and the next five years represent the survivors of the young children who were from 1 to 5 when the Famine began.

Extent to which the general rule is observed elsewhere in India.

328. In England and Wales, where the total females are in excess of the total males in the ratio of 513 to 487, there are more males than females up to 5, and (with a slight disturbance between 5 and 10) up to 15. In Madras in 1871, where the total males were shown in excess of the total females, males are in excess under 11. In Bengal, where females are in excess of males in the total population, there are altogether more males than females under 15. In Madras in 1871 there were more females between 11 and 27, and more males between 27 to 51, and after that more females up to 58; from 58 to 64 more males, and from 64 and upwards females are in excess. This oscillation is probably due to the "error of round numbers" alluded to by Mr. Stokes. The figures for other Indian Provinces show so many and such various departures from the rule above referred to, that either the latter can hardly be accepted as a rule for Indian populations, or there must be some serious defect in the return of age.

329. The following statement shows the ages at which each sex preponderates in Indian Provinces, and in England and Wales.

Table No. 67, showing the Age Periods at which each Sex preponderates in Indian Provinces and in England and Wales.

England and Wales.		Madras, 1871.		Madras, 1881.		Bengal.		North-West Provinces and Oudh.		Berar.		Bombay.	
Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.	Generally more males.	Generally more females.
0—15	15 and upwards	0—11	11—27	20—47	0—20	5—15	0—5	0—1	1—4	10—15	0—10	0—1	1—4
		27 to 51	51—58		47 and upwards	35—40	15—35	4—50	50—55	25 and upwards	15—25	4—20	20—25
		58—64	64 and upwards			45—50	40—45 50 and upwards	55—60	60 and upwards			25—50	50 and upwards

It is probable that some of the eccentricities in the above table are due to defective record in the schedules; but the general disposition to show more females in the infant years, in the face of the evidence of the Birth Registers and the Hospital returns that more boys than girls are born, should cause some hesitation in drawing inferences on this point from the Census figures. England, Madras, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Bombay show more females in the later periods, but this is almost the only point they have in common.

Births during the Famine in famine-stricken Provinces.

330. On the other hand, the three Provinces stricken with Famine in 1876–1878 have one important point in common. There is a striking deficit of boy children as compared with female children of 2 and 3 years of age. The Madras total has a general excess of females, Bombay and North-West Provinces an excess of males; but in all three we find that of the children begotten or born in the Famine years, the great majority, judged by the survivors, were girls. The following are the figures:—

Table No. 68, showing the Number of Male and Female Births during the Famine years in the Famine-stricken Provinces.

—	Madras.		Bombay.		North-West Provinces and Oudh.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Born in 1879	296,472	313,018	227,821	235,819	524,679	526,198
Do. 1878	313,168	335,343	267,212	284,573	440,262	463,432
Do. 1877	386,294	423,421	304,391	323,839	609,581	635,661
Total ...	995,934	1,071,782	799,424	844,231	1,574,522	1,625,291

In these three years Madras has an excess of females over males amounting to 7·08 per cent., the North-West Provinces 3·12 per cent., Bombay 5·31 per cent. In the North-West Provinces, which suffered in a much smaller degree than either Madras or Bombay, the superior birth of boys reappears immediately we get behind the season of Famine. In the other two Provinces the mortality among boy children depresses the proportion of boys to girls for some years before the Famine. In Bombay and the North-West Provinces the children under one year, that is, those born after the Famine, showed a higher number of boys; in Madras this had not yet re-asserted itself. This observation is a valuable confirmation of the inferences drawn in the earlier part of this Chapter.

Anomaly most marked in the Famine Districts.

331. This anomaly of an excess of female children under 10 is found to exist in Famine-stricken Provinces and in the period of 1—3, and it is also found in Madras to be more marked in the Famine Districts than in the Non-Famine. In the former there are 4·01 per cent. more females than males under 10; in the latter only 3·01 per cent. The preponderance of females is maintained in the Famine Districts up to the twenty-first year; it disappears in the Non-Famine Districts in the eighteenth year.

Sexes in 1881 compared.

332. Bearing in mind the fact that the total number of females exceeds that of males by 346,601, we find from Additional Table No. 1, (Vol. III), the points in the age scale where the two sexes alternately preponderate in numbers. In the early ages 0—20 there is an excess of females by 176,395; in the adult ages an excess of males of 86,281; above 50 there is again an excess of females (256,487). In every year up to 20 there are more females; from 21 to 46 inclusive more males; from 47 upwards more females. The following are the figures for 100,000 of the population:—

Table No. 69, *showing the Number of Males and Females in the Age-Periods given in Column* 1 *in every* 100,000 *of the Population of each Sex.*

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0—21	49,321	49,355	49,338
21—47	37,520	36,060	36,781
47 and upwards	13,159	14,585	13,881
Total	100,000	100,000	100,000

These proportions are fairly maintained in the Famine Districts, except that the excess of females in the early ages is more marked.

Increase or decrease of males and females in each decennial group in 1881 as compared with those in 1871.

333. Below are compared the male and female population of 1871 and 1881 in the several age-periods:—

Table No. 70, *showing the Increase or Decrease of Males and Females in each decennial group in* 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1871.	1881.	Difference.	1871.	1881.	Difference.
0— 10	4,692,144	3,881,298	— 810,846	4,587,556	4,016,629	— 570,927
10— 20	3,419,709	3,144,105	— 275,604	3,475,742	3,185,169	— 290,573
20— 30	2,589,066	2,533,125	— 55,941	2,619,719	2,508,042	— 111,677
30— 40	1,960,255	2,192,749	+ 232,494	1,878,530	2,141,632	+ 263,102
40— 50	1,366,757	1,447,806	+ 81,049	1,289,887	1,437,725	+ 147,838
50— 60	712,235	864,383	+ 152,148	720,806	947,425	+ 226,619
60— 70	326,272	488,876	+ 162,604	334,784	597,493	+ 262,709
70— 80	240,773	171,132	— 69,641	272,161	214,169	— 57,992
80— 90	133,286	50,704	— 82,582	153,148	69,928	— 83,220
90—100	28,379	10,467	— 17,912	32,903	13,038	— 19,865
100 and upwards...	704	369	— 335	761	365	— 396
Total ...	15,469,580	14,785,014	— 684,566	15,365,997	15,131,615	— 234,382

Increase or decrease of either sex in the same age-period.

334. The population of 1871 showed an excess of males amounting to 103,583; that of 1881 shows an excess of females amounting to 346,601. The whole population has decreased, but the number of females has decreased very much less than that of males. From the above table we learn that the increase and decrease in both sexes occur in the same Age Periods. In either sex there is a decrease under 30 and over 70 and an increase in the intervening age, so that the disparity in the general result is a matter of degree in the loss and gain in similar Age Periods.

Loss in both sexes below 30.

335. Under 10, males have lost 810,846, the females 570,927, that is, 17·29 per cent. and 12·44 per cent. respectively, with the result that whereas there were more male children under 10 in 1871, there are more female children of that age in 1881. Between 10 and 20 the losses are more equal, males 8·06 per cent., females 8·36 per cent. Between 20 and 30 the female loss is greater (4·26 per cent. to 2·16 per cent.), with the result of reversing the 1871 proportion and giving a total excess of males in the period. For the three periods we have a loss of males amounting to 1,142,391 or 10·68 per cent., of females 973,177 or 9·11 per cent.

Increase of both sexes in the adult ages.

336. Coming to the later periods the gain between 30 and 70 is 628,295 or 14·39 per cent. for males, and 900,268 or 21·31 per cent. for females, and the largest factor in this difference is the female gain between 50 and 70.

Loss in both sexes in the "old" age.

337. Over 70, males have lost 170,470 or 42·29 per cent., females 161,473 or 35·18 per cent.

Details of results.

338. The following shows these proportions of increase and decrease in detail :—

Table No. 71, *showing the Percentages of Increase or Decrease of Males and Females in each Decennial Age in* 1881 *as compared with those in* 1871.

—	Males.	Females.
0 to 10	— 17·29	— 12·44
10 to 20	— 8·06	— 8·36
20 to 30	— 2·16	— 4·26
0 to 30	— 10·68	— 9·11
30 to 40	+ 11·86	+ 14·01
40 to 50	+ 5·93	+ 11·46
50 to 60	+ 21·36	+ 31·44
60 to 70	+ 49·84	+ 78·47
30 to 70	+ 14·39	+ 21·31
70 and upwards	— 42·29	— 35·18
Total Loss ...	4·43	1·53

Summary of results.

339. This gives us the following facts :—

Under 30, females have lost less than males by	169,214
Between 30 and 70, females have gained more than males by ...	271,973
Over 70, females have lost less than males by	8,997
Total difference ...	450,184,

a total difference which tallies with that given at the head of this section.

Inference from results.

340. In all the foregoing, the most noteworthy fact is the disparity of result under 10 years of age In 1871 males were the more numerous; in 1881 females were the more numerous, in this Age-period, and it is therefore clear that either abnormally large proportion of females were born between 1871 and 1881, or that an abnormally large proportion of boy-children died. It has already been concluded that both these factors were present.

AGES OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

Comparison of Hindus and Muhammadans in several Age Periods.

.341 The following table gives a comparison of the ages of Hindus and Muhammadans at the different periods. The figures are not "corrected figures" to the extent of those already given in this Chapter, in that the assumed excess at the several round numbers, and the assumed excess of females below 30, have not been distributed. The "Not Stated" population has been distributed.

Table No. 72, showing the Number and Proportion of the Hindu and Muhammadan Population (excluding the Ageney Tracts and Pudukóta Territory) in each decennial period.

Ages.	Numbers.						Proportion to 100,000 of the Population of each Sex.					
	Hindus.			Muhammadans.			Hindus.			Muhammadans.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
0—10 ...	3,506,972	3,617,524	7,124,496	271,935	269,725	541,660	26,018	26,240	26,130	28,697	27,646	28,164
10—20 ...	2,957,324	2,656,528	5,613,852	209,073	191,858	400,931	21,940	19,270	20,590	22,064	19,665	20,847
20—30 ...	2,225,471	2,548,128	4,773,599	151,107	180,894	332,001	16,510	18,483	17,508	15,946	18,541	17,263
30—40 ...	2,008,931	1,960,680	3,969,611	132,513	130,889	263,401	14,904	14,222	14,559	13,984	13,415	13,696
40—50 ...	1,327,928	1,317,197	2,615,125	85,984	87,190	173,174	9,852	9,554	9,702	9,074	8,937	9,004
50—60 ...	793,421	868,760	1,662,181	51,311	56,695	108,006	5,886	6,302	6,096	5,415	5,811	5,615
60 and upwards.	659,200	817,335	1,476,535	45,671	58,393	104,065	4,890	5,929	5,415	4,820	5,985	5,411
Total ...	13,479,247	13,786,152	27,265,399	947,594	975,644	1,923,238	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

Difference of Famine effects on the two races.

342. Such defect as there may be in the figures of the above table is probably common to both religions and does not affect a comparison between them. It will be found that they confirm the result observed above at para. 145, viz., that the Muhammadans suffered less from Famine than the Hindus. The effects of Famine, as specially inferred from the Age Tables, have been taken to be a severe mortality in the very young, a check to reproduction, and both especially marked in the male sex, and both inferred chiefly from the very much smaller proportion of children under 10 than was observed in 1871. Table No. 72 shows that this is much less marked among Muhammadans than among Hindus. The proportion of children or youths generally is much higher than among Hindus, and up to 20 the males are more numerous than females.

Distribution of Muhammadans and Hindus to three principal Age Periods.

343. The division of Hindus and Muhammadans into "young," "adult," and "aged" is given below :—

Table No. 73, showing the Proportions of Hindus and Muhammadans in the three Age Periods.

Ages.	Proportion in every 100,000 of the Population of each Religion.	
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
0—20	46,720	49,011
20—60	47,865	45,578
60 and upwards	5,415	5,411
Total ...	100,000	100,000

The figures for Muhammadans in 1881 much more closely approach those observed in the healthy and progressive population of 1871 than to the returns for Hindus in 1881, and the inference is that the disastrous influences, which have warped the proportions for the latter, were much less potent among the Muhammadans.

AGE BY DISTRICTS.

Distribution of the Population of each district to the several ages.

344. The distribution to the several age-periods of the population of the different districts cannot be made with the same accuracy as for the general population, as to correct the figures for each district would take a longer time than is available. But the differences after correction are not very material, and the Census figures, as given below, are closely approximate to corrected tables. The "Not Stated" population has been distributed, and the separation of Famine and Non-Famine Districts is preserved.

Table No. 74, showing per mille the Proportion of the Population in the three Age Periods in the several Districts of the Presidency.

District.	Proportion per Mille of the Population.			
	Under 20.	From 20 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Total.
Non-Famine Districts.				
Ganjám (excluding Agency)	499·11	446·09	54·80	1,000
Vizagapatam do.	482·08	467·71	50·21	1.000
Gódávari do.	484·77	448·06	67·17	1,000
Kistna	475·03	436·75	88·22	1,000
Chingleput	483·87	460·95	55·18	1,000
South Arcot	475·51	473·16	51·33	1,000
Tanjore	459·33	480·14	60·53	1,000
Trichinopoly	457·50	485·24	57·26	1 000
Tinnevelly	467·78	476·58	55·64	1,000
Nílgiris	458·54	517·84	23·62	1,000
Malabar	498·50	456·98	44·52	1,000
South Canara	480·71	470·14	49·15	1,000
Madras City	423·47	511·67	64·86	1,000
Average for the Non-Famine Districts.	477·61	464·98	57·41	1,000
Famine Districts.				
Nellore	434·88	488·98	76·14	1,000
Cuddapah	425·49	524·74	49·77	1,000
Kurnool	428·26	523·11	48·63	1,000
Bellary	442·38	514·52	43·10	1,000
North Arcot	472·12	479·67	48·21	1,000
Madura	460·80	492·02	47·18	1,000
Salem	469·83	489·35	40·82	1,000
Coimbatore	478·94	478·43	42·63	1,000
Average for the Famine Districts ...	456·17	495·11	48·72	1,000
Average for the Presidency	469·00	476·89	54·11	1,000

Variations in the Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

345. The variations are very numerous, but they follow the Famine and Non-Famine line with much fidelity. Under 20 years of age the average for the Presidency is 47 per cent., in the Famine Districts 46 per cent., in the Non-Famine Districts 48 per cent. The proportion of children and youths is highest in the most prosperous and least Famine-affected districts. Half the population is under 20 in Ganjám; in Cuddapah only 42½ per cent.

Proportion under 20 in the Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

346. Taking two groups, one including five of the most progressive districts, and one with four of the severely Famine-stricken districts, we have the following proportions under 20:

Table No. 75, showing the Proportion of the Population under 20 in the most severely-affected Districts and in the Districts most remote from Famine.

Non-Famine.	Proportion per mille of the Population.	Famine.	Proportion per mille of the Population.
Ganjám	499·11	Cuddapah	425·49
Malabar	498·50	Kurnool	428·26
Gódávari	484·77	Nellore	434·88
Vizagapatam	482·08	Bellary	442·38
South Canara	480·71		
Average ...	490·16	Average ...	433·70

347. Madras City, with its large section of immigrant adult workers, has a small proportion under 20. Nílgiris, similarly circumstanced, has the highest proportion of adults and the lowest of aged people. The highest proportion of aged people is found in Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore. The excess proportion of persons over 60 in these three districts is remarkable, and, if it is not due to errors in enumeration, deserves enquiry. The returns over 60 years of age are always doubtful, but it is curious that this feature should occur in three adjoining districts, one of which also was a Famine District.

emes of Variation.

INFERENCES FROM THE AGE TABLES.

348. In the foregoing remarks it is argued from the Census figures that the effect of Famine on the population was (1) a check to the birth-rate throughout the Presidency; (2) a suspension of the reproductive faculties in the Famine Districts during the second and third years of Famine, and continued even later in some districts; (3) a heavy infant mortality in the Famine Districts; and (4) a disproportionately heavy mortality of males in the Famine Districts. It has also been contended that, towards the end of the Famine, and since the Famine, there has been an abnormal proportion of female births, but the first four effects are the most clearly marked.

Effects of Famine.

349. It has been shown that the Birth and Death Registers, defective as they are, support these inferences.

Evidence of the Birth and Death Registers.

350. In the following extracts from a paper written in the interval between the Famine and the taking of the Census there is weighty evidence in the same direction. The paper in question—Surgeon-General Cornish's Examination of the Famine Census Figures—shows that almost every inference hazarded in this Chapter is confirmed by the direct experience of those engaged in Famine camps and in Famine-relief work; and this is rendered more interesting by the fact that three-fourths of this Chapter were in the press, before these extracts had been read by me.

Evidence of the Famine Report.

351. As to the check to births outside the Famine Districts, Dr. Cornish writes (page 141, Appendix B to the "Review of the Madras Famine, 1876–1878"):—

Check to births outside the Famine Districts.

"It is important to note that these non-famine tracts show *a suspension* of the *natural increase of child life.* High prices and scarcity have affected the populations adversely even where actual famine has not prevailed."

352. As to the loss of reproductive powers in the Famine Districts, Dr. Cornish says (page 129):—

Checks to birth-rate and loss of fertility in the Famine Districts.

"In famine seasons a population is not only affected by the increased death-rate; there is undoubtedly a great failure in the reproductive functions of the people; and while the people die in excessive numbers there are fewer children born to replace the excessive loss. The famine literature of India, copious as it is in many respects, is singularly deficient in respect to the sanitary and pathological effects of a deficient food supply, and great questions still remain to be worked out by skilled observers. Not the least important of the truths elucidated from the experience of this famine is the remarkable interruption of the normal fertility of the population. In the early months of the famine my attention was called to the fact that infants born of famine-

stricken mothers were mere skin and bone with no power of absorbing nutriment, and that they withered away and died just as if they had been starved. It was evident in these cases that the poor living of the mothers had affected the growth and development of infants previous to birth, and it became a question to ascertain whether semi-starvation having this effect after conception would not also affect the reproductive functions in such a way as to prevent conception. In my instructions to Inspecting Sanitary Officers attention was called to this point, and their investigations added to my own showed that arrest of puberty in young women was a common result of famine; that in bad cases of emaciation the glandular structure of the breasts had so shrivelled and wasted as to be non-evident to sight or touch, and that the special uterine functions were generally in abeyance."

"As the season progressed, the number of pregnant women amongst the famine-stricken became so few that even officers engaged in supervising famine relief could not fail to notice and comment on the fact."

"Surgeon Sturmer, the Sanitary Inspecting Officer of Nellore, who examined 7,995 women of child-bearing ages in camps, found only 168 pregnant, and of 6,298 women on relief-works only 29 were ascertained to be in that condition. In villages he examined 817 women, of whom 9 were pregnant. The proportion of pregnancies to strength for all three classes in camps, relief-works, and villages was only 2·54 per cent. We do not know the exact proportion of pregnant women to those of child-bearing ages in this country; but referring to the condition of soldiers' wives in India, I see that in two years a strength of 2,972 married women produced 667 children or abortions, which would give a ratio of 22·1 per cent. of pregnancies to strength. If these figures are compared with Surgeon Sturmer's, it will be seen how great is the diminution of fertility in a famine-stricken population."

"But in regard to this question of diminished fertility of the people the birth registers give ample confirmation of the views I have enunciated."

"While in famine areas the death registration has been three, four, or five times the average, the birth registration has been dwindling away month by month just in proportion to the severity of the famine distress. It is not pretended that either birth or death registration represents the actual additions to or losses of the population; we know that this is not the case, but just as the death registers call attention to the abnormal mortality, so do the birth registers serve to enable us to estimate the relative decrease of fertility of the people."

353. Dr. Cornish then gives a table of actual observations in support of this contention, and adds (page 130):—

"This effect of famine is one that will pass away very slowly. I make no doubt that in numberless instances of women whose generative functions have been suspended, the organic changes of structure have been of such character as to render them incapable of future child-bearing. The normal fertility of the younger people will return but very slowly from the prolonged continuance of the food difficulty; we may safely assume that the normal reproductive powers of the population will not return for the next one or two years. This is, in reality, one of the most important aspects of famine in regard to population, and yet, until the present experience it has never attracted the notice of Indian administrators. It will now for the first time be seen that the sudden reduction of population by death is not the worst evil that can happen. The reproductive forces of the people cannot quickly recover the shock of chronic deprivation of food, and I am quite satisfied that the Census of 1881 will reveal in all its magnitude the true nature of the disaster that has befallen the people."

Infant mortality.

354. As to infant mortality (page 141):—

"But when we come to the actual famine area, we find everywhere a great disproportion between the disappearance of persons over 10 years and under 10 years of age."

* * * * *

"These figures unquestionably reveal the truth that the loss of population is due, not so much to migration as to excessive mortality of the young and diminished powers of reproduction."

Abnormal male mortality.

355. Finally, as to abnormal male mortality (page 141):-

"It will be observed that as regards persons above 10 years of age, the decrease has been greater amongst males than females. This is no doubt due to the fact that mortality amongst adult males suffering from privation was greater than amongst females, and also in part to the wandering and migration of males from their own homes. It would seem from these figures that in the famine districts males over 10 years of age have decreased about 6 per cent. beyond the proportional decrease of females.

"In a former communication I have proved the greater relative mortality of the male population in famine camps, but the figures for a larger area than the Salem District may now be here produced in support of the statement."

No. 10.—*Table showing the Proportion of Mortality per mille to strength in Famine-relief Camps in* 1877 *amongst Males and Females.*

District.	Males.	Females.
Madras	734·2	423·2
Nellore	603·0	447·0
Chingleput	489·6	276·8
South Arcot	241·6	130·5
Madura	449·5	294·4
Tinnevelly	290·6	248·3
Kurnool	350·5	228·1
Cuddapah	1,365·7	1,151·9
Bellary	884·6	614·8
North Arcot	920·7	640·4
Salem	796·4	595·3
Coimbatore	146·9	93·7
Mean	515·6	348·0

"These proportions refer to a strength of nearly 200,000 persons constantly under observation in relief camps or centres, and it will be seen that in every part of the famine area the relative mortality of males under gratuitous relief was in excess of that of females."

CHAPTER IX.

CASTE.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. VIII, AND PROVINCIAL TABLES Nos. VIII-A AND VIII-B.

New treatment of the subject.

356. In compiling the results of the late Census, an attempt has been made to record, more minutely than on the previous occasion, the numerous sub-divisions of Caste, and to secure material whereon to base, at some future time, a more scientific classification than that hitherto adopted. This improvement, however, has been confined to the work done in the Central Office, as there was substantially no difference in the enumerators' record of the Caste entry in the two Censuses.

Instructions to enumerators.

357. The following are the instructions given to the enumerators on this subject on these two occasions:—

1871.—"The caste or class must be given in column 5. If possible, the enumerator should represent it by some generally known word and not by one of merely local use."

1881.—"In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste as Bráhman, Rájput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. * * * If possible, you should represent the caste or sect by some generally known word and not by one of merely local use."

It will be seen that these instructions were practically identical. No new or additional facts were asked for, but more use has been made of the facts given.

Objects in view.

358. In doing this two objects were kept in view. There existed certain information concerning the Castes as they were in 1871, classified on a certain method, and it was, in the first place, desirable to have the new results compiled in such form as to admit of a comparison with those of 1871. With this view, tables on the model of the latter have been prepared. But there is reason to believe that the classification, although wonderfully good as a beginning, is not the best possible; and that, based, as it in a great measure is, on the theory of hereditary Caste-Occupation, is not quite in accordance with the latest development of the Caste system. And, therefore, with a view to the elaboration of a more scientific system of classification, as well as to assist future inquiry into the history and peculiarity of special Castes, some additional work has been done this time.

Results which have been recorded.

359. The work of abstracting the Caste entries and compiling the result, was directed so as to place on record the facts in such a way as (1) to admit of some comparison with the results in 1871, (2) to prepare tables showing all the Caste names which might serve as a groundwork for future work on the subject, and (3) to record the particulars of civil condition and sect in each sub-head of each Caste. We now have, from the 1881 Census, the following material:—

(*a*) The whole of the names have been preserved in a form calculated to be useful either for reference or as a basis for further enquiry. (Provincial Table No. VIII-B.)

(*b*) The conjugal condition of the Castes has been displayed in detail for examination now and comparison in the future. (Provincial Table No. VIII-A.)

(*c*) A detailed grouping of Castes, by numerical importance is given. (Final Census Table No. VIII.)

(*d*) A classification by main and sub-heads of Caste on the hereditary occupation principle has been compiled for the purpose of comparison with the returns of the former Census. (Provincial Table No. VIII-A.)

Progress achieved.

360. The principal points in which the returns have advanced on those of 1871 are: (1) A complete list is preserved of every Caste name in the four languages as entered in the schedules, with the numbers of both sexes in each, the place which it occupies in the classification, and the districts in which it occurs; (2) The classification of the Caste names under

the sub-heads, which was not preserved in 1871, has been carefully made this time; (3) The civil condition of the sub-heads of Caste has been compiled.

Lists of Caste names.

361. In the 1871 returns, a bare list, purporting to give the several Caste names and numbering 3,208 Castes, was given. Saving the names and the *main* head of Caste under which they were severally grouped, no further information was given. This list was obviously incomplete. The returns for 1881 give us 19,044 names, and it is quite certain that 16,000 new Caste names have not come into existence in the last ten years. An examination of the two lists shows that, in 1871, the number of names, as returned in the schedules, was reduced by cutting out all the Caste names which were constructed by the addition of an affix or prefix to some well-known Caste name, and by the omission of many names which were taken, for one reason or other, to represent identical Castes. This was an intelligible course, and to a certain extent it will have to be followed in any future attempt to classify and group the Castes. The 1881 list is exhaustive. However closely one name may resemble another, it has been entered. It was decided that, in order to lay down a starting point for a scientific grouping, it was indispensable to have all the material available, and so every name that appeared in the schedules appears in the list of Provincial Table No. VIII-B. In this list, too, is shown under which head and sub-head of the present classification each Caste name has been classed. It gives the numbers—male and female—claiming under each name, and it indicates the districts in which the name occurs. In this list consists the special merit of the present work upon Caste, in so far as that work lays a foundation for further inquiry. It is not proposed to attempt such inquiry now, and for the purposes of this Report the list is not of important value. It is probable that when, after a full examination of the list by District Officers, the work of grouping afresh is undertaken, the list will be very much reduced in size, and it is likely that the long list of names for the Hill Tracts will especially be cut. Of the 7,934 Telugu names, 1,141 belong to the Hill Tracts alone. The list, as it stands, being new, affords no opening for comparison with past returns. It is introductory to a new classification.

The classification under main heads.

362. As has been stated above, the seventeen main heads of Caste, taken in 1871, have been adhered to this time in Provincial Table No. VIII-A, and the division into sub-heads has also been reproduced with modifications. The latter have not involved any substantial change in the classification of 1871, nor have they introduced a single new sub-head. All that has been done is an attempt to make that classification more scientific, by grouping together under one name the entries formerly made under more than one name. Sub-heads of Caste, which are believed to be identical, but which were in 1871 entered separately have, in the present return, been grouped under the name by which the sub-head is most generally known. This (which is explained at length in Volume III, pages 125-6) resulted in reducing the number of sub-heads from 309 to 257.

The grouping under sub-heads.

363. In 1871 there was no record to show how the Caste names grouped under the several main heads were assigned to the sub-heads. This has been done this time as closely as practicable, on a principle explained at page 126, Volume III. The result, on the whole, has been satisfactory. Some such operation must have been undertaken for the last Report, in order to give the numbers under the sub-heads, but no record of the process remains. In 1871 a large proportion of the population is returned for sub-heads identical in name with the main head. This defect has been partially amended, although the number of sub-heads in the new return is smaller. For instance, in the main division of Bráhmans, 657,278 or 60 per cent. were shown in 1871 under the sub-head of "Bráhmans." In the present return only 52 per cent. are thus shown. On the whole there is not much gained in this respect in the 1881 Census, for there were in the sixteen main heads 12,153,689 persons who were not assigned to any sub-head. This means that, for 47½ per cent. of the Hindus, the sub-Caste—if they have any sub-Caste—has not been ascertained. Apart from this defect common to both sets of returns, the division into main and sub-heads on the two occasions is sufficiently close to admit of comparison.

364. The information as to conjugal condition and sect, as observed in the several Castes (Provincial Table No. VIII-A), is carried out for the 257 sub-heads. The information as to sect is very incomplete as it is wanting for 8·9 per cent. of the whole, and this is one of the respects in which the present returns are not so complete as those for 1871; and the information as to conjugal condition being a new branch of inquiry, its immediate use is limited.

Conjugal condition and sect of Castes.

365. In the schedules there were found 19,044 Caste names. Many of these were merely repetitions of the same name in different languages. Many were different names for the same Caste. Many more were merely variations on a single name, made by appending some unimportant affix to that name. To classify these correctly in such manner as to satisfy their members would be a work of extreme difficulty. Dr. Cornish, in a very interesting preliminary dissertation on Caste, says:—

The classification of Caste names.

"The subject of caste divisions among the Hindus is one that would take a lifetime of labour to elucidate. It is a subject upon which no two divisions, or sub-divisions of the people themselves, are agreed, and upon which European authorities who have paid any attention to it differ hopelessly."

"The operation of the caste system is to isolate completely the members of each caste, or sub-caste; and whatever a native may know of the customs of his own peculiar branch, he is, as a rule, grossly ignorant of the habits and customs, or the origin of those outside the pale of his own section of the community. The subject of caste development, so far as I know, has never been investigated scientifically, and the attempts of European writers to describe the castes of India have generally tended to make confusion worse confounded."

366. Previous to the 1871 Census, a committee of native gentlemen met in Madras and discussed the question of Caste-classification and decided upon the grouping subsequently adopted in the Census Report. Dr. Cornish says of it:—

System adopted in 1871.

"It is not perfect, but it is, at any rate, an attempt at simplifying the abstruseness which now surrounds the whole question, and which simply repels the student of Indian sociology from diving beneath the surface in search of historical truth. The committee started with the assumption that the present Hindu castes must all have branched out from a few parent stems; that from the first there must have been a primitive division of labour, and hence of caste, corresponding to the great divisions of labour now existing, *i.e.*, *Professional*, *Personal Service*, *Commercial*, *Agricultural*, *Industrial*, and *Non-productive*. They are probably correct in stating that in 'early times the present almost innumerable sub-divisions of castes did not exist, and that a large number are mere repetitions of castes in another tribe and language.' Long separation and infrequent communication have led to insulation so complete that former union is forgotten and intermarriage is prohibited. Another very large aggregate of the population has sprung from a few root castes, simply because of local variations in the mode of labour. Length of time has fossilised minute changes, and new castes have grown up. These also, from an ethnic and social point of view, remain one and the same caste."

367. With the reservations suggested in these prefatory remarks, Dr. Cornish then proceeded to give the most interesting and, probably, the most accurate account of the principal Madras Castes that has ever been published. The article upon Caste in the 1871 Census Report still is, and is likely to remain, at least till the next Census, the standard work upon the subject, and nearly all that is known accurately and nearly all that can be said with confidence about the Castes is there recorded. The results of the present inquiry will probably suggest but little modification of any part of that article, but they may help in amplifying the information there given. It is not here proposed to go over the ground so exhaustively dealt with by Dr. Cornish, but merely review the Final and Provincial Tables, and to indicate the comparison of the results obtained in the two Censuses, so far as the tables admit of such comparison.

Dr. Cornish's paper on Caste.

368. It will also be unnecessary here to go over the old discussion as to how far the Caste system of Southern India is of Aryan origin. It may be safely accepted that the mass of the people are not Aryan; that indeed none of them are Aryan, except the Bráhmans; possibly not all of these, for there are several classes or sub-divisions of Bráhmans of more or less hazy origin. All the rest of the so-called Hindus may, if they please, call themselves

Origin of Madras Castes.

Shúdras, but they are in fact a Dravidian or Turanian or Scythian people who have adopted, in a very highly-developed form, the Aryan Caste system, whose germs are found in the four-Caste system of Menu.

The connection between Caste and Occupation.

369. It is probable that the Aryan invaders or immigrants found ready-made a tribal separation and a rough system of trade guilds, upon which to graft the Caste system. The details of the tribal separation or of the hereditary handicrafts, as they were, when the character of Caste definition was first given to them, are wanting. But it is not impossible even now roughly to classify the Castes of the great majority of the population by the occupation of the male members, and a couple of hundred years ago it would probably have been still easier. Modern innovations, the freedom from restraint under British rule, and other effects of advancing civilization, have in some degree altered this feature of the Caste system. The lines of occupation and of Caste no longer enclose identical spaces. The waves of innovation have not broken through the inner barriers, but they are sapping them, and they have swept away many old hindrances to a free choice of occupation. The higher Shúdra does not yet work in leather, nor are Bráhmans frequently seen at the plough. Bráhmans are still priests and clerks. But some of them are sepoys, Police constables, cultivators, while educated Shúdras compete with them in every literate employment. Kaikalars weave still, but their industry, long threatened, will soon be moribund and Kaikalars must live. In the Army and in the Police there are many hundred Kaikalars. Out in the villages, the old Caste-Occupation survives where it is possible; and, no doubt, the majority of the Vellálars are still in some way agricultural. The Palli, once the Vellála's slave, is still working on the soil as a labourer and often as a proprietor. But the work of divorce between occupation and Caste has not only begun, but has advanced, and is advancing. In the Chapter on Occupation, it is noted that in certain trades—metal workers, potters, washermen and barbers—the hereditary occupation is still, in a large measure, adhered to. But even in these Castes, the modern tendency to freedom tells; while among the military, agricultural, shepherd and weaving Castes, the force of circumstances compels an abandonment of the old trade. The peace of British rule has turned the Caste soldier's sword into a ploughshare or a pen, the power-looms of Lancashire and the competition of other Castes will ere long drive the weaver into the fields. There are more Idaiyars than cattle for them to tend, and these and other Castes, invading the Vellála and the Vanniya, have driven the latter from their hereditary tillage to other toil. The Shetti is no longer the only merchant or shopkeeper. On the contrary, the potter and the fisherman turned trader merely add Shetti to their names.

Question of social pre-eminence among Castes.

370. It is intended then to suggest that in any future classification a system based on a *Caste-Occupation* principle will have, if not abandoned, to be much modified in sub-division. It is difficult to suggest a substitute for it. A system based on relative social status of the Castes is impracticable. Except in a few broad lines, the whole question of social status is absolutely undefined. The Bráhmans of course have a unique position. Whatever the right of some of them to be called Bráhmans, they have the position of Bráhmans; and, although different sects of Bráhmans affect mutually to despise one another, and arrogate superiority for their own sects, the Bráhmans stand clear away from the others in position, and in some cases (*e.g.*, the Nambúries in Malabar) still receive a very ample share of the reverence and the privileges claimed for them in Menu. Of Kshatriyas and Vaishyas there are probably few, although there are many who claim to belong to these Aryan Castes. The *soi disant* Kshatriyas are principally the small Rájas and their following of swordsmen, the Bondilis or Múchies and a few more. Those claiming to be Vaishyas are some of the merchant and trading Castes. These are very numerous, and the claim has never been admitted for many of them. There are, however, certain Shetti Castes which have so far been allotted a place of superiority among so-called Shúdras that Dr. Cornish refers to them as Vaishyas.

371. But once we reach the admitted Shúdras, who represent 80 per cent. of the whole, the question of status becomes hopeless. It may have been—probably

was—somewhat better defined in former days. But in those days Castes were fewer. Of late years Castes have been so infinitely multiplied that, even if there were any recognised principle of precedence, the *nuances* of rank would be so slight, that the places of the several Castes could not be distinguished. But there is no such principle. Except the members of the admittedly degraded and depressed Castes, each Shúdra thinks, or professes to think, his Caste better than his neighbour's. The Shánár claims to be a Rájput. The Kammála and the Pattnúl growl that, if they had their rights, they would be recognised as Bráhmans. But in this matter, as in the matter of occupation, modern innovation has had its effect. Wealth means social pre-eminence in the India of 1881, nearly as much as it does in England. A Shúdra millionaire cannot be made a Bráhman, but he can purchase the services of Bráhmans. A Bráhman cannot eat with him; but that is the Bráhman's loss, for the millionaire's rice is fair and his ghee unexceptionable. It is only right to say that education as well as acquired wealth is a factor in the change going on, in respect of social pre-eminence. And it is not to be understood that this change has made great way yet. It is in the large towns it is chiefly noticeable, but it is progressing, and wealth, education and enterprise are likely to have their way in India as elsewhere, despite the tenacity of Caste custom. The test of social pre-eminence, as a guide to grading the Castes, is not only an impracticable one, but it will become more so, every year.

Suggested line of classification.

372. There are two inherent features in the Caste system which might perhaps be more usefully employed to classify the sub-divisions than any other test that suggests itself. These are the disability to eat together, and the disability to intermarry. It is quite certain that no member of one main head of Caste can either eat or intermarry with the members of another main head, and these disabilities—sometimes one, sometimes the other, sometimes both—are carried deep down into the sub-divisions of Caste.

Social disabilities created by Caste.

373. The Census of 1871 showed 59 sub-divisions and 803 Caste names for Vellálars. In 1881 we have 54 sub-divisions and 3,389 Caste names. Of the sub-divisions, it is believed that there are, many, the members of each of which are forbidden to intermarry or to eat with any one outside their own special sub-division. There are, however, some, whose members may intermarry out of their own sub-division with members of certain other sub-divisions, but they may not eat with them; so that after marriage the wife can no longer eat with her own sister. Similarly, there are sub-divisions whose members may eat with those of certain other sub-divisions, but they cannot intermarry. Such sub-divisions are really separate Castes, as they are denied free intercourse with one another. But if there be, as there is reason to believe, sub-divisions of recent growth, which may, and occasionally do, both eat and intermarry, then here we have what is no real sub-division. For what is the real distinction of Caste but a social separation involving one or other or both of these disabilities? A classification based on the lines of these disabilities would not only be intelligible, but it would be correct logically, and it would preserve sufficiently in the main heads the old occupation framework. It would also meet the fact that the system of Caste separation is not a stationary one.

Recent sub-divisions of Castes.

374. The Castes which were originally few, have gone on sub-dividing and multiplying in number, to a degree that has baffled any systematic inquiry. It is certain that of late years the practice of sub-division has greatly increased, and whether it has nearly reached its limit of development is not certain. Of the fifty-four sub-divisions of Vellálars above referred to, some represent mere arbitrary separation of recent origin, with no other cause of separation than that their members dwell or used to dwell in particular villages, such as "Poonamallee," "Kárakát." They can all eat together, but they at present prefer not to intermarry. But it is said that these separations are not always very rigidly maintained and that cases of intermarriage do occasionally happen. It seems probable, having regard to the effect of outside influence on other features of the Hindu social economy, that this sub-division has nearly reached its limit. The trammels which it imposes on free intercourse have encountered of late years the irresistible effect of new ideas and new circumstances.

This has led first to the discovery that these trammels are irksome, and then to the question, "are they *all* absolutely binding?" As it is, there are indications of a certain elasticity, capable of meeting in some degree the strain of this new factor, and it is hardly likely the people will go on limiting their own social liberty and their field of marriage. It is to be understood that these speculations apply only to the so-called Shúdras. With Bráhmans there are few, if any, new sub-divisions and no sign of change in their social ordering. On the other hand, the ramifications of Bráhman sub-division are very numerous, and have as yet been but little explored.

Defects in the present classification.

375. Again, with a view to future classification, it may be as well to notice here that there is room for question as to many details of the classification of Castes in the present Census. So little is really known of the subject, and so various are the theories of those who have written on it, and so conflicting the claims of different Castes, that any classification is sure to meet with a good deal of hostile criticism. But there are some points which might be put right without dispute.

The Bants.

376. Thus there may be a question as to the propriety of doubling up the Bants of South Canara with the Náidus of Nellore and the Kavares of Salem under the title of Balija. They occupy, on the average, the same rank and they have, or used to have, the same occupations; but they are different people of different kingdoms, and have neither law nor language in common.

The Sáraswat Bráhmans.

377. The Sáraswat Bráhmans ought properly to have found admission under their recognised name, instead of being coupled with forty other sub-divisions from Tamil and Telugu countries as Gouda Bráhmans. In the Census of Bombay, where they are more numerous than in Madras, they receive the title which belongs to them.

The Pattnúls.

378. The inclusion of Pattnúls among Kaikalars is probably an excessive deference to the Occupation-Caste tradition. Pattnúls are no doubt weavers, and Kaikalars are the Madras weaver Caste, but the latter is an indigenous Tamil-speaking Caste numbering 322,722, while the former are exclusively silk-weavers, and are a foreign Gujaráti-speaking people, who probably arrived in the South about the time of the first Maráthá invasion. Like the Ácháris, they hold themselves, with a certain amount of popular assent, a good deal above the Kaikalars in rank. In fact, they sometimes claim to be Bráhmans, and their inclusion under Kaikalars will not be acceptable to them.

The Mixed Castes.

379. Under the head of Sátánies or "Mixed Castes" are grouped at present several Castes and sects which have no special connection with one another, and most of whom might have appeared more appropriately under "Others." The Sátánies *are* a "Mixed" Caste; as is explained below, they are a *quasi*-sectarian group of reformers, recruited from many Castes, and originally professing anti-Caste principles, who have themselves, in the lapse of time and according to the genius of the people, hardened into a Caste. But to couple with them the *dancing girls* who are a "Mixed" Caste in another sense, and the Lingadháries who represent a sect, and the Bairágies who are Northern Mendicants, is wholly misleading.

The influence of Sect and Locality on Caste sub-division.

380. Apart from the errors in detail in the present classification, of which the foregoing are only a few instances, there are two considerations which represent serious difficulties in the way of any correct classification. These are first the difficulty of correctly distinguishing between Caste and Sect, and secondly the difficulty of treating Caste separations, which spring exclusively from differences of Language and Country. These difficulties are no doubt inherent to the subject, and will have to be met on a principle, but they have probably been enhanced by the system of classification and by the method of tabulation adopted for the present returns.

Caste sub-division among Bráhmans due to sectarian difference.

381. Sect and locality are the *raisons d'être* of many so-called Caste separations; and this is especially the case among Bráhmans. It would not, perhaps, be too much to say that all Bráhman sub-divisions, except those between priests and laymen,

depend upon, or at all events take their origin in, sectarian separation, and that these sub-divisions are multiplied by differences of Language. It might be added that among Bráhmans the marriage disability almost invariably intervenes between two sects. This is not universally, or even generally, the case among Shúdras. Vishnuvite Vellálars may and do marry with Shivite Vellálars of the same Caste sub-divisions. And even among Bráhmans, this rule, like all Caste rules, has its exceptions; thus a Niyógi (a Telugu Shivite) may give his daughter in marriage to a Mádhva who may be a Canarese Vishnuvite; but the latter may not return the compliment—at least not yet. Among pure Bráhmans there were at one time few if any Caste sub-divisions. Thus of Telugu Bráhmans there were probably only Velnáties and Niyógies. The one (Vaidíki) read the Védas and were priests, and the others were Loukíki or worldly folk, laymen who took office in the State, &c. This separation of functions, secular and religious, is no longer maintained; but the Caste separation is—as is the fact that the "seculars" may smoke tobacco and wear moustaches and the "religious" may not. Later, religious schism intervened, and, with the natural tendency of Hindu society to stamp every separation with the Caste mark, the followers of each schism held themselves apart in social, as well as in religious life. Parallel results from sectarian differences are not unknown in "Christian" countries.

Errors in the Sect classification.

382. The attempted sect classification, which is shown in the Caste Tables, is a hopeless failure, chiefly because this feature is not realized. This classification goes either too far or not far enough. It gives the figures divided for Vishnuvite, Shivite, Lingáyet and Others. If the third had been omitted, the classification would have been intelligible, although it would not have gone very far. It would have taken the two leading Cults, of which nearly all the others are branches. But if a sub-division (as Lingáyets are) of the Shiva sect is admitted, why not the far more important divisions of Smártas and Mádhvas. These names appear as *Caste* distinctions among Bráhmans, instead of appearing as *Sects*. They create Caste distinctions, but they are primarily sectarian names. There are Castes, Bráhmans and others, who all belong to certain sects. They are of these Castes *because* they belong to these sects, *e.g.*, Shrí Vaishnava Bráhmans are a sub-Caste of Bráhmans who worship Vishnu with certain differences from the ordinary Vishnuvites. In a broad classification it would have been correct to have returned them as Vishnuvite. But the return gives them as follows:—

Shrí Vaishnava Bráhman ...	Vishnuvite	20,202
	Shivite	4,947
	Lingáyet	
	Others	6,318

Any Hindu would declare this return to be ridiculous. There can, under the present sect classification, be but one entry for Shrí Vishnuvite, and that is Vishnuvite. Again Smárta Bráhman is another name for orthodox Shivite Bráhman. They are returned—

Smárta Bráhman	Vishnuvite	13,270
	Shivite	54,767
	Lingáyet	9
	Others	307,218

which is equally absurd. All Smártas are Shivite, and a Vishnuvite Smárta is about as intelligible as a Roman Catholic Protestant. Once more Árádhya Bráhmans (whose claim to be Bráhmans is strenuously opposed by other Bráhmans) are all Shivite—sub-division Lingáyet. They are returned—

Árádhya Bráhmans ...	Vishnuvites	78
	Shivite	1,673
	Lingáyet	140
	Others	5,940

whereas it is improbable that there is any Árádhya Bráhman enjoying the privileges of that Caste, who is *not* a Lingáyet. It is not pretended here to suggest a complete classification for Hindu sects. But such a classification in competent hands would not be a matter of great difficulty. It would probably take the form of a main division—Vishnuvite, Shivite, and Others. *Vishnuvite* would sub-divide

into Orthodox and Shrí Vishnuvite ; the latter into Tenkalai and Vadakalai. *Shivite* would appear as Orthodox, Lingáyet, &c. Some such classification of Sect must precede a correct classification of Madras Castes, since so many of the most important Caste separations are partially dependent on sectarian difference.

Local separations of Caste.

383. Then again there are local separations, whose ultimate social result is a Caste separation with Caste disabilities, but whose origin is purely a matter of distance, or, it might be said, of Language. There are Shúdras in Nellore and North Arcot, of the same Caste name, of the same sect, of the same social rank and observances, who will not eat together, nor intermarry, for no apparent reason except that one is Telugu and the other Tamil.

Caste and Sect among Bráhmans.

384. How far the difficulties, created by the overlapping of "Caste," "Sect" and "Locality" separations, have defeated the purpose of the returns, will be at once illustrated by an examination of the details. Of 1,122,070 Bráhmans whom it is attempted to show by sub-division of Caste and by sect, 584,086 are shown merely as Bráhmans, and for 470,812, no sect is returned. This is to say that, in an attempt to classify Bráhmans by sub-Castes, 52 per cent. are left out; in an attempt to classify them by sect, 42 per cent. are left out; while sect names are mis-used as sub-Caste names, and "Sect" entries are made which on the face of them are absurd. The fact is that, with a real sect classification, there would be no Caste sub-division of Bráhmans. Of the eighteen sub-divisions, in which 48 per cent. of the Bráhmans have been classed, nine * are purely sectarian divisions and eight † are purely local. The remaining one, that of "Gurukkal," is a true Caste sub-division. These are the temple priests who belong to both the main sect divisions. They cannot intermarry with the laymen, nor may Gurukkals of different sects intermarry.

* Árádhya (Shivite).	† Ándhra (Vishnuvite).
Mádhva (Vishnuvite).	Bengáli.
Nambúri (Shivite).	Golkonda (Vishnuvite).
Smárta (do.).	Gonda.
Srívaishnava (Vishnuvite).	Gujaráti.
Velnáti (Shivite).	Konkana.
Vaighánasulu (Shivite).	Mahárashtra.
Murikináti (Telugu).	Óriya (Shivite).
Niyógulu (do.).	

Sect and Caste among Shúdras.

385. The above criticism applies only in part to the classification of Shúdras. The Smárta Bráhman is the orthodox Shivite Bráhman. There are some millions of orthodox Shivite Shúdras, but they do not call themselves Smártas, nor are they wholly cut away from other sects socially. The Caste sub-divisions of Shúdras are true sub-divisions with marriage and eating disabilities, taking their origin in locality, language or other cause, and only occasionally multiplied by sectarian differences. Some Tenkalai Shúdras may and do marry Vadakalais and so forth. On the other hand, some of the errors noted in the above are found among the return for Shúdras. Among Mixed Castes occur Lingadáries and Pandárams. These are sectarian differences involving Caste separation, but it is obviously absurd to return any of either Caste as a Vishnuvite. They are all Lingáyets, that is to say, a sub-head of Shivite.

Summary of suggestion.

386. The foregoing remarks are directed, firstly, to indicate some of the defects in detail of the present classification and its failure generally to cover the whole ground of the Caste System; secondly, to illustrate the difficulties which beset any attempt to classify the Castes; and, thirdly, to suggest some of the facts which must be kept in view in laying down principles for a new classification. No nominal Caste separation should be regarded as a new Caste separation unless one or other of the social disabilities intervene. Due regard must be had to the extent to which difference of sect or locality creates Caste distinctions; and special care should be devoted to the handling of the two kindred cases, (1) when the Caste separation is only in process of formation and has not yet completely crystalized, (2) when the rigidity of the separation has been partially relaxed and is in process of disintegration. More than this it would be impossible to attempt here. But it may be again pointed out that in the Alphabetical list of Castes in Volume IV (Provincial Table No. VIII-B) of this Report is an admirable basis for any future enquiry. The results as attained in the present system of classification and the numerical distribution of the Caste names in Provincial Table No. VIII-B to the heads and sub-heads of that system are shown in the three following sections.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE NO. VIII.

387. Table No. 76 summarizes the result of Final Census Table No. VIII. This gives the larger Castes in their order of numerical importance, that is, forty-seven Castes each numbering over 100,000 members. To these has been added, by order, the so-called Rájputs, a Caste of no importance, and even of doubtful authenticity, in the Madras Presidency. The numbers in the first column of the list show the place in which each of these Castes occurs in the Occupation-Caste classification.

Castes over 100,000 members arranged according to strength.

Table No. 76, giving an Abstract of Caste Return (Final Census Table No. VIII) arranged according to numerical strength of each Caste.

Main Head of Caste Classification.	Caste Name.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Main Head of Caste Classification.	Caste Name.	Males.	Females.	Total.
17	Parayan	1,588,232	1,635,706	3,223,938	4	Agamuḍayan	146,268	156,071	302,339
4	Veḷḷáḷan	791,309	834,586	1,625,895	10	Kummara or Kushavan.	132,144	131,831	263,975
13	Sháṇán or Íḍiga ...	728,858	749,802	1,478,660	9	Maravan	124,788	131,516	256,304
9	Paḷḷi	628,125	671,924	1,295,049	16	Kódulu	130,597	113,493	244,090
17	Mádiga	563,436	563,312	1,126,748	3	Shetṭi	115,030	120,139	235,169
1	Bráhmans	555,723	566,347	1,122,070	8	Sále	104,609	102,088	206,697
4	Kápu	555,885	546,389	1,102,274	5	Kuruba Golla	91,626	88,931	180,557
9	Vanniyan	535,644	539,861	1,075,505	11	Ambalakáran	74,294	81,243	155,537
5	Golla or Iḍaiyar ...	531,189	541,162	1,072,351	4	Gouḍa	73,256	70,817	144,073
4	Kamma	399,497	396,207	795,704	4	Konga Veḷḷáḷan ...	68,128	74,882	143,010
4	Balija	386,253	394,479	780,732	8	Dévángulu	68,368	68,537	136,905
12	Besta or Valayan ...	356,558	367,922	724,480	4	Mutráṭcha	66,024	65,642	132,266
6	Kamsala or Kammáḷan.	342,438	349,862	692,300	16	Savaralu	67,748	63,715	131,463
4	Telagálu or Vaḍugar ...	299,886	309,252	609,138	11	Lingadhári	58,361	59,255	117,616
15	Vannán	262,612	265,923	528,535	5	Kurumbar	55,480	58,901	114,381
4	Reḍḍi	245,026	254,436	499,462	4	Pákanáṭi Kápu ...	54,511	52,830	107,341
9	Kaḷḷan	191,648	206,252	397,900	8	Séṇiyan	53,026	54,137	107,163
9	Padayáchchi	183,920	192,927	376,847	9	Nattambáḍi	51,170	55,512	106,682
3	Kómaṭi	184,145	181,570	365,715	5	Yádavulu	52,550	52,876	105,426
16	Oḍḍar	183,093	180,329	363,422	16	Upparavan	52,878	52,107	104,985
4	Velama	174,515	173,546	348,061	16	Uriya	51,492	49,714	101,206
14	Ambaṭṭan	170,524	172,311	342,835	4	Kaḷingulu	50,172	50,392	100,564
4	Náir	162,036	173,284	335,320	2	Rájputs	7,323	6,592	13,915
8	Kaikaḷar	157,875	164,847	322,722					
16	Váṇiyan and Gánḍla...	156,922	159,772	316,694		Total ...	12,080,792	12,353,229	24,434,021

NOTE.—In this Table the population under "Sex Not Stated" has been distributed rateably between Males and Females.

This shows that among the Castes thus grouped, the Pariah is numerically the strongest, representing nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or more than 11 per cent. of the total Hindu population. The Pariahs are double the strength of the next largest Caste in the list.

388. Altogether there are (including the Pariahs) nine Castes each numbering over one million and aggregating 13,122,490, or 46·05 per cent. of the total Hindu population.

Castes numbering over a million.

389. The forty-seven Castes given in the list include about six-sevenths of the total Hindu population.

Proportion of the 47 Castes to total Hindu population.

PROVINCIAL TABLE NO. VIII-A.

390. Provincial Table No. VIII-A divides the Castes as they were divided in 1871, and gives the Sect, Sex, and Civil Condition for each of 257 Castes grouped under seventeen heads. The results for Civil Condition have been dealt with in the Chapter under that head. With the Sect details it is not now proposed to deal.

Provincial Table No. VIII-A.

391. The following are the main results as to numbers and sex in the seventeen heads:—

Number under each main head of Caste.

Table No. 77, showing the Distribution of Population under each main head of Caste in the Madras Presidency.

No.	Caste Name.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Sex Not Stated.	Total.
I	Bráhmans	Priests	555,722	566,346	1,122,068	2	1,122,070
II	Kshatriyas	Warriors	98,290	95,260	193,550	...	193,550
III	Shetties	Traders	318,268	321,779	640,047	...	640,047
IV	Vellálars	Cultivators	3,841,851	3,925,536	7,767,387	76	7,767,463
V	Idaiyars	Shepherds	784,438	795,562	1,580,000	..	1,580,000
VI	Kammálars	Artizans	421,421	428,457	849,878	23	849,901
VII	Kanakkan	Writers	50,869	51,603	102,472	...	102,472
VIII	Kaikular	Weavers	487,464	491,598	979,062	...	979,062
IX	Vanniyan	Labourers	1,829,523	1,921,570	3,751,093	..	3,751,093
X	Kusbavan	Potters	132,138	131,826	263,964	11	263,975
XI	Sátáni	Mixed Castes	299,527	325,928	625,455	...	625,455
XII	Shembadavan	Fishermen	429,589	443,859	873,448	...	873,448
XIII	Shánán	Toddy-drawers ..	798,127	821,698	1,619,825	1,286	1,621,111
XIV	Ambattan	Barbers	173,211	175,179	348,390	...	348,390
XV	Vannán	Washermen	262,612	265,923	528,535	...	528,535
XVI	Pariahs	Labourers	2,194,607	2,243,181	4,437,788	1,465	4,439,253
XVII	Others including "Not Stated," &c.	.....	1,398,633	1,360,958	2,759,591	52,250	2,811,841
		Total ...	14,076,290	14,366,263	28,442,553	55,113	28,497,666

It may be said that apart from the useful but arbitrary list of Final Table No. VIII, which returns six-sevenths of the whole under forty-seven Castes each over 100,000 strong, our classification consists of 157 Castes under fourteen occupation heads, seventeen under Mixed Castes, seven under Pariahs, and seventy-six under "Others."

Character of the grouping in this table.

392. Enough has been said above to suggest that the Caste-Occupation classification can be accepted only for limited uses. It groups, under single names, Castes who have no connection in country or language, who can neither eat, intermarry, nor worship together,—who have, in short, nothing in common but their traditional occupations; and, among some of the groups, even this is not the case.

Agricultural Castes.

393. The country is an agricultural country, and therefore we find the so-called agricultural Castes the most numerous.

Vellálars.

394. The Vellálars, the ryots of Ryotwári Madras, number 7,767,463, or considerably more than one quarter of the whole Hindu population. This group includes the true *Vellála* of the Chóla kingdom—the mirássidár of the Jághír, the ryot of the misnamed Carnatic and the Kávéri delta—with the *Reddi* of Gódávari, the *Kápu* of Vizagapatam, the *Náir* of Malabar, the *Bant* of South Canara, the *Balijas* of the Ceded Districts, and a host of other minor Castes. As a grouping of the upper agricultural population—of the yeoman Castes—this classification is probably excellent, although nothing would astonish a Náir landlord more than to be told that he could, from any point of view, be regarded as a Vellála. The inclusion in this group of the Nellore *Mutrátchas*, who are hunters and watchmen, is of more than doubtful authority.

Vanniyans.

395. The second agricultural group is that of the Vanniyans or Pallis. This numbers 3,751,093, and although it throws together several large and locally distinct Castes, it follows the same principle as that of the Vellála grouping, viz., its constituents are all Castes whose traditional occupation is agricultural, and who, many of whom, probably, were once the predial slaves, the *ascripti glebæ* of the Vellála landlords. They are now free labourers, and not unfrequently landholders, and for the most part they are still agricultural. The Vanniyans are a purely Tamil group, and there are hardly any of them to be found in the Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese countries. Their place is filled and their work is done, in the Telugu Districts, by so-called "Shúdras," "Others," and Pariahs, and, in Malabar and Canara, by the Shánárs. The Vanniyans, as here grouped, include the two great Races of the Maravars and the Kallars (the Colleries of Orme), of the south; both of these have no connection with the Palli or true Vanniyan.

396. The third agricultural main head is that of the Idaiyars or shepherds. These number 1,580,000, and include the shepherd Castes of all parts of the Presidency. They are still strictly agricultural in their pursuits and are most numerous in the Ceded Districts.

Idaiyars.

397. To these may be added the toddy-drawing Castes, for, according to their Caste calling, they earn their livelihood from the produce of trees, and at the present day the great majority of them are ordinary cultivators. This group includes the Shánár of the Tamil country, the Telugu Ídiga or Índra, the Malayalam Tíyar, and the Billáwar and Halépaik of Canara. They are proportionately most numerous in Tinnevelly, South Canara and Malabar. They number 1,621,111, making a total, in the four groups of agricultural Castes, of 14,719,667, or more than half the total Hindu population.

Shánáns.

398. Under the head of "Others" there are 2,811,841, many of whom, especially in the Northern Districts, are engaged in agricultural labour, and to these might be added a large section of the Pariahs (who in this grouping number nearly 4½ millions) and some of the fishermen (Shembadavans), who in the Ceded Districts are nearly all agriculturists.

Others and Pariahs.

399. Of the fishermen, it may be noted that they are most numerous where they have least opportunity of carrying on their hereditary occupation, and they are least numerous in the Coast Districts.

Shembadavans.

400. Bráhmans—the priests, the teachers, the officials, the lawyers, and the clerks—number 1,122,070. The proportion of Bráhmans on the total Hindu population is 3·94 per cent. The most Bráhman district is Tanjore, where also there are hardly any Pariahs. Proportionately there are more Bráhmans returned from South Canara than for any other district; but there are large sects of these, whom the Bráhmans of other parts of India refuse to recognise.

Bráhmans.

401. The following are the proportions which Bráhmans fill in the several Indian Provinces:—

Proportion of Bráhmans in several Indian Provinces.

	Percentage of Bráhmans on the Hindu Population.
Bengal	6·06
Madras	3·94
Bombay	4·83
North-West Provinces and Oudh	12·23
Panjáb	11·60

from which it appears that the proportion of Bráhmans is very much lower in Madras than in any of the other great provinces.

402. Besides Bráhmans there are two Castes of *quasi*-literate occupation, or, at all events, of occupations in which some education is necessary. These are the Shetties and Kanakkans—the merchant and accountant Castes—numbering 742,519 or 2·61 per cent. of the whole. The former is a large, the latter a small class, but both equally necessary and ubiquitous.

Shetties and Kanakkans.

403. Of Kshatriyas, returned at 193,550, little need be said. In many cases the authenticity of the claims of those who have returned themselves as Kshatriyas would not stand close examination. Many of the zemindárs, a few of the sepoys, and some small Telugu tribes have apparently some right to the name, but for the rest this is more than doubtful.

Kshatriyas.

404. The Smiths, Weavers, Potters, Barbers, and Washermen, aggregate 2,969,863, or 10·42 per cent. of the whole, and are to be found in every district. These Castes have been referred to under the head of the occupations they follow in the Chapter on Occupations. For an account of their customs, &c., Dr. Cornish's paper should be referred to.

Trade Castes.

405. There remain the Mixed Castes and "Others," in which most of the so-termed Aboriginal Tribes are included. Under Mixed Castes there are returned 625,455. This, perhaps, is one of the most unsatisfactory parts of the classification. It includes seventeen sub-heads and 1,400 names, and it would be difficult to show any principle upon which these have

Mixed Castes.

been grouped, and still more difficult to justify the application of the name Sátáni to any but one small section of these. The Sátánies and the Lingáyets are separate sectarian Castes. The remainder in the group are temple servants and mendicants, actors, dancers and prostitutes. The following are the sub-heads shown under this head. The classification is almost identical with that for 1871.

Table No. 78, giving the Population under each Sub-Caste of "Sátáni" as returned in 1871 *and* 1881.

—	Population in 1871.	Population in 1881.
Ándi	67,700	69,281
Ambalakáran	134,606	155,537
Bairági	5,673	9,019
Dási	50,564	47,185
Dásari	51,002	34,724
Lingadhári	125,652	117,616
Kúrmapu	2,073	8,563
Kúttádi	7,376	4,546
Kongan	13,928	712
Nágavásulu	17,524	12,408
Nattuvan	19,513	1,309
Naudikulam	2,092	12,378
Óchchan	3,400	17,553
Pandáram	109,292	56,540
Sátáni	87,276	71,950
Tamballa	9,978	4,834
Víramushti	6,584	1,300
Total ...	714,233	625,455

What feature is common to all these it is not presumed to suggest.

Sátánies.

406. In theory, the Sátánies have no Caste qualification except a religious one. They profess to admit to their community any one who conforms to their religious views, and, in practice, they are prepared to eat with any one who observes the same ritual as they do. But they have gradually "hardened into a Caste," and they discourage intermarriage with those not born in their community; there is still, however, a section of active proselytisers among them. Ándi, Lingadhári, and Pandáram are sects (and Castes) of Lingáyets. The Dásaris are Telugu Shúdra Vishnuvites; they are mendicants and assist at domestic ceremonies. The Bairágies are ascetics and mendicants from Northern India. Óchchan, Ambalakáran, Dási, Nágavásulu, and Víramushti are different classes of temple servants. The first, the Óchchan, are the PúJáris or priests of the Mariyamman and similar temples. Dási and Nágavásulu are dancing girls, and their families—temple servants and prostitutes; and the Nattuvans are the males belonging to them. Kúttádies are actors and dancers.

"Others."

407. The 2,811,841 persons, returned under the head of "Others," include the 2,313,827 members of seventy-five Castes which cannot be classed under any of the fourteen occupation main heads, and a residuum of 498,014 which are not classed at all.

408. Of these latter, 31,540 were returned in the schedules under unintelligible, unrecognised, or meaningless names; but the remaining 466,474 might have been entered by name but for a questionable adherence to the forms of 1871. Many of the Castes included in this last group are sufficiently well known and sufficiently numerous to demand separate mention, but, because they could not be classed under any group recognised in 1871, they have been ignored this time also. The most important numerically of these are Gavaralu (39,453), Bottara (25,511), Paraja (19,047), Pondiya (12,732), and Gudya (7,447), all peculiar to Ganjám and Vizagapatam; and Úliyakáran (8,546), who are a Tamil Shivite Caste. There are some 4,000 Caste names included in this group, and among them are most of the minor hill tribes, and the numerous names returned from the Agency Tracts.

Distribution of "Others" by Language.

409. Of the seventy-five distinct Castes in this group thirty-three are Telugu, covering 1,405,848 persons or 60·76 per cent. of the whole; fifteen are Tamil, including 71,865 persons or 31·06 per cent.; four are Canarese, with 50,917 persons or 2·2 per cent.; and

two Malayalam, with 20,930 persons or 0·9 per cent. The remainder do not come under any other main language.

Castes names "Others" over 100,000.

410. Among these seventy-five are several large and well known Castes, of which the following six number each over 100,000 :—

The Oddars (Earth-diggers)	363,422
Vániyan or Gándla (Oil-makers)	316,694
Kódulu (Hill men)	244,090
Savaralu (Hill men)	131,463
Upparavan (Earth-salt Workers)	104,985
Uriya (Óriya people)	101,206

Castes among "Others" over 50,000.

411. The following (eight) each include over 50,000 :—

Énádis	66,099
Játapu	63,337
Koravar	55,645
Khandílu (Hill men)	63,249
Maráthí	65,785
Malayáli (Hill men)	69,396
Malayamán	55,310
Védans (Hunters)	51,854

These fourteen Castes alone number 1,752,535, or 75·74 per cent. of the total of the group, leaving 561,292 distributed to the remaining sixty-one Castes.

Castes from other Provinces.

412. Among the Castes grouped under main head XVI of the classification, are several Castes of other Provinces. Of these the most noteworthy are the following :—

	Numbers.
Banjári or Kudiya	283
Gujaráti	860
Káyats	84
Márvádi	382
Agarvál	86
Agrabaniya	3
Baniya	7
Goa Kudubi	450
Goa Sónagar	12
Bhátiya	18
Kunubi	128
Maráthí Kunubi	119

Aboriginal Tribes.

413. Again, among the seventy-five specific sub-heads of main head XVI are twenty-seven Castes which were included in a list of Aboriginal Tribes submitted previous to the preparation of this Report. It is not proposed here to examine that list at any length. The discussion of the principle on which such a list should be prepared is itself a weighty matter, and, as the one under reference contains, besides the twenty Caste names already mentioned, some forty-five Caste names from other heads of the classification, covering in all a population of 6,703,670, or 23·52 per cent. of the so-called Hindu population, the subject is too important to be disposed of lightly. Among the Castes in this list are included all the Pariahs (Tamil and Telugu), all the toddy-drawing, fishing, and leather working Castes, the Oddars or earth-diggers, and all the Kallars and Maravars. These seven alone include 5,726,199 or 85·42 per cent. of the *soi disant* aboriginals, and the reason for their inclusion among Aboriginal Tribes, while many other Castes closely related to them are excluded, is not clear. A group of entries in this list (which appears to have been extracted from Sherring's work on "Hindu Tribes and Castes,") fairly, but not exhaustively, represents what are locally regarded as Aboriginal Tribes; but why a Palli should be called aboriginal and a Vellála should not, or why the Puliyars and Mulcers of the Annamalies should be omitted and the Kaders included, is not very clear.

Suggested list.

414. The following is a list of the more important tribes which are ordinarily recognised as "Aboriginal," that is to say, "Aboriginal" in the sense that their advent to South India was probably antecedent to that of the ordinary population.

Table No. 79, giving the Names and Numbers of the important Aboriginal Tribes.

Badagar	24,398
Irular	37,055
Tódas	689
Kurumbars	7,875
Kŏtas	1,067
Erakala	48,882
Énádi	66,099
Chentchu	5,010
Káders	624
Mulcer	Numbers not traced.
Puliyars	Do.
Koravar	55,645
Koragás	4,458
Védans	51,854
Nagadi	Numbers not traced.
Malayáli	69,396

It is not suggested that this list is exhaustive; but it is much nearer the popular and local notion of the "Aboriginal" population than a list which classes one-fourth of the "Hindu" population as "Aboriginal." Both words are generally used very loosely and unscientifically, and this defect unavoidably occurs in treating these returns.

Comparison of the numbers in each Caste in 1871 and 1881.

415. If, in order to a comparison with the results obtained in this classification in 1871, we add the "Not Stated" and "Erroneously Stated" to the head "Others," we get the following comparative table :—

Table No. 80, showing the Increase or Decrease of Numbers of each Caste in 1881 as compared with those returned in 1871, as well as the Proportion of each Caste in the two Censuses.

Caste.	1871. Number.	1871. Proportion on the Total Hindu Population.	1881. Number.	1881. Proportion on the Total Hindu Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
1. Bráhmans	1,095,553	3·76	1,122,070	3·94	+ 26,517
2. Kshatriyas	186,402	·64	193,550	0·68	+ 7,148
3. Shetties	720,474	2·47	640,047	2·25	— 80,427
4. Vellálars	7,814,042	26·80	7,767,463	27·25	— 46,579
5. Idaiyars	1,755,197	6·02	1,580,000	5·54	—175,197
6. Kammálars	787,960	2·71	849,901	2·98	+ 61,941
7. Kanakkan	107,483	·37	102,472	0·36	— 5,011
8. Kaikalar	1,068,873	3·66	979,062	3·44	— 89,811
9. Vanniyan	3,933,359	13·48	3,751,093	13·16	—182,266
10. Kushavan	253,878	·87	263,975	0·93	+ 10,097
11. Sátáni	700,833	2·40	625,455	2·20	— 75,378
12. Shembadavan	1,012,284	3·47	873,448	3·07	—138,836
13. Shanán	1,606,023	5 51	1,621,111	5·69	+ 15,088
14. Ambattan	342,987	1·18	348,390	1·22	+ 5,403
15. Vannán	525,951	1·80	528,535	1·84	+ 2,584
16. Pariahs	4,629,672	15·88	4,439,253	15·58	—190,419
17. Others, including "Not Stated"	2,619,836	8·98	2,811,841	9·87	+192,005
Total	29,160,807	100	28,497,666	100	—663,141

Note.—The figures for 1881 include the Hindu population of the Táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle transferred to Gódávari since 1871.

Castes in which there has been a decrease.

416. It is to be remembered that the whole Hindu population here dealt with has decreased 663,141 or 2·27 per cent. We find that this decrease is confined to the following Castes, who have lost the numbers set against their several names,

Table No. 81, showing the Proportion of Decrease among Castes named.

	Loss of Population in 1881 as compared with 1871.	Percentage of Loss on the Population of each Caste in 1871.
Pariahs	190,419	4·11
Vanniyan	182,266	4·63
Idaiyars	175,197	9·98
Shembadavan	138,836	13·72
Kaikalar	89,811	8 40
Shetties	80,427	11·16
Sátáni	75,378	10·76
Vellálars	46,579	0·60
Kanakkan	5,011	4·66

Castes in which there has been an increase.

417. The following Castes have increased as shown below :—

Table No. 82, showing the Proportion of Increase among Castes named.

	Increase of Population in 1881 as compared with 1871.	Percentage of Increase on the Population of each Caste in 1871.
Kammálars	61,941	7·86
Bráhmans	26,517	2·42
Shánán	15,088	0·94
Kushavan	10,097	3·98
Kshatriyas	7,148	3·83
Ambattan	5,403	1·58
Vannán	2,584	0·49
Others, including "Not Stated" ...	192,005	7·33

Increase and decrease.

418. The heaviest proportion of loss is among the Shembadavans, and the heaviest actual loss among Pariahs, Vanniyans, and Idaiyars, the labourers, the poorer and the lower agricultural people. The whole loss, except among the Shetties, is among the rural population. The Bráhmans and the Rájputs, the smiths and potters, the washermen and barbers, all the industrial crafts except the weavers, all the dwellers in towns, have increased. The Shánárs, a rural people and a people whose numbers have suffered from conversion to Christianity and Muhammadanism, have not decreased.

Explanation of variation.

419. The assumption has been made throughout this Report that the enumeration in 1881 was considerably better and closer than 1871, and some of the differences shown in the above table may fairly be assigned to that fact. On the other hand, it is not certain that some of the differences are uninfluenced by inaccuracy in the 1881 enumeration, and the tabulation, although more elaborate than in 1871, and conducted with great care, was not, in respect of Caste, so thoroughly checked as in respect of most other heads.

Famine effect.

420. In examining these fluctuations, however, there is the inevitable explanation of "Famine effect" to be considered; and no doubt Famine has had considerable influence on the difference shown above. The loss is among the poor, those upon whom scarcity would first press. Then it is among the rural Castes that the loss appears. Not only was relief sooner at hand in the towns, but the work of relief created employment in the towns. There was work, not perhaps for goldsmiths, but for carpenters and blacksmiths. Men had to be shaved, and their clothes had to be washed, and although "the sky of brass and the soil of iron" trebled the price of food for the barber, as for the Pariah, it did not deprive him of the possibility of earning his ordinary wage, and he did this in towns where food, if dear, was still procurable.

PROVINCIAL TABLE No. VIII-B.

421. As already stated the total number of Caste names returned in the schedules is 19,044. These are given in full in Provincial Table VIII-B.

Caste names.

The following list shows how these are grouped in the classification under each head and sub-head :—

Table No. 83, showing the Number of Sub-Heads and Caste Names returned under each Major Head of Caste.

Main Head of Caste.	Number of Sub-Head of Caste.	Total Number of Caste Names.
Bráhmans	19	1,036
Kshatriyas	6	319
Shetties	6	788
Vellálars	54	3,389
Idaiyars	13	764
Kammálars	10	683
Kanakkan	9	198
Kaikalar	11	632
Vanniyan	15	1,498
Kushavan	1	191
Sátáni	17	1,400
Shembadavan	4	405
Shánán	6	416
Ambattan	2	343
Vannán	1	280
Others including Not Stated	76	5,375
Pariahs	7	1,327
Total	257	19,044

Probably a thorough investigation of the subject, based on this list, would result in reducing these names to between 2,000 and 3,000.

422. In the schedules 669 persons, of whom 413 are males and 256 are females, are returned as excommunicated. These entries were probably made by the Enumerators without the approval of the individuals. Only 42 entries gave the return of "excommunicated" without naming their Caste. The remainder named their Castes from which they were outcasted. These cases chiefly occur in South Canara.

Outcastes.

423. The return includes many curious and many absurd entries. Among these there are 3 "Advaitam Parayans," or Pariahs with a theological theory which is supposed to be exclusively the property of certain Bráhman Schools. There are 1 "Balija Theist" and 5 "Bráhman Shúdras." 35 call themselves "of two Castes," 107 "other Caste Vellálas," and 11 "miscellaneous Castes." Only one is returned under the Sakti Púja. But 48 Pariahs give themselves the modest title of "Unenlightened," which is meant to distinguish them from Pariah converts to Christianity, who are called "Enlightened." 73 are returned as "Frog-eating Pariahs."

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. IX.

Preponderance of Dravidian languages.

424. The greater portion of the Madras Presidency is what has been called the country of Dravida, or Andhra Dravida, and the language of the people is certainly Dravidian (otherwise "Scythic," "Turanian," "Nomadic," or "Nishada"). Of "Dravida" in this application Bishop Caldwell says: "It is a term * * which has already been used more or less distinctively by Sanskrit philologists as a generic appellation for the South Indian peoples and their languages, and it is the only single term they seem ever to have used in this manner. I have, therefore, no doubt of the propriety of adopting it." There are four important and one minor Dravidian languages and several Dravidian dialects. The sections of the population who claim non-Dravidian languages as their mother-tongues are foreigners to Southern India, whether they be recent arrivals or the descendants of comparatively recent immigrants. With one exception, the languages of the country are pure Dravidian; the exception is Ooriya. All told, 28,853,224 out of 31,170,631, or 92·56 per cent., are Dravidians as to language.

Arrangement of languages and dialects.

425. As the scheme of arrangement observed by Mr. Cust has been suggested for adoption and has possibly been followed in some of the Reviews, the figures are distributed below on that method, with some slight modification. Tóda, Kóta, and Kodagu are here treated not as separate languages, but, on the authority of the more recent writers and of popular belief, as dialects of Canarese. Similarly Yerukula is included as a dialect of Tamil, although this is not an undisputed position. Yanadi, which is not mentioned by Mr. Cust, is placed as a dialect of Telugu. Putnool finds no place in Mr. Cust's book. It is a caste dialect with probably a Guzarati basis, but corrupted with many Dravidian words.

Table No. 83a, *showing the Distribution of the Population according to* **Language and Dialect.**

Family.	Language.	Dialect.	Population.	Double Languages equally distributed.	Not Stated — Distributed.	Total.
Dravidian.	Tamil	.....	12,376,808	3,472	7,115	12,387,395
		Kurumba	3,801	42	...	3,843
		Irula	287	...	...	287
		Yerukula	21,984	8	...	21,992
		Total Language ...	12,402,880	3,522	7,115	12,413,517
	Telugu	.....	11,754,923	2,515	346,808	12,104,246
		Yanádi	148	...	...	148
		Total Language ...	11,755,071	2,515	346,808	12,104,394
	Canarese ...	.....	1,297,069	1,425	2,061	1,300,555
		Badaga	1,019	...	...	1,019
		Kóta	1,062	...	...	1,062
		Tóda	673	...	...	673
		Kodagu	36	...	...	36
		Total Language ...	1,299,859	1,425	2,061	1,303,345

Table No. 83a, *showing the Distribution of the Population according to* **Language and Dialect**—(Contd.)

Family.	Language.	Dialect.	Population.	Double Languages equally distributed.	Not Stated — Distributed.	Total.
Dravidian—(*Continued*).	Malayalam ...	.....	2,366,164	29	3,478	2,369,671
	Tulu	.....	426,222	291	531	427,044
	Khond	.....	58,151	27	146,867	205,045
	Gond	.....	...	...	8,000	8,000
		Gayeti	87	...	...	87
		Total Language ...	87	...	8,000	8,087
		Total Dravidian Family...	28,308,434	7,809	514,860	28,831,103
Semi-Dravidian.		Lambádi	21,961	6	...	21,967
		Láda	84	...	...	84
		Chentsu	70	...	...	70
		Total Semi-Dravidian Family	22,115	6	...	22,121
Indic.	Mahratti ...	.....	82,162	137	...	82,299
		Konkani	147,390	51	266	147,707
		Total Language ...	229,552	188	266	230,006
	Ooriya	.....	773,046	64	355,450	1,128,560
	Hindi	.....	2,691	5	...	2,696
		Hindustáni (Dekhani) ...	695,235	868	...	696,103
		Marwári	298	...	...	298
		Total Language ...	698,224	873	...	699,097
	Punjaubi ...	.....	13	...	...	13
	Nepaulese ...	.....	293	...	...	293
	Sindhi	.....	37	...	...	37
		Cutchi	366	...	...	366
		Total Language ...	403	...	...	403
	Sinhalese ...	.....	38	...	...	38
	Guzarati ...	.....	6,638	6	...	6,644
		Putnool	61,735	1	...	61,736
		Total Language ...	68,373	7	...	68,380
	Bengáli ...	.....	305	...	...	305
	Kashmiri ...	.....	4	...	...	4
	Sanskrit ...	.....	1,306	15	...	1,321
		Total Indic Family ...	1,771,557	1,147	355,716	2,128,420
Iranic.	Pushto	.....	76	6	...	82
	Persian ...	.....	1,807	4	...	1,811
	Arabic	.....	718	22	...	740
	Beloochi ...	.....	67	...	...	67
		Total Iranic Family ...	2,668	32	...	2,700

Table No. 83a, *showing the Distribution of the Population according to* **Language and Dialect**—(Contd.)

Family.	Language.	Dialect.	Population.	Double Languages equally distributed.	Not Stated. — Distributed.	Total.
Kolarian.	Savara	.....	31,930	1	101,000	132,931
	Gadaba... ...	.....	11,971	35	...	12,006
		Total Kolarian Family ...	43,901	36	101,000	144,937
Tibeto-Burman.	Newári	.....	1	...	...	1
	Burmese ...	.....	238	...	...	238
	Chinese ...	.....	40	...	...	40
		Total Tibeto-Burman Family	279	...	...	279
Tai...	Siamese ...	.....	2	...	...	2
Semitic.	Hebrew ...	.....	22	1	...	23
	Syriac	.....	2	...	...	2
		Total Semitic Family ...	24	1	...	25
Malayan.	Malay ...	.....	1	...	...	1
Others.	Abyssinian ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	African ...	.....	2	...	...	2
	Armenian ...	.....	50	...	...	50
	Celtic	.....	2	...	...	2
	Danish	.....	23	...	...	23
	Dutch	.....	31	...	...	31
	English ...	.....	35,628	188	...	35,816
	Flemish ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	French ...	.....	612	6	...	618
	Finnish ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	Gaelic	.....	3	...	...	3
	German ...	.....	294	2	...	296
	Greek	.....	6	...	...	6
	Hungarian ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	Irish	.....	34	...	...	34
	Italian	.....	33	...	...	33
	Japanese ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	Latin	.....	1	...	...	1
	Norwegian ...	.....	34	...	...	34
	Portuguese ...	.....	3,334	157	...	3,491
	Russian ...	.....	6	...	...	6
	Slavonic ...	.....	1	...	...	1
	Scotch	.....	40	...	...	40
	Spanish ...	.....	4	...	...	4
	Swedish ...	.....	19	...	...	19
	Turkish ...	.....	12	...	...	12
	Welsh	.....	22	...	...	22
		Total Others ...	40,196	353	...	40,549
	Not recognizable.	.....	494	...	...	494
		Grand Total for the Presidency ...	30,189,671	9,384	971,576	31,170,631

Distribution of population according to language.

426. In the following table the numbers shown in the preceding scheme are thrown together and the proportions for each group are given:—

Table No. 84, summarizing the preceding Table.

Family.	Languages.	Number of Persons speaking each.	Proportion in every 10,000 of the Population.
Dravidian.	Tamil	12,387,395	3,974
	Telugu	12,104,246	3,883
	Malayalam	2,369,671	760
	Canarese	1,300,555	417
	Tulu	427,044	137
	Other Languages and Dialects ...	242,192	78
	Semi-Dravidian	22,121	7
	Total Dravidian ...	28,853,224	9,256
Indic ...	Ooriya	1,128,560	362
	Hindustani	696,103	223
	Mahratti (including Konkani) ...	230,006	74
	Other Languages and Dialects ...	73,751	24
	Total Indic ...	2,128,420	683
	Kolarian	144,937	47
	English	35,816	11
	Other tongues including "Not recognizable"	8,234	3
	Grand Total ...	31,170,631	10,000

The Dravidian tongues, Ooriya, and the Konkani dialect of Mahratti, are local languages. The others are the race or caste languages of immigrants.

Tamil.

427. *Tamil* "is probably the oldest and most highly cultivated member of the family, and that which contains the largest proportion of the family inheritance of forms and roots." It "is spoken throughout the vast plain of the Carnatic, or country below the Ghauts, from Pulicat to Cape Comorin, and from the Ghauts, or central mountain range of Southern India, to the Bay of Bengal. The majority of the domestic servants of Europeans and of the camp-followers in every part of the Presidency of Madras being Tamil people, Tamil is the prevailing language in all the military cantonments in Southern India, whatever be the vernacular language of the district. Hence, at Cannanore in the Malayálam country, at Bangalore in the Canarese country, at Bellary in the Telugu country, and at Secunderabad, where Hindústání may be considered as the vernacular, the language which most frequently meets the ear in the bazaars is Tamil"—(*Caldwell*). It is almost exclusively spoken in the five southern districts, and it is the principal language of Salem, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Chingleput, and Madras City.

Telugu.

428. Bishop Caldwell says: "In respect of antiquity of culture and glossarial copiousness, Telugu is generally considered as ranking next to Tamil in the list of Dravidian idioms, whilst in point of euphonic sweetness it justly claims to occupy the first place." It is spoken in the Plains of Ganjám (except in the north where Ooriya is the prevailing tongue), and of Vizagapatam, in Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool, divides Chingleput and North Arcot with Tamil, and Bellary with Canarese. Bishop Caldwell says: * * * "Telugu is spoken all along the Eastern Coast of the Peninsula, from the neighbourhood of Pulicat, where it supersedes Tamil, to Chicacole, where it begins to yield to the Ooriya, and inland it prevails as far as the eastern boundary of the Marátha country and Mysore, including within

its range the 'Ceded Districts' and Kurnúl, a considerable part of the territories of the Nizam, or the Hyderabad country, and a portion of the Nágpúr country and Góndvana. The district thus described was called Telingáná by the Muhammadans." Telugu-speaking people are to be found in large numbers in every district, except those of the West Coast.

Canarese.

429. *Canarese* holds no Madras District exclusively. It is largely spoken in the Madaksira and the western táluqs of Bellary, in the northern táluqs of South Canara, in the Collegal táluq of Coimbatore, and, with its dialects, is the principal language of the Nílgiris; so far only it is a local language. In other districts, such as Madura, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, it is spoken by castes who have migrated from the *Karnataka Désa*. The true centre of the Canarese-speaking people is Mysore, and the real Canara country only overlaps British territory, in Madras and Bombay. But there are in all the southern districts trade castes who came from the *true* Carnatic in the last century. Canarese, as the name implies, is the language of the Karnataka Désa, *i.e.*, the Carnatic; but the latter name has been so long misapplied to the Tamil country that its true application is generally lost sight of. The real and historic Carnatic, (the original province so called of the Bijapúr and Gólkonda rulers, and the little kingdom of Bednúr,) was for the most part on the Dekkan Plateau "above ghat," and was the country in which Canarese was spoken. It included below *ghat* parts of the districts now known as North and South Canara (the sole geographical survival of the name) and part of Coimbatore. As the conquests of its rulers were pursued further south, the newly acquired territory which was added politically to the Karnatak was also called Karnatak, but was specially known as Karnatak Payen ghat (below ghat) to distinguish it from Karnatak Bala ghat (above ghat) or the true Carnatic. In the latter half of the 18th century, when dynasty replaced dynasty in rapid succession and the European began to interfere in the history of South India, the whole country was conquered, reconquered, divided and rearranged till the true origin of the name was lost sight of, and it is now popularly applied solely to a region which has no real claim to it. The true Carnatic is divided among Mysore, South Bombay, South Hyderabad and fragments of Madras Districts, while (in Madras) the name Canara is given to a district in which Canarese is the mother tongue of only about one-fifth of its inhabitants.

Malayalam.

430. *Malayalam* is the language of the South-west and is better localised than any of the three languages just dealt with. It is spoken in the south of South Canara, throughout Malabar, in Cochin, Travancore, and hardly at all elsewhere. It is the only indigenous language in these countries. The Tamil and Canarese-speaking people of Malabar are all immigrants.

Tulu.

431. The language of the ancient and very limited kingdom of Tuluva is even better localised than Malayalam. Only 427,000 speak it altogether and more than 426,000 of these are in Tuluva, the central part of South Canara District, and the few hundreds outside this spot who speak Tulu are in the adjoining district of Malabar. Dr. Caldwell says: * *

"The claim of this peculiar and very interesting language to be ranked amongst the cultivated members of the family may perhaps be regarded as open to question, seeing that it is destitute of a literature in the proper sense of the term, and never had a character of its own. The Canarese character having been used by the Basle Missionaries in the Tulu books printed by them at Mangalore—the only books ever printed in Tulu—that character has now become inseparably associated with the language. Notwithstanding its want of a literature, Tulu is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian Family. It looks as if it had been cultivated for its own sake, and it is well worthy of careful study. This language is spoken in a very limited district and by a very small number of people. The Chandragiri and Kalyánapurí Rivers, in the district of Canara, are regarded as its ancient boundaries, and it does not appear ever to have extended much beyond them."

Dravidian and semi-Dravidian dialects.

432. Of the Dravidian and semi-Dravidian dialects, as distinguished in the Census, there are 12 spoken by only 51,268 persons in the aggregate. They occur locally as shown in the following table:—

Table No. 85, showing the Districts in which the several Dravidian and Semi-Dravidian Dialects are spoken.

Districts.	Dialects.												
	Badaga.	Chentsu.	Gayeti	Irula.	Kodagu.	Kóta.	Kurumba.	Lada.	Lambádi.	Tóda.	Yanádi.	Yerukula.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ganjám	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	243
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	686	691
Gódávari	...	70	...	...	...	...	..	...	947	...	...	1,233	2,250
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,565	...	11	(c) 5,917	11,493
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	280	...	60	(d) 1,600	2,000
Cuddapah	...	...	...	11	...	...	2	...	3,414	...	28	6,224	9,679
Kurnool	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	2	1,911	...	44	4,224	6,268
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7,219	...	...	1,513	8,739
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	.	15
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	...	352	566
South Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	679	...	...	...	679
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	36
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 43	...	...	...	...	...	43
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	822	...	...	...	823
Coimbatore	..	...	...	241	...	...	2	...	855	4	...	..	1,102
Nílgiris	1,019	...	...	35	...	1,062	152	...	...	669	...	...	2,937
Malabar	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
South Canara	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	(b) 60	...	...	...	92
Madras City	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	1,019	70	87	287	36	1,062	242	84	21,967	673	148	21,992	47,667
Pudukóta Territory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,601	...	...	...	...	...	3,601
Grand Total ...	1,019	70	87	287	36	1,062	3,843	84	21,967	673	148	21,992	51,268

(a) Including 42 obtained by distributing equally double Languages.
(b) Do. 6 do. do. do.
(c) Do. 3 do. do. do.
(d) Do. do. do. do.

Kodagu.

433. Of these dialects (1) Kodagu or Coorg, (2) Tóda, (3) Kóta, (4) Badaga are local and tribal dialects of Canarese. Of Kodagu Dr. Caldwell, who treats it as a language, says * * * "It had been generally considered rather as an uncultivated dialect of Canarese, modified by Tulu than as a distinct language." * * * "It is not quite clear to me yet to which of the Dravidian dialects it is most closely allied. On the whole, however, it seems safest to regard it as standing about midway between old Canarese and Tulu." It is the language of the province of Coorg and is spoken by only 36 people in this Presidency.

Tóda.

434. Of Tóda Dr. Caldwell says:—"Tóda, properly Tuda, is the language of the Tudas or Tudavars, a primitive and peculiarly interesting tribe inhabiting the Neilgherry (or Nílagiri) hills. It is now regarded as certain that the Tudas were not the original inhabitants of those hills, though it is still far from certain who the original inhabitants were. Their numbers could not at any time have exceeded a few thousands, and at present, probably through opium-eating and polyandria, and through the prevalence amongst them at a former period of female infanticide, they do not, it has been ascertained, number more than about * * souls." Their number according to the Census was 673.

Kóta.

435. Of Kóta (spoken by 1,062 people) Dr. Caldwell says:—"The language of the Kótas, a small tribe of helot craftsmen inhabiting the Neilgherry hills. This language may be considered as a very old and very rude dialect of the Canarese, which was carried thither by a persecuted low-caste tribe at some very remote period."

Badaga.

436. Dr. Caldwell describes Badaga (spoken by 1,019 people) as—"An ancient but organised dialect of the Canarese."

Irula and Kurumba.

437. Irula and Kurumba are rude Tamil dialects spoken by aboriginal jungle tribes in the Nílgiris numbering 287 and 3,843.

Yerukula.

438. Yerukula is spoken by a very primitive tribe of the same name (21,992 in number) who are found in nine Telugu districts. Mr. Boswell in his Manual of the Nellore District says it is * * * * * "A language which is unintelligible to the Telugu people. The most cursory glance is sufficient to produce the conviction that it is a Tamil dialect. It has been considerably mixed, as is to be expected, with Telugu and Canarese; but in its structure it is plainly Tamil. The Yerukulas understand Tamil when spoken, and there can be no doubt as to the fact that the Yerukulas are a Tamil tribe."

Yanadi.

439. Yanadi is a corrupt Telugu spoken by a small half-savage tribe in Nellore, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

Chentsu.

440. Chentsu is another corruption of the Telugu (Boswell) and is returned as spoken by only 70 persons, all in the Gódávari District. There are many more Chentsus than 70, but they have probably claimed Telugu as their language. Gódávari is not even their principal district. They are most frequently met in the Hills of Cuddapah and Kurnool.

Lambádi.

441. Lambádi is the speech of a wandering people—tribes of gipsy carriers whose origin is very doubtful and whose dialect is a mosaic of many languages. In Madras they are called indifferently Lambádi and Brinjarri, and, as a rule, they claim a Mahratta origin, but their language is here put in the place assigned to it by Mr. Cust. It is certain that whatever the structure of the language, the speech of the Lambádis who come down into this Presidency is largely interspersed with Dravidian words.

Lada.

442. The Lada is believed to be a Lambádi variety.

Indic Languages.

443. Ooriya is localised to Ganjám with some overflow into Vizagapatam. In all 1,128,560 speak it, and of these 777,558 are in the Ooriya country of Northern Ganjám. More than 348,000 have migrated south to the next district. Of local dialects there are also the Savara-speaking Hill tribes of Ganjám who number 97,000, and the Gadabas of Vizagapatam (11,800). In the returns of Ganjám proper 31,000 are given as speaking Savara, but the mass of the Savaras are in the Agency Tracts for which complete returns of mother-tongue have not been made. This is so in the case of the Khond and Gond speaking people also.

Languages of the Agency Tracts.

444. The Agency Tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam contain 940,976 people, of whom 2,329 have returned their tongues as Ooriya, Telugu, Hindustani, &c. The rest speak Khond, Gond, Savara, Ooriya, and Telugu, and the proportion in which they are distributed is here taken on an estimate furnished by the local officers.

Table No. 86, showing the Distribution according to Language of the "Not Stated" Population in the Agency Tracts of Ganjám and Vizagapatam.

Districts.	Khond.	Gond.	Savara.	Oriya.	Telugu.	Total.
Ganjám	143,867	8,000	66,000	28,000	...	245,867
Vizagapatam	3,000	...	35,000	327,000	327,780	692,780
Total ...	146,867	8,000	101,000	355,000	327,780	938,647

"Indic" tongues (exclusive of Ooriya) are spoken by only 999,860, or 3·21 per cent. of the population, and none of them can be fairly localised.

Hindustani.

445. *Hindustani*, or the Dekhani form of Hindustani, is the language of the Mussulmans exclusive of the Mappillas, whose language is Malayalam, and of the Labbais, whose language is Tamil. This recognized fact is perhaps the best guide to the numbers of the immigrant Mussulmans and their descendants. There are 1,933,571 Mussulmans. Of these 745,850 are in Malabar and South Canara and only 22,954 of those claim Hindustani as their language. This would leave 1,210,675 Labbais and immigrants, and of this

number those who speak Hindustani, viz., 695,235, are the Northern Mussulmans. We should thus have an approximate estimate of Labbais amounting to some 500,000, which is very much the figure at which they have generally been taken.

Hindustani the language of the immigrant Muhammadans.

446. There are in some districts immigrant Mussulmans who have forgotten Hindustani, and there are a few immigrants other than Mussulmans who speak Hindustani as their native language. But these are unimportant in number. That Hindustani fairly marks the immigrant Mussulman and his descendants is confirmed by the proportions in the districts where it is known that the immigrant population is largest and the Labbais comparatively few.

Table No. 87, showing the Percentage of Immigrant Mussulmans in the Northern Districts.

Districts.	Number of Mussulmans.	Number speaking Hindustani.	Percentage.
Gódávari (excluding Agency)	38,786	30,216	77·90
Kistna	87,161	78,800	90·41
Nellore	61,344	50,010	81·52
Cuddapah	97,749	78,706	80·52
Kurnool	81,827	69,257	84·64
Bellary	110,006	94,846	86·22
Madras City	50,298	46,410	92·27
Total ...	527,171	448,245	85·03

447. In North and South Arcot, Salem, and Coimbatore there are many descendants of immigrant Mussulmans, but there are also many Labbais.

Table No. 88, showing the Percentage of Immigrant Mussulmans in the four districts where they are moderately numerous.

Districts.	Number of Mussulmans.	Number speaking Hindustani.	Percentage.
North Arcot	82,438	50,266	60·97
Salem	51,092	37,670	73·73
South Arcot	48,289	28,244	58·49
Coimbatore	37,855	18,396	48·60
Total ...	219,674	134,576	61·26

448. On the other hand, take the districts where Labbais are numerous and the immigrant Mussulmans few.

Table No. 89, showing the Percentage of Immigrant Mussulmans in the three districts where they are comparatively few.

Districts.	Number of Mussulmans.	Number speaking Hindustani.	Percentage.
Tanjore	112,058	12,309	10·98
Madura	140,948	12,850	9·12
Tinnevelly	89,767	7,497	8·35
Total ...	342,773	32,656	9·53

449. We have thus in the districts where Northern Mussulmans are known to be proportionately numerous, 85 per cent. of the Mussulmans speaking Hindustani. In districts where they are moderately numerous 61¼ per cent. speak Hindustani,

and where they are known to be few in comparison with the Labbais only 9½ per cent. In Malabar, where the mass of the Muhammadan population is Mappilla, only 1·16 per cent. speak Hindustani. In default of better, the language is some guide to the nationality of the Mussulmans.

Mahratti.

450. Under Mahratti 229,552 are returned—116,066 males and 113,486 females. Of these, however, the great majority, 147,390, are to be found in one district, South Canara. Here the language returned as Mahratti is not pure Mahratti, but the Konkani dialect. This is the house language of the "Goanese" Christians, the Sarasvat Bráhmans, the Konkani Bráhmans, some Deshast Bráhmans, and some thirty other castes. These people are old settlers in South Canara and the proportion of females to males is nearly equal (98·29 to 100). Of the 6,107 Mahratti-speaking people in Malabar the majority are probably Konkani immigrants from South Canara. Of the remainder 76,055—

14,421	are found	in Tanjore.
14,169	do.	in Bellary.
11,662	do.	in North Arcot.
7,908	do.	in Salem.
4,238	do.	in Madras.

In Tanjore, North Arcot and Salem people are probably pure Mahrattas. The first of these districts is an old Mahratta State and in all three there are many Mahratta peons and police besides the Mahratta Bráhmans in Government employ. In most of the other districts the proportion of the sexes suggests that the majority of the Mahratta-speaking people are recent immigrants.

Guzarati.

451. Only a handful of people (6,644) are returned as speaking Guzarati. These are for the most part merchants, soucars and their followers, settled in every district. They are most numerous in Malabar and Tinnevelly, two seaboard and thriving districts.

Putnool.

452. As a dialect of Guzarati, Putnool is returned with 61,736 persons. This is the corrupt *patois* of an immigrant caste. The Putnool (or "silk weavers" as the name implies) are returned as a Sub-order of the Kaikalars. This, as is explained above (page 106), is obviously a mistake. They have been classified by their trade and not by their race.

European languages.

453. The following is the distribution of European languages:—

Table No. 90, showing the Number of Persons speaking the several European Tongues.

Languages.	Total.	Languages.	Total
English	35,628	Greek	6
Portuguese	3,334	Russian	6
French	612	Spanish	4
German	294	Gaelic	3
Scotch	40	Celtic	2
Irish	34	Flemish	1
Norwegian	34	Finnish	1
Italian	33	Hungarian	1
Dutch	31	Latin	1
Danish	23	Slavonic	1
Welsh	22		
Swedish	19	Total ...	40,142
Turkish	12		

From this it appears that English and Portuguese are the only European languages spoken by any appreciable number.

English.

454. 35,628 claim English as their mother tongue. According to the imperfect nationality returns the total number of Europeans and Eurasians in the Presidency is only 32,734, so that it would appear that some 3,000 natives have claimed English as their mother tongue. But the matter is worse than this, for 40,142 claim European mother tongues, which is an excess of between 7,000 and 8,000.

455. It is probable, however, that nearly all those claiming Portuguese are Eurasians: 2,665 of such cases occur in Malabar and, as has been noted above, the Eurasians have been understated for Malabar. Of the apparent surplus of 7,408 no doubt a considerable section is not real but represents the omitted Eurasians.

Portuguese.

456. There are 971,576 persons who have not stated their mother-tongue. Of these, 949,398 are in the Hill Tracts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari, and as the facts concerning them can be approximately estimated, the number has been distributed approximately in the foregoing tables. The remainder, or 22,178, together with 494 returned as mother—tongue "not recognisable," are scattered over all the districts, and, as far as was possible, these also have been rateably distributed to the several languages of their districts.

Language "Not Stated" distributed rateably.

457. There is one language, however, which might with advantage have been recovered from this residuum. The Malabar schedules furnish 3,478 or about 15 per cent. of the undetermined balance. These, it is believed, should for the most part have been assigned to the Mahl language, the language of the inhabitants of Minikoi, an island lying midway between the Laccadive and Maldive groups, and dividing the "8th and 9th degree" ship channels. The inhabitants of Minikoi number 3,191. They are Maldivians and differ essentially from Malayali Laccadivians. They are Mussulmans of the Sunni sect, a dark, muscular, hardy people, industrious and bold seamen, and clever in boat building, living while at home on the produce of the cocoanut trees and their fishing; but the bulk of the males go as seamen on trading vessels, Native and English. More than two-thirds of the women are returned as coir manufacturers. Their language is called Mahl, and little or nothing is known of it. It is said to have no resemblance either in structure or vocabulary to the neighbouring Malayalam; but this is doubtful. There are certainly many unmistakeable Dravidian words in the vocabulary. It has no written character. The few people in this island who can read or write use the Arabic character. One curious feature in the language is that it uses the duodenary system of notation.

Mahl.

CHAPTER XI.

BIRTH PLACE.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES NOS. X AND XI.

Proportion of persons living in their native districts.

458. The returns of "Birth-place" show that 29,798,949 out of 31,170,631 or 95·6 per cent. of the people were residing in the districts in which they were born. The persons who have not stated their birth-place are almost exclusively the Hill men of Ganjám and Vizagapatam and Rampa, who are of course living in their native tracts and are included as so doing. 95·6 per cent. living where they were born shows the Madras population to be a very "stay-at-home" population—"stay-at-home" to the extent of not moving even into the next county.

Comparison with other Provinces.

459. The following table shows that, in this feature, Madras surpasses all the rest of India :—

Table No. 91, showing Proportion of the Population in the several Indian Provinces, living in the Districts where they were born.

Provinces.	Percentage.
Madras	95·60
Assam	93·24
Bengal	92·66
North-West Provinces and Oudh	88·31
Central Provinces	87·62
Punjab	87·12
Bombay	87·00
British Burmah	78·94
Berar	76·59
Coorg	58·01

Bengal, the most densely populated and most settled of the provinces, approaches most nearly to Madras. The other large provinces, Bombay, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces, have an average of about 12 per cent. of movement. In Burmah 21 per cent. of immigrants is not an unexpected result. But that province and Berar are in a very different position as to density of population, uncultivated land, &c., from the older provinces.

Ganjám.

460. Examined more closely these returns make the "stay-at-home" disposition of the Madras people still more apparent. In Ganjám, for instance, there is a population of 1,749,604. Of these 1,717,059 or 98·14 per cent. are "home-born." Of the remainder—the 32,545 "strangers"—25,380 or 77·98 per cent. come from Vizagapatam, *i.e.*, from next door, and probably enough, many of them are border-people, who are still within a few miles of their birth-places. Orissa, the Central Provinces and the Nizam's Dominions touch the Ganjám frontiers, and across these have come 3,204 or 9·84 per cent. of the strangers. The result is that 87·82 per cent. of the so-called immigrants into Ganjám are from adjoining provinces. So that of real immigrants, *i.e.*, of immigrants who have come from a distance exceeding the breadth of a single district, there are in Ganjám only 3,961 or 0·23 per cent. of the resident population. Viewed another way we find that the total number of persons living in the Presidency, who were born in Ganjám, was 1,729,103, that is to say 11,981 or 0·69 per cent. have wandered to other districts, and most of these have not wandered very far, as 7,060 of them stopped short in Vizagapatam, the next district.

461. The following two tables illustrate these facts for all the districts :—

Immigrants into Madras Districts.

Table No. 92, showing the Number and Percentage of Immigrants into the several Districts.

Districts.	Total Population.	Home-born including "Not Stated."	From adjoining Districts.	Total of Columns 3 and 4.	Difference of Columns 2 and 5.	Percentage of Column 6 on 2, or the Proportion of Immigrants from appreciable Distance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ganjám	* 1,749,604	1,717,059	25,380	1,742,439	7,165	0·41
Vizagapatam ...	* 2,485,141	2,465,982	11,848	2,477,830	7,311	0·29
Gódávari	† 1,791,512	1,684,058	91,481	1,775,539	15,973	0·89
Kistna	1,548,480	1,462,551	53,339	1,515,890	32,590	2·10
Nellore	1,220,236	1,191,205	26,048	1,217,253	2,983	0·24
Cuddapah	1,121,038	1,072,401	39,087	1,111,488	9,550	0·85
Kurnool	709,305	664,516	34,750	699,266	10,039	1·42
Bellary	1,336,696	1,246,778	24,110	1,270,888	65,808	4·92
Chingleput ...	981,381	891,975	78,077	970.052	11,329	1·15
North Arcot ...	1,817,814	1,732,706	67,576	1,800,282	17,532	0·96
South Arcot ...	1,814,738	1,739,241	62,073	1,801,314	13,424	0·74
Tanjore	2,130,383	2,029,317	77,351	2,106,668	23,715	1·11
Trichinopoly ...	1,215,033	1,119,158	82,475	1,201,633	13,400	1·10
Madura	2,168,680	2,109,773	52,520	2,162,293	6,387	0·29
Tinnevelly ...	1,699,747	1,674,100	19,816	1,693,916	5,831	0·34
Salem	1,599,595	1,535,289	44,869	1,580,158	19,437	1·22
Coimbatore ...	1,657,690	1,607,440	33,554	1,640,994	16,696	1·01
Nílgiris	91,034	51,351	8,940	60,291	30,743	33·77
Malabar	2,365,035	2,325,978	14,499	2,340,477	24,558	1·04
South Canara ...	959,514	905,293	45,277	950,570	8,944	0·93
Madras City ...	405,848	294,975	74,188	369,163	36,685	9·04
Total...	30,868,504	29,521,146	967,258	30,488,404	380,100	1 23
Pudukóta Teritory ...	302,127	277,803	23,452	301,255	872	0·29
Grand Total...	31,170,631	29,798,949	990,710	30,789,659	380,972	1·22

Immigrants from other parts of India.

462. *Table No. 93, showing the Total Number of Immigrants into Madras Districts from other parts of India.*

Districts.	From Mysore.	From H.H. The Nizam's Dominions.	From French Settlements.	From Bombay	From Bengal.	From Central Provinces.	From other Provinces.	Total.
Ganjám	172	362	15	158	2,325	517	123	3,672
Vizagapatam	302	726	18	181	248	502	247	2,224
Gódávari	658	5,603	48	264	271	532	293	7,669
Kistna	253	26,378	13	133	96	160	137	27,170
Nellore	155	502	18	29	96	49	101	950
Cuddapah	5,565	436	8	188	57	8	75	6,337
Kurnool	285	7,831	4	116	58	113	110	8,517
Bellary	32,538	14,713	40	5,971	308	437	261	54,268
Chingleput	854	735	1,441	189	124	317	265	3,925
North Arcot	7,353	808	858	270	196	412	270	10,167
South Arcot	243	154	10,476	53	17	50	86	11,079
Tanjore	633	200	6,697	132	131	126	446	8,365
Trichinopoly	1,330	656	704	175	131	383	216	3,595
Madura	355	174	291	156	150	133	652	1,911
Tinnevelly	273	91	46	81	78	81	154	804
Salem	11,276	195	380	109	20	83	91	12,154
Coimbatore	9,578	148	205	169	142	63	176	10,461
Nílgiris	21,234	177	39	168	68	73	129	21,888
Malabar	11,790	303	82	2,584	308	217	608	15,892
South Canara	3,728	87	10	2,154	28	21	385	6,413
Madras City	3,930	1,708	2,607	983	752	1,050	753	11,783
Total ..	112,505	61,987	24,000	14,263	5,604	5,327	5,578	229,264
Pudukóta Territory ...	28	26	23	4	10	1	50	142
Total including Pudukóta Territory ...	112,533	62,013	24,023	14,267	5,614	5,328	5,628	229,406

* Inclusive of the population of the Agency Tracts. † Inclusive of the population of the Rumpa Tract.

463. From the first of these two tables we get for the whole Presidency the result which has been noted above for Ganjám. Excluding the visitors from adjoining districts within the Presidency, less than 1¼ per cent. of the residents found in the several districts are from outside, *i.e.*, on the average 98·78 per cent. of the resident population are "locals" by birth. From the second table we get the fact that of these strangers (amounting in all to 380,972), 229,406 come from Provinces outside the Presidency. Of these, 179,239 or 78·13 per cent. hail from Provinces which march with our borders and have settled in the border districts next to their own homes.

Immigration from adjoining Provinces.

464. From Mysore, into the seven Madras districts which touch its frontiers, have come 193,062; from the Nizam's territories, into four contiguous districts, 54,525; and from French settlements, into the two districts within which they lie, 17,173 have overflowed. The result of the two tables is that, of the total resident population, the whole number who have come from any distance to speak of is 201,733. If from this we deduct the Europeans, we have 190,891 as the total number of natives of India (of Madras or other Provinces) who have thought it worth their while, or have been compelled by circumstances to seek their fortunes in districts of Madras, at any appreciable distance from their own homes. The number might be still further reduced if the sepoys and convicts were excluded. This result does not suggest that the Madras people are very enterprising, or that Madras offers much attraction to outsiders as a field for capital or labour.

Immigrants into Madras City.

465. The percentage (9·04) of strangers in the capital city is perhaps smaller than might have been expected, taking into consideration that it is the principal port and a garrison town. Madras contains 405,848 inhabitants. Of these, 294,975 were born within the City limits. From the four neighbouring districts come 74,188; from other Madras districts 22,421; from other Indian Provinces 11,783.

Immigrants into the Nílgiris.

466. 43½ per cent. of the Nílgiri population have been born outside the district. This is certainly not more than might have been expected. 21,234 labourers from Mysore and 7,524 from Coimbatore show how this colony has been peopled.

Emigrants to other Districts.

467. Table No. 94 shows where the people born in a given district have betaken themselves within the Presidency.

Table No. 94, showing the Number and Percentage of Persons for each District who have migrated to distant Districts.

Districts.	* Total Born.	Total Elsewhere.	In adjoining Districts.	Difference.	Percentage.	Remarks.
Ganjám	1,729,103	11,981	7,060	4,921	0·28	* The figures in this column have been arrived at by adding to the total born in the district (1) the "Not Stated" population and (2) "Madras unspecified" proportionately distributed.
Vizagapatam	2,560,018	93,957	88,338	5,619	0·22	
Gódávari	1,704,046	19,917	16,053	3,864	0·23	
Kistna	1,509,022	46,407	39,436	6,971	0·46	
Nellore	1,272,430	81,171	76,715	4,456	0·35	
Cuddapah	1,106,212	33,764	30,361	3,403	0·31	
Kurnool	700,282	35,737	34,217	1,520	0·22	
Bellary	1,273,879	27,047	21,156	5,891	0·46	
Chingleput	972,390	80,374	76,156	4,218	0·43	
North Arcot	1,848,162	115,378	105,147	10,231	0·55	
South Arcot	1,801,196	61,879	59,967	1,912	0·11	
Tanjore	2,093,728	64,323	50,931	13,392	0·64	
Trichinopoly	1,201,492	82,283	71,885	10,398	0·86	
Madura	2,191,030	81,165	73,984	7,181	0·33	
Tinnevelly	1,707,309	33,137	23,087	10,050	0·59	
Salem	1,593,674	58,318	50,934	7,384	0·46	
Coimbatore	1,654,288	46,778	43,249	3,529	0.21	† This includes 13,741 persons returned as born in Travancore and Cochin.
Nílgiris	52,542	1,189	583	606	1·15	
Malabar	†2,393,525	53,706	48,871	4,835	0·20	
South Canara	907,297	1,966	1,328	638	0·07	
Madras City	357,378	62,388	38,344	24,044	6·73	
Total ...	30,629,003	1.092,865	957,802	135,063	0·44	
Pudukóta Territory ...	298,293	20,490	20,297	193	0·06	
Total including Pudukóta Territory ..	30,927,296	1,113,355	978,099	135,256	0·44	

468. We find dwelling in other districts 1,113,355 persons whose home districts have been identified. But of these 978,099 are dwelling in districts adjoining those in which they were severally born; so that we have only 135,256 or 0·44 per cent. of the population, whose Madras birth-places we know, living in districts distant from those birth-places.

Emigrants from Madras City.

469. The only place from which the inhabitants have gone forth in any appreciable number is Madras City, 6·73 per cent. of whose natives are living in other districts.

Proportion of female migration.

470. It has been noticed that most of the wandering reaches only to the next district. Emigration of this class is common to both sexes in equal degrees; but, as the distances increase, fewer women emigrate from the districts. In next-door migration the proportion of males to females is 44 to 56; in migration to more distant districts the proportion is 55 to 45.

Migration between Famine and Non-Famine Districts.

471. The following somewhat cumbersome table has been prepared to dispose of the suggestion that the Census would show a large migration from the Famine to Non-Famine Districts:—

Table No. 95, showing the Number and Percentage of Persons who have migrated from the Famine to Non-Famine Districts and vice versâ.

Districts.	Total Population of District Born within the Province excluding the Feudatory States. (1)		Of Column (1) number Born in Famine Districts. (2)		Of Column (1) number Born in Non-Famine Districts. (3)		Of Column (1) number Born within the District. (4)		Percentage of Column (2) on Column (1). (5)		Percentage of Column (3) on Column (1). (6)		Percentage of Column (4) on Column (1). (7)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Non-Famine—														
Ganjam	737,072	761,577		354	13,991	13,813	722,637	747,410	0·06	0·05	1·90	1·81	98·04	98·14
Vizagapatam	895,788	892,118	581	400	7,867	7,628	887,340	884,090	0·06	0·04	0·88	0·86	99·06	99·10
Godavari	878,807	892,901	1,929	1,287	48,988	47,210	827,885	844,404	0·22	0·14	5·57	5·29	94·21	94·57
Kistna	766,567	753,024	21,867	21,810	7,267	7,306	737,433	723,908	2·85	2·90	0·95	0·97	96·20	96·13
Chingleput	489,675	486,345	19,430	27,925	15,771	21,307	454,465	437,113	3·97	5·74	3·22	4·38	92·81	89·88
South Arcot	900,802	901,429	13,521	16,770	13,187	20,601	874,094	864,058	1·50	1·86	1·46	2·29	97·04	95·85
Tanjore	1,017,447	1,090,584	17,328	18,859	17,959	25,959	982,160	1,045,766	1·70	1·73	1·77	2·38	96·53	95·89
Trichinopoly	580,692	621,529	16,025	23,876	16,775	27,293	547,892	570,360	2·76	3·84	2·89	4·39	94·35	91·77
Tinnevelly	823,073	870,389	7,317	9,672	1,955	1,687	813,801	859,130	0·89	1·10	0·24	0·19	98·87	98·71
Nilgiris	36,265	31,781	5,984	4,059	3,854	2,881	26,427	24,841	16·50	12·77	10·63	9·07	72·87	78·16
Malabar	1,156,813	1,181,018	4,107	2,588	3,625	2,176	1,140,081	1,176,254	0·36	0·22	0·31	0·18	99·33	99·60
South Canara	466,631	485,051	399	224	22,953	23,252	443,279	461,575	0·08	0·05	4·92	4·79	95·00	95·16
Madras City	191,771	199,168	16,436	15,922	31,392	32,503	143,943	150,743	8·57	7·99	16·37	16·32	75·06	75·69
Total	8,941,403	9,166,914	125,377	143,646	205,589	233,616	8,610,437	8,789,652	1·40	1·56	2·30	2·55	96·30	95·89
Famine—														
Nellore	613,756	603,228	6,015	6,479	7,369	8,157	600,372	588,592		1·07	1·20	1·35	97·82	97·58
Cuddapah	566,780	547,274	18,462	20,853	1,509	1,336	546,719	525,085	3·26	3·81	0·28	0·24	96·46	95·95
Kurnool	355,138	344,844	14,123	18,133	1,826	2,119	339,189	324,592	3·98	5·26	0·51	0·61	95·51	94·13
Bellary	653,276	627,005	12,833	14,955	3,803	3,504	636,640	609,146	1·96	2·38	0·58	0·56	97·46	97·06
North Arcot	902,139	903,904	11,649	13,445	19,285	30,194	871,205	860,265	1·29	1·49	2·14	3·34	96·57	95·17
Madura	1,030,014	1,133,259	5,174	7,523	18,963	22,895	1,005,977	1,102,851	0·50	0·66	1·83	2·02	97·67	97·32
Salem	772,900	813,415	11,327	14,710	10,128	15,059	751,450	783,646	1·46	1·80	1·31	1·93	97·23	96·27
Coimbatore	801,702	843,733	11,528	15,413	6,223	6,334	783,951	821,986	1·44	1·83	0·77	0·75	97·79	97·42
Total	5,695,705	5,817,262	91,111	111,511	69,001	90,188	5,535,503	5,615,563	1·60	1·92	1·21	1·55	97·19	96·53
Grand Total	14,637,108	14,984,176	216,488	255,157	274,680	323,804	14,145,940	14,405,215	1·48	1·70	1·88	2·16	96·64	96·14

472. Whatever may have been the case at the end of the Famine the Census of 1881 found the people fairly well at home. There is no more sign of migration from the Famine to Non-Famine Districts than of the reverse movement—not so much, in fact. In Non-Famine Districts we find that 1·49 per cent. of the residents are from Famine Districts, and 2·43 per cent. from other Non-Famine Districts. In the Famine Districts 1·38 per cent. are from Non-Famine Districts and 1·76 per cent. from other Famine Districts, so that the trifling movement which exists is not influenced by the effects of Famine.

Emigrants to other Provinces.

473. In exchange with other Indian Provinces and Ceylon we find Madras folk abroad as shown below:—

Table No. 96, showing the Number of Persons born in the Madras Presidency but censused in other Indian Provinces.

Censused in	Born in Madras.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assam	416	337	753
Bengal	11,436	8,737	20,173
Berar	503	315	818
Bombay	19,935	12,687	32,622
British Burmah	62,348	12,082	74,430
Central Provinces	15,661	12,758	28,419
Ceylon	157,387	99,224	*256,611
Coorg	17,395	7,500	24,895
Mysore	74,388	65,758	140,146
Nizam's Dominions ...	28,912	26,370	55,282
North-West Provinces ...	1,883	1,205	3,088
Punjab	526	233	759
Total	390,790	247,206	637,996

Here again it will be found that such Madras people as take heart of grace to go abroad do not go very far. The emigrants to Bengal are probably all Ooriyas of Ganjám, to Bombay South Canara folk who have moved into North Canara. In addition to a resident population of Labbais from Negapatam, Burmah takes for a few months in each year some 40,000 to 50,000 Telugu coolies from Cocanada and other northern ports. These for the most part return to the coast at the close of the Burmah shipping season. Ceylon, in prosperous years, drains Tinnevelly, Madura and Tanjore of coolies for several months, and a considerable number of these have settled in the island. But the majority come back after putting together a little money.

Emigration over sea.

474. This part of the enquiry naturally suggests the subject of emigration over sea. Unfortunately there are not complete statistics of this emigration accessible. From Madras the only emigration is to Ceylon, Natal, Mauritius, Réunion, the West Indies and British Burmah, and it is estimated by Mr. Stokes that the loss in ten years by the balance of emigration and immigration to and from these countries has been 226,243, or 22,624 per annum, an inappreciable fraction in a population of 31 millions.

Emigration to Ceylon.

475. Four-fifths of the emigration was to Ceylon, and it is not improbable that the recent decadence of the principal industry of that island may check the flow of emigration.

Immigrants over sea.

476. Exclusive of the natives born in Ceylon who have come to India with their parents, the immigrants from over sea are only 8,544 in all, and of these 7,029 are Europeans who have been referred to above, p. 54. The remainder are some 500 Arabs and a large number of children of returned emigrants from Mauritius, Natal and the Straits Settlement.

* This is the number of the "Tamils" found in Ceylon, who are stated to have had "their origin in the Madras Presidency."—(*Vide* Census Report of Ceylon for 1881, page xxvi.)

CHAPTER XII.

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES NOS. XII AND XII-A.

477. There are six tables in Volumes II and V of this Report which deal with the occupations of the population. These are XII, XII-A, XII-B, XII-C, XII-D, and an Alphabetical List. The first two of these belong to the Imperial series, and to them has been added the Alphabetical List. The rest are "Provincial."

Usefulness of these Returns.

478. These returns, although not without defect, are full of interest, and, as they stand, will be perhaps the most valuable of the whole series, for purposes of reference. The fact that they are the first of their kind in this country prevents any present attempt to observe the movements and fluctuations of industrial statistics. There are (except in a very limited sense) no previous figures with which to compare the details here furnished. But the ground-work is now laid for a more accurate enumeration at a future Census, and for minute observation of the growth or decay of the numerous trades.

Accuracy of the Return.

479. With regard to the accuracy of these tables, it is difficult to say how much may justly be claimed. In respect of Female Occupations a difficulty in obtaining an accurate record must always exist, and the extent to which a tendency to error has been found in this respect is alluded to below. But in addition to this difficulty, the Occupation record of a population of 31 millions, divided into some 6 or 7 large language-groups, cannot be made, in the first instance, without a large percentage of error. Instructions, as simple as those given below, must in many cases have left doubt in the mind of the enumerator as to how a particular entry was to be made; and the element of error must necessarily have increased in the subsequent manipulation of the figures into presentable shape. The work was a new one to those employed upon it, and for this fact a fraction of error must be allowed. On the other hand, the care which was devoted to this work by Mr. Stokes is a guarantee that avoidable error in tabulation was reduced to a minimum.

Method of recording occupation.

480. Properly to understand the system upon which this information has been collected, compiled, and tabulated, it is necessary to recapitulate the instructions given for the entries in the Occupation column of the schedule, and for the classification of the items in the returns.

"The occupation of every male who is of age to do work should be entered, or, if he has no occupation, the source from which he chiefly derives his income, as pensioner, &c. If he has several occupations, that one only should be shown from which his income is chiefly derived.

"But if he combines agriculture, whether as landholder, tenant or field labourer, with any other profession or trade, such as that of vakíl or money-lender, carpenter or smith, both occupations should be shown. Persons who are really engaged in agriculture should be shown as such, even though by caste they may be smiths, potters, fishermen, &c.

"Agriculturists should be described by terms indicating the nature of their connection with the land, such as proprietor, tenant, sub-tenant, ploughman or herdsman employed all the year round, day-labourer, &c.

"General terms, such as servant, workman, shopkeeper, trader, &c., must be avoided: the particular service or trade or handicraft should be mentioned.

"Women who follow the occupation of their husbands or their family, such as working in the fields, weaving, &c., should be shown as agriculturists, weavers, &c., like the husband or head of the house. Those who earn their livelihood by some special employment of their own, as corn-grinders, spinners, grass-cutters, &c., should be so recorded. Those who are chiefly

employed in domestic work, such as looking after the house and children, cooking, &c., should have no entry made against them in this column.

"In every case the occupation must be expressed by the vernacular term by which it is commonly known.

"Boys at school, girls, and small children should not be entered in the column: when persons are temporarily unemployed, their last or ordinary occupation should be entered."

Method of classifying occupation.

481. The method of classification has been a close adaptation of the English system—that is to say, the system known in England as Dr. Farr's.

Merit of the classification.

482. It is not proposed here to discuss the merits of this system, or the question whether or no, the fundamental principles upon which its classification is based are scientifically the best. The system bears the *imprimatur* of Engel, of Andriew, and of Farr; it has received the approval of more than one Statistical Congress, and has borne the test of some use and of much competent criticism; and whether the point of view from which it regards the whole subject might not be changed, and the scheme of classification be profitably recast, is not a consideration of immediate moment. What is important is that it *is* a system; and that it is a system which affords not only an intelligible index to the industries of the country, but it is also one which affords opportunity for comparison with similar observations elsewhere, and furnishes a basis for comparison with similar returns in the future.

General scope of classification.

483. The following "brief abstract of its general scope" is taken from Mr. Baines' interesting paper on this system:—

"The leading characteristic of the system and the thread on which the whole classification is hung, is the definition of a product, and the object which a product is intended to serve. Without entering into the scientific explanations with which the author begins the valuable paper in which his system is unfolded, I may start with saying that the product, as here defined, is not necessarily a material object. Government, for instance, is a product, as is the scientific knowledge of the engineer or medical practitioner."

Description of Classes.

484. The first Class is that of the *Professionals*, and includes three Orders,—the official, the military and naval, and the liberal or learned professions, with art and science. The second Class is called the *Domestic*, and includes in addition to servants, and keepers of and employés in houses of entertainment, a large order entitled "wives," which is sub-divided into those of special occupations and those of no stated occupation. Passing to the third Class, the *Commercial*, there are two Orders, one of the merchants, or those who sell without making or altering the material of their wares, and the other of those engaged in transport and storage, comprising the carriers on roads, rivers, seas and railways, as well as warehousemen, porters, messengers, and the like. In the fourth Class there are the *Agriculturists*, a more important section of the community in India, than in European countries. A sub-division gives the shepherds, cattle-grazers and breeders, with all who are engaged with animals. The fifth Class is the large and varied one of the *Industrials* or Artisans. It is here that the nature of the material worked upon is the most distinguishing feature, not the use of the finished article. The first Order is that of the persons engaged in working up art and mechanical productions, or otherwise engaged in working with mixed materials. This Order includes no less than 16 sub-divisions. The next is that of the workers in textiles, of which there are six sub-divisions, according to the material used. These include a Sub-order engaged with mixed materials of a textile description, as well as a Sub-order dealing with dress. The twelfth Order is that engaged with food and drinks, the former divided into animal and vegetable. There come then those who work and sell substances of the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, each in its order. The last, that of the minerals, is divided into fourteen Sub-orders, whilst that of the animal substances has three, and the vegetable workers are grouped under five. Lastly, there is the sixth Class, or that of the *Indefinite* occupations, including those who return no occupation at all. There are three Orders in this. The first is that of the labourers, mechanics and others who return an occupation under a general designation without specifying the particular branch they follow. The next includes the persons of property, without occupation, and the third the unoccupied.

485. In the English Census of 1881 the occupations were divided into the above six Classes, and these into 18 Orders, which again are sub-divided into 81 Sub-orders. This is followed in the present Census.

Division into Orders and Sub-orders.

486. In the English Census there are 741 separate groups of occupation. In the Madras Census there are only 459. Of these 459 "Occupations," 6 alone (5 of which are exclusively agricultural) monopolise nearly 11 millions of the 17 million workers. Of the remaining 6 millions, nearly 4 are assigned to only 17 occupations. This leaves us roughly 2 million workers distributed to 436 occupations. 134 of the latter had less than 100 followers each, while 22 occupations are returned as followed each by only one individual.

Groups of occupation.

487. Developing the returns upon this system of classification, the following tables have been produced :—

List of Tables prepared.

1. XII.—Statement showing, for each district, the occupations of the population arranged under Class, Order, and Sub-order, for males and females separately.
2. XII-A.—Statement showing, in the same form as XII, the occupations of the total urban population in each district.
3. XII-B.—Statement showing the occupations by age of the total *male* urban population.
4. XII-C.—Statement showing, for each district, the occupations followed by the agricultural population, in conjunction with agriculture, for males and females separately.
5. XII-D.—Statement showing, for the total town population of each district, the occupations followed by the agricultural population, for males and females separately.
6. Alphabetical list of occupations with the number in each sex and total in each occupation, and also indicating the districts in which they are found.

488. XII and XII-A are part of the series known as the Imperial Final Census Returns, and the others are Provincial Returns. The Alphabetical List has been added to the former. The names of occupations, as returned from the schedules of the different districts, numbered in Tamil 3,222, in Telugu Districts 4,177, in South Canara 2,580, and in Malabar 2,203.

Alphabetical List of Occupation.

489. In 1871, the general outturn of the classification here adopted was followed, but the enquiry was not pursued beyond the 18 Orders. The occupation of females was practically ignored and there was a general assumption that the working age began at 12. In the present Census, the occupation of females has, as far as was possible, been recorded, and no limitation of age was recognized. The aspect of Occupation by Age has not been tabulated except (Provincial Table XII-B) for the male population in towns.

Classification in 1871.

PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASSES.

490. Before proceeding to deal with the classification of labour in detail, it may be as well to examine the proportions returned for the whole population as "occupied" and "unoccupied." The following is the result of the main classification :—

General result.

Table No. 97, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Sex to the Six Classes.

Class	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
I. Professional	411,118	55,171	466,289
II. Domestic *	116,888	106,073	222,961
III. Commercial	350,743	84,924	435,667
IV. Agricultural	6,930,173	4,104,330	11,034,503
V. Industrial	1,938,370	1,476,125	3,414,495
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	5,673,751	9,922,965	15,596,716
Total ...	15,421,043	15,749,588	31,170,631

* Inclusive of "Wives."

Occupied and Unoccupied.

491. This gives us in the five great Classes 15,573,915, or 49·96 per cent. of the total population as "occupied" on fairly well-defined industries. But in Class VI there is a section which is "occupied," viz., "Labourers." These number 1,353,001. If these are added to the first five Classes "occupied," we have the following proportions :—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Employed ...	66·94	* 41·90	54·29
Unemployed	33·06	58·10	45·71
Total	100	100	100

That is to say, that 66·94 per cent. of the males have definite occupation, or that one-third of the male population is dependent for support upon the labours of the remaining two-thirds, and that of the whole population, rather more than one-half supports the remainder.

Comparison with other provinces and England.

492. The import of this may be gathered from an examination of the proportions observed elsewhere. The following table shows how the proportions are for the rest of India and in England and Wales :—

Table No. 98, *showing the Proportion of the Population employed in each Class in the several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales* (1871).

Provinces.	Class I, Professional.	Class II, Domestic.		Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite and Non-Productive.			Total of Persons Occupied.
		Wives.	Personal Service.				Order XVI, Labourers and Others.	Orders XVII and XVIII, Persons of Rank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation and of no specified Occupation.	Total of Class VI.	
North-West Provinces and Oudh	1·01	...	0·38	0·91	34·31	10·04	4·66	48·69	53·35	51·31
Bengal	0·98	...	1·71	1·91	21·99	6·55	5·96	60·90	66·86	39·10
Madras	1·50	0·02	0·70	1·40	35·40	10·95	4·34	45·69	50·03	54·29
Berar	1·61	...	0·57	1·07	44·01	9·04	2·54	41·16	43·70	58·84
Bombay	1·80	0·05	0·99	1·20	33·99	9·56	3·46	48·95	52·41	51·00
Coorg	1·58	...	7·93	3·12	49·56	4·23	5·43	28·15	33·58	71·85
Assam	0·57	...	0·35	1·26	41·36	1·81	1·10	53·55	54·65	46·45
Central Provinces ...	1·18	...	0·67	0·86	38·14	11·72	2·98	44·45	47·43	55·55
British Burma	1·43	...	0·69	4·19	31·74	9·21	3·11	49·63	52·74	50·37
Average for the whole of India	1·19	0·01	1·02	1·46	30·48	8·72	4·68	52·44	57·12	47·55
England and Wales (1871)	3·01	18·81	7·19	3·59	7·30	22·62	3·53	33·95	37·48	47·24

This shows that, of the larger Provinces, Madras has the largest working population. If "Wives" were included as an "Occupation" in this Table, the English Census would show a higher proportion of workers than any Indian Province, as the return of "Wives" is very incomplete in the Indian returns.

Extremes in Madras Districts.

493. The proportion of occupied in Madras varies from 70·09 in Vizagapatam to 47·03 in Malabar. (*Vide* para. 645).

Comparison of the proportion "occupied" with the proportion in the working ages.

494. If we take it that the earliest working age averages about 12, and that, as a rule, work ceases at 60, we find between those ages 63·00 per cent. of the males, 62·25 per cent. of the females, and 62·62 per cent. of the total population; which suggests the fact that only 8·33 per cent. of the total population of a working age are unemployed, and of males 3·94 per cent. more of the total, than are

* Exclusive of "Wives."

within the so-called "working age limits," are employed. It is certain that there is in the middle period a certain section of non-working males, and those may be taken to be balanced by workers over 60 and under 12. This will be referred to below in dealing with the Occupations in towns. This comparison was suggested by the Bombay Report. Mr. Baines takes 15 as the lower limit of age, and the following table compares his results for Bombay proper with those for Madras :—

Rates to Total Population.	Bombay Proper.			Madras.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
A. Under 15 years ..	39·34	38·26	38·81	39·43	37·68	38·55
B. Over 60 years	3·83	4·89	4·35	4·89	5·92	5·41
Total A + B ...	43·17	43·15	43·16	44·32	43·60	43·96
C. Non-workers	34·94	58·87	46·63	33·06	58·10	45·71
D. C compared with A + B...	— 8·23	+ 15·72	+ 3·47	— 11·26	+ 14·50	+ 1·75

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE DIFFERENT CLASSES AND ORDERS.

Defects in record of Female Occupation.

495. The occupation of females is a difficult subject to deal with. In every country females do much hard and necessary work which is not among the trades and is not strictly productive. A yet more numerous class of females do a certain, if not continuous, share in the total productive work, but a share which is combined with unproductive work, and this in such varying degree that it would be impossible to draw any line which should say, *e.g.*, *this* is primarily an "agricultural labourer" and *that* is primarily "a wife." In India all women work; some merely at household drudgery, but in the most numerous and important of all Classes, the "Agricultural," the female labourers are an important part. But with the custom of early marriage, the mass of females of a working age are primarily wives, and whether they work in the fields or not, they have certainly to work at home. Some of these have been returned as "Agricultural" (Class IV, Order VIII), some as "wives of specified occupations" (Class II, Order IV, Sub-order I), some merely as "wives," (which is regarded as an occupation (Class II, Order IV, Sub-order II), some as "unemployed." There are in the Presidency 6,468,177 wives, but only 5,862 have returned themselves of that "occupation." 41·90 per cent. of the females are returned as occupied. 42 per cent. of women are wives, 21 per cent. are widows; so that if the former were all regarded as occupied in their capacity as "wives," none of the widows who are, as a matter of fact, the hardest worked class in the country, would be accounted for. This is suggested merely as one illustration of the necessity for taking the returns of female occupation with some reserve. A very large proportion of the females, who are certainly engaged in laborious and necessary work, do not appear in the returns as occupied and females engaged in identically the same work, *i.e.*, various forms of domestic labour, have been returned in some cases as occupied and in others as unoccupied. Again the entry in the schedule of a female occupation was frequently made by merely writing "ditto" to the occupation entered against the husband's name. This was very frequent under Class IV, the largest Class, but it was observed in every Class and presents some exceedingly improbable results. Thus several European ladies were returned as "soldiers" and one as a "Government solicitor" (*vide* Vol. III, p. 133). These errors, of course, tend to distort the figures and their recognition makes it safer for some part of the enquiry to deal separately with the occupation of the two sexes.

General proportion.

496. Accepting perforce the return of female employment, such as it is, the remainder of this section compares the proportions filled by the two sexes in the several Classes, and Orders. 66·94 per cent. of the total males and 41·90 per cent. of the total females are returned

as workers, and in every 1,000 of the working population there are 610 males to 390 females. But the proportions of the two sexes in the different Classes and Orders vary very much. Roughly speaking, females take part appreciably only in the Domestic, Agricultural, Industrial, and Indefinite Labour Classes.

Proportion in Professional Class.

497. The Professional Class is essentially male. The civil servants of Government include few females, the military none. The real professions of religion, medicine and law contain but few. The female share in the educational agency or the literature of the country is small, and it is only under music, dancing, and acting that females appear in Class I.

Commercial Class.

498. The third or Commercial Class is more than four-fifths male; the women, who take part in the retail and carrying trade of the country, being for the most part merely assistants to their husbands.

Domestic Cla

499. The Domestic Class is fairly divided between the two sexes, the males being slightly in excess.

Agricultural Class.

500. In the fourth—the all-important Agricultural Class—considerably more than one-third of the total are women, and in some of the specific occupations they out-number the men. Thus in the important class of "Agricultural Labourer," numbering in all over three millions, the females are nearly double the males, and there are more than four times as many female as male grass-cutters.

Industrial Class.

501. In the Industrial Class, the general proportion of females is still higher, and, as in the preceding Class, some of the Orders have a larger number of females than of males, *e.g.*, "the dealers in food and drinks" (Order 12), "the dealers in vegetable substances" (Order 14); and among weavers (Order 11), the numbers of the two sexes are nearly equal.

Indefinite Class.

502. In that portion of the sixth Class which includes the workers (Order 16) the females out-number the males.

Proportions in the several Orders.

503. The following table shows the proportion of the sexes in each of the Classes and Orders:—

Table No. 99, showing the Proportion of Sexes in each Order and Class of Occupation.

Class.	Order.	—	Proportion in every 1,000 of each Class and Order.	
			Males.	Females.
I. Professional ...	1	Persons engaged in the general or local Government of the country.	957	43
	2	Persons engaged in the defence of the country.	948	52
	3	Do. do. learned professions, or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates).	808	192
Total Class I ...	...	... ...	882	118
II. Domestic ...	4	Wives	...	1,000
	5	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.	538	462
Total Class II ...	...	... ...	524	476
III. Commercial ...	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.	729	271
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages.	912	88
Total Class III ...	...	... ...	805	195

Table No. 99, showing the Proportion of Sexes in each Order and Class of Occupation—(Continued).

Class.	Order.	—	Proportion in every 1,000 of each Class and Order.	
			Males.	Females.
IV. Agricultural ...	8	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products.	628	372
	9	Persons engaged about animals	614	386
Total Class IV ...	...	... ...	628	372
V. Industrial ...	10	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions.	890	110
	11	Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.	511	489
	12	Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.	487	513
	13	Do. do. do. animal substances.	795	205
	14	Do. do. do. vegetable substances.	495	505
	15	Do. do. do. minerals	734	266
Total Class V ...	...	... ...	568	432
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	16	Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined).	425	575
	17	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation.	258	742
	18	Persons of no specified occupation	358	642
Total Class VI ...	...	... ...	364	636
Grand Total ...	...	... ...	495	505
Working Population...	...	... ...	610	390

504. It will be noted that the occupations on which the females are most largely employed are at once the hardest and least skilful. Agricultural labour and indefinite unskilled labour include 2,845,387, or considerably more than two-fifths of the working women, while they include only 1,739,112, or less than one-fifth of the working men. An examination of the Sub-orders shows this fact even more distinctly.

OCCUPATION OF MALES.

Distribution to Classes.

505. Taking the working males, we have the following number and proportions distributed to the six Classes :—

Table No. 100, showing the Distribution of Males to the several Classes.

	Class.	Numbers.	Percentage on Total Population.	Percentage on Working Population.
Occupied.	I. Professional	411,118	2·67	3·98
	II. Domestic	116,888	0·76	1·13
	III. Commercial	350,743	2·27	3·40
	IV. Agricultural	6,930,173	44·94	67·14
	V. Industrial	1,938,370	12·57	18·78
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied	575,104	3·73	5·57
Unoccupied.	Unoccupied	5,098,647	33·06	...
	Total ...	15,421,043	100	100

506. 10,322,396 or 66·94 of the total males are employed; and roughly speaking every hundred of this working male population is made up of 4 professional men, including soldiers, 1 domestic servant, 3 merchants, 67 agriculturists, 19 of the industrial class, and 6 general labourers. This contrasts with the English distribution as follows:—

Comparison of general distribution with England and Wales.

Table No. 101, *showing the Proportion of Persons employed on each Class in Madras* (1881) *and in England and Wales* (1871).

Class.	Madras.	England.
Professional ...	4	7
Domestic	1	3
Commercial ...	3	11
Agricultural ...	67	20
Industrial ...	19	49
Labourers undefined	6	10

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.

507. As noticed above (Table No. 100) 2·67 per cent. of the total male population, or 3·98 per cent. of the working male population, are in the Professional Class. Considerably more than half of these are Government employés; the remainder are of the "Learned Professions."

ORDER I (GOVERNMENT SERVICE—CIVIL).

508. Of the higher class servants of the National Government engaged in the administration of the country 13,441 are returned. These reach down from the Governor of the Presidency to the lowest-paid clerk. But a somewhat arbitrary distinction, and one which will not be readily intelligible to general readers, has been made in differentiating similar occupations under the heads "National" and "Local" Governments. The phrase in local usage is "Imperial and Local Governments." The line of distinction is a technical and financial one, but it is one which, although necessary for administrative purposes, might well have been laid aside in industrial statistics. To readers unillumined by an acquaintance with the details of financial decentralization it will certainly not be obvious why an Inspector-General of Registration, an Inspector of Schools, and a Lock Hospital Serjeant should be returned as National, and an Inspector-General of Prisons, an Inspector of Police, and a Quarantine Officer should be Local. One disadvantage of this adherence to a technical separation consists in the fact that the returns do not, as they stand, show at a glance the relative numbers of Superior and Inferior employés of the administration.

Sub-order 1, National Government.

509. The servants of the National Government are thus divided:—those whose duties are administrative and clerical are regarded as Superior; those whose duties are ministerial or manual are taken as Inferior. To the 13,441 of the former (which include officers as widely apart as the Chief Secretary and an Irrigation Gumastah) may be added the Judges. This gives us 13,579 of the total Superior Civil Service of the National Government. The Inferior service numbers 41,591 and consists of peons, runners, watchmen, process-servers, ministerial servants and out-door employés. The most numerously filled occupations in this group are the peons and chuprassies of the various departments.

510. The second Sub-order are the so-called servants of the Local Government, numbering 141,643 males. These are grouped not by degree of rank but by departments. The most numerous class is the group of village officers, 109,416, and with regard to these there arises a question affecting the merit of the whole system of classification. Nearly all village

Sub-order 2, Local Government.

officers are also agriculturists, and some 50,000 of them, not included in the above, have returned themselves as, primarily, agriculturists. But this is the truth not of a minority but of a large majority. They nearly all hold land, and for the most part cultivate directly. Many, no doubt, are primarily Government servants, but this is not universal. A section of them have such purely nominal Government duties that the fact that they are village servants is recalled to them solely by the fact that they have not to pay a land tax for their *Maniem* lands, *i.e.*, lands assigned for services. Others devote themselves exclusively to agriculture and perform their village duties by deputy. So large a section (with their families) omitted from the return of agriculturists makes an appreciable difference in the total of the latter.

The Police.

511. The only other large groups in this sub-order are the officers of the Law Courts and the Police. The former (3,208) are the clerks, peons, and process-servers of the Civil Courts. The Police (24,360) are exclusively the regular force, and do not include the village police; this department includes 43 Superior and 518 Inferior officers and 23,269 rank and file. The remainder are pensioners and ministerial servants.

Sub-order 3, Officers of Native States.

512. Of the "Officers of Native States" there is nothing to be said, as they are all (2,284), with the exception of about 100, in Pudukóta, and represent the servants of that State.

Order II.—(Military).

513. The second of the "Professional" Class is the Military Order. The number returned is 23,182, of whom 13,091 represent the combatant army, 7,984 were pensioners, the remainder were followers, bearers, clerks, &c. Of the combatant force 2,450 were Europeans and 10,641 Natives. At the time of the Census-taking the garrison was considerably below its usual strength owing to the absence, on field service, of one European and two Native regiments, and one battery of Artillery. An army of 13,000 men, supplemented by 24,000 police, does not appear an excessive force wherewith to control a population of 31 millions, spread over 141,000 square miles of territory. These figures, however, do not exhaustively represent the Madras Army, as the latter garrisons Burmah, Mysore, the Nizam's Dominions, and part of Bengal; nor do they completely represent the force at the disposal of the Government, since, within a few hours of the Madras frontier, are stationed two strong forces at Bangalore and Secunderabad. Within the Presidency the Military are practically confined to four districts and Madras City.

Order III.—(Learned Professions).

514. The third and last Order in this Class includes all the Learned Professions, and is divided into nine Sub-orders, which are given below with their numbers:—

1. Religion ...	79,802
2. Law ...	4,705
3. Medicine ...	19,375
4. Literature ...	18,975
5. Art ...	136
6. Music ...	20,426
7. Drama ...	12,201
8. Education ...	28,525
9. Science ...	4,638
Total ...	188,783

A total of 188,783, or 1·83 per cent. on the total male working population, represents all the learned professions and sciences; and if these terms were used strictly, the proportion would appear yet smaller.

515. The numbers under the head of religion are 79,802. But of these 45,055 are church or temple servants, cemetery officers, &c., and 2,299 are exorcisers or devil-drivers. There are:—

Sub-order 1, Religion.

Christian priests, ministers and preachers	2,407
Hindu priests	25,694
Muhammadan priests	4,045
Other priests	9
Theological students	293

In proportion to the population of the principal creeds there is one priest to every 295 Christians, one to every 1,109 Hindus, one to every 478 Mussulmans.

516. The legal profession, as returned, contains 4,705, but many of these are not even locally recognized as authorized practitioners. There are only 32 barristers, and these, with 32 solicitors and attorneys, are the only lawyers according to the English standard. 2,835 are returned as vakils, and this is evidently not a strict use of the word, but is made to include numerous petition-writers in Mofussil Magistrates' Courts. The actual number of vakíls admitted under the rules was, in 1882, 2,516, of whom 83 were Vakíls of the High Court.

Sub-order 2, Law.

517. The return under the head of medicine is open to the same remark. Of 19,375 males, 15,904, or 82·09 per cent., are admittedly "unqualified practitioners," *hakims*, *vaidiyans*, barber-surgeons, &c. Of surgeons and physicians there are 581 returned under this sub-order. It is not quite clear what principle was observed in classifying the Medical Services. The Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Service, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Chemical Examiner have been classed in Order I; the civil surgeons under Order III, and the rest of the Indian Medical and the whole of the Army Medical Department under Order II. The number of civil surgeons is 53, leaving something over 500 who claim to be surgeons or physicians; and, as there are hardly any qualified private practitioners of this rank outside the Madras City, it is pretty clear that this item is not correctly entered. The medical assistants and students at 696—one-fourth of whom are in Madras Town—and the "subordinate medical service" at 521, may be taken as fairly correct. But of 1,630 chemists nearly 1,600 must be "unqualified practitioners." The 632 in Malabar mean merely 632 village drug shops. The inclusion of 41 midwives in the male medical sub-order is obviously a mistake in the schedules which should have been corrected in tabulation.

Sub-order 3, Medicine.

518. The literary sub-order is not a satisfactory classification. With the exception of journalists, there is no class in India whose exclusive, or even whose principal occupation is literature. Where Salem found 8 "authors, editors and writers," or Tinnevelly 30, it would be difficult to explain. There were only 7 short-hand writers and reporters, all of whom were in Madras City. This sub-order also includes 2,630 returned as students, an entry which is wholly meaningless. Of these, Malabar returns 1,063, Madras City only 155. This heading has been misunderstood, as it was not intended that school-boys should be entered at all, and as a few collegians, pupils, scholars, and normal school students have been entered under this head, while the majority have been omitted, the entry is valueless. The two largest entries in this sub-order are "literary, private secretary," numbering 10,813, and "letter-writer," 5,365. The first includes the large and ubiquitous class of private *gumastahs* and accountants, the second the equally ubiquitous petition-writer and the *Oomedhwar* or volunteer clerk.

Sub-order 4, Literature.

519. Art is represented by 136 persons, of whom 90 are photographers and 27 engravers.

Sub-order 5, Art.

520. The next two Sub-orders, music and the drama, might, but for the purpose of comparison with other countries, have been thrown together, as in this country they are so intimately connected that it would often be impossible to say to which of the two an individual belonged. The sixth Sub-order under music numbers 20,426 males, of

Sub-orders 6 and 7, Music and the Drama.

whom about one-half are tom-tom players and rather less than half "players on other musical instruments," which proportion very fairly represents the share which the drum plays in Indian concerted music. "Actors," include a miscellaneous group—actors, dancers, boxers, billiard-markers and tennis-court servants. The difficulty of classification is illustrated here, where it is found necessary to double up, under the head of "actor," a Canarese pantomimist with the man who rolls the Madras cricket-ground.

Sub-order 8, Education.

521. The eighth Sub-order is of the first importance. It includes the whole educational agency of the country. Of male teachers there are nearly 28,000. The Order includes 28,525, but 590 of these are servants. The number of males under 20 who are returned under instruction is 741,346, which gives one teacher to every 26 male students.

Sub-order 9, Science.

522. The sciences are represented by 41 "engineers," 14 "scientific persons," and 4,583 "astrologers." Most of the Engineers and the Government Astronomers are returned under Order I.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.

Small proportion of domestic servants.

523. This Class contains only two Orders, the fourth and fifth, and only the latter with its two Sub-orders relate to males. These Sub-orders include persons engaged (1) in entertaining, and (2) performing personal offices for man, and there is perhaps no more striking feature in the occupation enquiry than the curiously small place domestic labour, *i.e.*, domestic labour paid as such, occupies in the country as compared with the result observed, say, in England and Wales. Properly to realise how immense is the difference between the two countries in this respect it will be necessary to depart from the method hitherto observed, and refer to the two sexes.

Order IV.—Wives.

524. The domestic class in England is made to include, in the fourth Order, all "Wives" who have no specific occupations other than household duties. The intention was to follow this arrangement here also, but it has failed for the most part, as only 5,862 wives have been returned under the two Sub-orders of Order IV. Large and increasing as are the classes of females engaged on specific occupations in England and Wales, their aggregate numbers are far below those in a poor and agricultural population such as these returns deal with. This is clear on examining the proportions. The proportion of women other than "Wives" returned as employed in England and Wales is 29·09 per cent.; in Madras it is 41·90. The number of females returned (Order IV) in England is 4,271,657, or 36·66 per cent. of the total female population; in Madras it was only 5,862 or 0·04 per cent.

525. Omitting then this Order from consideration, we come to that portion of the Domestic Class which admits of comparison.

Order V.—Personal Services.

526. Order 5 is divided into two Sub-orders whose numbers are as follows

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Entertainment ...	4,099	3,989	8,088
2. Domestic service ...	112,789	96,222	209,011

It is with the latter we propose to deal first. This represents the real amount of personal domestic service.

Sub-order 2, Domestic service.

527. Transferring, from the "Agricultural" Class in Madras, the "grooms," who should have been included in this Order, we have the following numbers and proportions:—

Table No. 102, comparing the Number and Proportion of Domestic Servants in Madras with those in England and Wales.

—	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Number.	Percentage to Total Male Population.	Number.	Percentage to Total Female Population.	Number.	Percentage to Total Population.
England and Wales (1871)...	157,877	1·43	1,336,534	11·47	1,494,411	6·58
Madras (1881)	119,903	0·78	96,222	0·61	216,125	0·69

Contrast with England and Wales.

528. This is a sharp contrast both in respect of the total number thus employed, and the very different proportions occupied by the two sexes in the two countries. There are altogether (in proportion to the total population) ten times as many domestic servants in England as in Madras. In England there are in every 1,000 domestic servants 894 females to 106 males. In Madras there are only 445 females to 555 males.

Contrast as to numbers employed.

529. This gives us, in the first place, the contrast between a settled country with a large wealthy class and a still larger comfortable class, able to purchase the services of others to minister to their personal convenience, to their wants and their luxuries, and a poor country which has but a limited wealthy class and practically no comfortable class in the English sense, and where it is the custom for people to wait on themselves and for the women of a family to do the menial work. The contrast between a population to whom advanced civilization has given new wants, increasing habits of luxury, and a minute division of labour, and a people with whom civilization, as understood in the west, has filtered down but a little way, whose wants are much what their grandfathers' wants were, and who have not yet, except in a limited degree, found the necessity for hired menials.

Explanation of disparity.

530. There are many factors which go to make up the causes of the difference indicated by the above figures. The distribution of wealth, climate, domestic habits, social customs and so forth are among these. It is obviously true of all countries that the distribution of wealth greatly affects the matter. An accumulation of wealth in the hands of one class gives its members at once the power and the inclination to employ the labour of others in their personal service. Offices which the poor in every country perform for themselves, the rich in every country have performed for them. The poor man walks and cleans his own boots; the rich man rides and has his boots cleaned for him. But this is very far from being the sole influence which bears upon this question. In different countries different climates create different demands for services—demands varying both in degree and in kind. The open-sided unstoried house of this country, with its bare cool floors, needs no window cleaning, no carpet beating, no dusting of thick curtains, no running up and down stairs. The lightly furnished home of a well-to-do Bráhman calls for little work on chairs and tables, and for no bedmaking. There are no grates to clean and fill, no fires to light and tend, no coals to carry. The work of the housemaid, of the charwoman, of the general house servant is absent; and so, the housemaids, charwomen, and female general servants, who number close on one million in England and Wales, are wholly wanting in Madras—a not uninteresting fact, which may perhaps be seriously accepted among the mitigations of Indian life. The *cuisine* of a vegetarian people is of the simplest, and does not require the continuous attention of a professional. A native of almost any rank could, if he were called on, prepare a satisfactory meal for himself. Thus the universal necessity for a paid cook which exists among all but the poorest classes in England, is also absent; while every Indian lady, who has been released from the rule of her mother-in-law, is her own housekeeper. No

housekeepers and few cooks dispose of a quarter of a million more female servants who find place in the English return. Again, the people of Southern India do not ride. Till recently they did not drive, and even now only a small fraction of wealthy town residents keep carriages. Coachmen and grooms, as domestic servants (37,376 in England), are not yet a feature of Madras native life.

Influence of caste prejudice.

531. Such work as has to be done is, in an Indian household, performed by the females of the family. Caste laws restrict the performance of most domestic duties to members of the caste. None but the caste may cook or ought even to touch the clothes or polish the *lota*. If there be a servant in the house, he or she must be of the caste, or can only perform a very limited share of the necessary work, and that of the meanest description.

General custom.

532. Above all these explanations is the strongest of all—the traditional customs of the country. It is not the custom to keep servants for domestic purposes. It is the custom among the landed gentry to have numerous retainers; but these are generally tenants. They perform many offices, and often receive consideration in grain, or in marks of honour, but they are not domestic servants.

Modern changes in this respect.

533. In no country probably are people more tenacious, more conservative of their social customs, than in India; and yet—although the change comes but slowly—there is evidence that some of these customs are yielding at points to the erosion of another set of customs. Changing times bring changing manners. Feudality yields to competition. The value of labour is becoming daily more definite and its price becomes more definite. The upper classes begin to find their own labour in one direction is so valuable, that it is profitable to pay for household service they once performed for themselves. And so, for ordinary purposes, the City Bráhman wears dhobie-washed clothes. He will not, perhaps, go into the inner temple wearing them, and his mother disapproves of the innovation; but he adopts it because others do, and he must be as others are. He finds that for many purposes as Mussulman servant about his house is a handier man than any Bráhman he could get; and so, in a quicker living age than his father knew, he finds a handy man a necessity; he relaxes some of his rigidity; and his Mussulman servant hands him his white office coat and so forth.

Sub-order 1, Entertainment service.

534. With regard to the Order of "entertainment" perhaps this change is more noticeable than in respect of strictly domestic arrangements. Partial as the enquiry under this head was in 1871, the figures show that, during the last ten years, a change has begun to come over the face of native habits in more important respects, than the details above hinted at, would suggest. Increased contact with western ways, the incidents of railway communication, competition in business, have all led to the greater development of personal services as a group of industries. The words "hotel" and "club" have grown into the native language, and the things they mean have come into existence in the last few years. For the well-to-do traveller, the choultry of tradition has, with its gratuitous shelter (and sometimes gratuitous entertainment), given place, in every southern town, to the private hotel where the traveller is entertained for payment. While the Bráhman traveller, who formerly crept up the coast ten miles a day and cooked his rice at the chattram, now readily embarks on a steamer and shares with his paid fellow clerk the services of a travelling cook of his own caste.

Comparison with numbers in Order V in England and Wales.

535. But, although both in the occupation of "entertainment" and in that of "domestic service" the numbers are increasing, the disparity between these, and the numbers returned for England and Wales, is very striking. The following figures illustrate in detail the above remarks:—

Table No 103, *comparing the Number in England* (1871) *and in Madras* (1881) *of Males and Females of each Group Head of Occupation in the two Sub-orders of Order V.*

Sub-order 1.—*Entertainment.*

Group Heads.	England and Wales (1871).		Madras (1881).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Inn-keeper, Hotel-keeper, Publican ...	61,158	15,891	283	145
Beer-seller	13,209	3,152	97	4
Lodging House, Boarding House—Keeper	3,840	22,092	1,277	682
Coffee House, Eating House—Keeper...	3,305	2,147	1,930	3,016
Institution Service	4,696	8,608	455	142
Others	643	362	57	...
Total ...	86,851	52,252	4,099	3,989

Sub-order 2.—*Service.*

Group Heads.	England (1871).		Madras (1881).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Domestic Servant	68,369	780,040	84,239	77,358
Housekeeper	* 75	140,836	37	27
Cook	2,375	93,067	14,970	12,110
Housemaid	...	110,505	...	1
Nurse (not Domestic Servant)	...	28,417	...	1,255
Inn, Hotel—Servant	28,538	20,537	...	...
Charwoman	...	77,650	...	...
Coachman	16,174	...	1,602	...
Groom	21,202	...	* 7,114	...
Gardener	18,688	...	4,596	478
Others	2,456	85,482	7,345	4,993
Total ...	157,877	1,336,534	119,903	96,222

536. The total of the two Sub-orders gives one person in every 139, engaged in personal service in Madras, compared with one person in every 14, in England.

Contrast as to proportion of Sexes employed with England and Wales.

537. These figures also illustrate the characteristic feature that men are much more largely employed as domestic servants in India than in Europe. The anomalous treatment of women in the East is no doubt at the root of this. The Hindu social system makes it impossible for any but the lowest caste women to take service in any but a relation's and caste-fellow's house, and even there the practice is surrounded with difficulties. On the other hand, men-servants in India are able and willing to perform duties which European men could not or would not perform.

Difference of Sex proportion in the two Sub-orders.

538. It will be observed from the following comparison that where, as in England, the proportion of males employed in "entertainment service" is much higher than in domestic service—so much higher indeed as to be nearly double the proportion of females—the contrary is the fact in Madras. In the latter country, female domestic servants are very much fewer than male domestic servants, but the numbers of the two engaged in "entertainment service" are nearly equal.

* The number under the head "Groom" grouped under Class IV, "Agricultural," have, for the purposes of this statement, been transferred to Class II (Domestic), Order 5, Sub-order 2.

	England and Wales (1871).			Madras (1881).		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Entertainment	62·44	37·56	100	50·68	49·32	100
Service	10·56	89·44	100	55·48	44·52	100
Total ...	14·98	85·02	100	55·31	44·69	100

CLASS III—COMMERCIAL.

539. The third or Commercial Class contains 350,743 males, or 2·27 per cent. of the total males, and 3·4 per cent. of the working male population. It contains two Orders: the sixth, Trade; the seventh, Conveyance. The proportion these respectively fill in the Class compared with the proportion in England and Wales is given below:—

Table No. 104, *comparing for Madras, and England and Wales, the Number and Proportion of Persons engaged in Trade and Conveyance.*

Item.	Number.		Percentage on Class.		Percentage on the Working Population.	
	Madras.	England and Wales.	Madras.	England and Wales.	Madras.	England and Wales.
Trade	186,170	242,338	53·08	31·96	1·8	3·31
Conveyance	164,573	515,849	46·92	68·04	1·6	7·04
Total ...	350,743	758,187	100	100	3·4	10·35

ORDER VI—MERCANTILE.

540. Order VI is subdivided into two Sub-orders—

Sub-order I—Mercantile men ... 78,268
Sub-order II—Other general dealers 107,902

Sub-order 1, Mercantile.

541. The first of these Sub-orders groups merchants (46,041), bankers, including money-lenders and money-changers, (21,544), and brokers (3,707). It will be clear, from this distribution, that the names are interpreted very differently in Madras and in a European Census. The item "merchant" is absurdly overstated. In England, the most commercial country in the world, there are less than 16,000 "merchants" with 90,000 clerks. Madras claims to have 46,000 merchants but only some 5,000 mercantile clerks. That is to say, in England a merchant has on an average nearly six clerks, while in Madras to every commercial clerk there are nine merchants! Of merchants in the English sense there are, in truth, not so many hundreds as the return shows thousands. The fact is that not only wholesale dealers but petty shop-keepers and clerks in shops have been returned as merchants. Tanjore, a populous agricultural district, whose trade is chiefly retail, claims to have nearly twice as many "merchants" as "shop-keepers."

Sub-order 2, Shopkeepers.

542. The second Order, intended to deal with retail shop-keepers, open-air dealers and pawn-brokers, also fails to give a trustworthy picture of the groups it includes.

Difficulty of separating makers and sellers.

543. Shop-keepers are understated, not only for the reason given above, but because in this country the manufacturer of an article is more often than not the retail seller of his own manufacture; and herein lies one of the chief difficulties in applying to the industries of this country a classification designed for more civilized communities. The definition of this class is ". . . . . those who sell without making or altering the material of their wares . . . . . ." And in all the petty trading of the country

the proportion of dealers answering this description is small. Large factories are still to come. No doubt brokers go round and buy up oil, cloths, blankets, &c., and these are afterwards distributed, through merchants, to retail dealers. This happens in localities where there is an indigenous manufacture large enough to remunerate middlemen; and this feature is of recent growth and for the most dates from, and keeps pace with, the extension of railways and other facilities of communication. But, in the country generally, the village Vanian (oil-maker) makes and sells his oil in the village, and the weaver's customers buy from him direct. From some places noted for their brass work, brass vessels are exported, but nearly every brass-smith has a shop for the sale of his manufacture. The man who works up eatables sells them not wholesale but by retail, so that probably more than half of Order XII should be added to the list of shop-keepers. Similarly many whole Sub-orders in Class V (as already suggested) properly belong to Order VI, Sub-order 2, and should be transferred in order to give a fair collective view of the petty retail trade.

Pawn-brokers.

544. Nineteen pawn-brokers are returned for a country where every second man or woman, who has ten rupees idle, is prepared to play pawn-broker.

Open-air Traders.

545. 7,053 hucksters, pedlars and costermongers probably understate the open-air dealers. This group includes many familiar trades—the sellers of fruits and flowers, of *hoppers* (fresh rice cakes), parched grain—which corresponds with the baked potato and roast chestnut of the English street corner — down to the "Bombay" hawker and the pedlar of European goods.

Order VII—Conveyance.

546. Order VII includes persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages. There are six Sub-orders:—

Sub-order.	Number.	Proportion in the Order.
1. Railway Carrier	11,787	7·16
2. Road Carrier	67,982	41·31
3. Canal and River	12,096	7·35
4. Seas and Rivers	14,584	8·86
5. Storage	6,066	3·69
6. Messengers	52,058	31·63
Total	164,573	100

Sub-order 1, Railways.

547. The railway return is probably correct as the employés were counted by a departmental agency. In 1881 the total railway staff was 11,787. There were 747 engine-drivers and stokers, and at that time there were 1,520 miles of line open. It is worthy of note how little difference there is in the total number of hands required for railway service in the two countries in proportion to the length of line open. In India, any given piece of work generally requires considerably more men to do it than is the case in England. But this does not appear to be the case in respect of railways. The following table shows the numbers employed.

—	Number of Servants per Mile.	Number of Engine-drivers and Stokers per Mile.
England and Wales	6·67	1·07
Madras	7·75	0·49

The total number of servants per mile is about the same. In England there are rather more than double the number of locomotive men. It is to be

remembered, however, that the Madras lines are nearly all single lines and run only a fraction of the number of trains run on English Railways.

Sub-Order 2, Road-carriage.

548. The Road Carrier agency is the most important in this Order, and at 67,982, it is probably either overstated or understated. It is overstated if it had been intended to return only those who devote themselves exclusively, or almost exclusively, to such work. It is understated if it were intended to include all those with whom road-carrying was a considerable business.

Carters.

549. The main part of this Sub-order is under the occupations "carman, carrier, carter, drayman" (49,713), to whom might be added about half the cabmen, for this heading has been misrepresented for Malabar, which shows 2,743 cabmen to 1,602 cartmen. They ought both to appear under one head. Taking 52,500 as the number of carmen, carrier, carter, draymen, it is improbable that there are so many whose sole occupation is carriage. The practice is, in many districts, to use the farm bullocks for carting produce in the off seasons, and at such times there are probably far more persons occupied as carriers than these figures represent.

Palanquin-bearers.

550. A very large amount of the porterage in this country is still done by head and basket coolies, and probably three-fourths of the so-called "messengers (not Government)"—51,875 in Sub-order 6—ought to appear in this Sub-order. Bearers amount only to 3,539 and appear in large numbers only in the three coast zemindari districts and in wealthy Tanjore. As a profession palanquin-bearing has died out in most districts. The few returned are probably for the most part the retainers of landed gentry, and might have been fitly entered as domestics. But the number of persons who act as palanquin-bearers on occasions does not appear. Along the North-east and part of the West Coast the chance of a turn with a palanquin is welcome in many villages, and the hire is counted upon to add to the profits of fishing and agriculture. But with extending roads the days of the palanquin are numbered.

Sub-order 3, Inland Water-carriage.

551. The inland water-carriage service is represented by 12,096, one-third of whom are on the backwaters of the West Coast and the remainder on the East Coast canals, notably in Gódávari; 545 returned for Ganjám, if not overstated, represent the salt traffic on the Chilka. The actual return of people afloat on inland waters on the night of the Census was 19,447.

Sub-order 4, Sea-carriage.

552. Marine gives 14,584, of whom 11,337 were actual seafarers by profession who were ashore or in harbour on the night of the Census. This of course omits all the lascars who were afloat, and thus, for instance, excludes about four-fifths of the adult male population of the Island Minikoi. Under this Sub-order 2,948 are coast boatmen, of whom two-thirds are *masula* and *catamaram* men of the Madras port, and 737 at the Tanjore ports of Negapatam and Nagore. The Marine Census of persons in Harbour on the Census night gives a return of 6,478.

Sub-orders 6 and 7, Storage and Messengers.

553. The next two Sub-orders are subsidiary to conveyance, (6) represents 6,066, storage, warehousemen, storekeepers and weighmen, and (7) 51,875, messengers and porters and 183 telegraph servants (not Government). Of the former, as remarked above, probably three-fourths might have been more correctly included under conveyance, as they represent the cooly carriage which forms almost the sole means of goods traffic in roadless tracts. Thus the 20,413 messengers and porters of Malabar—a country whose varied configuration presents special difficulty for roadmaking—are the coolies who convey supplies over ghát into the Wynaad coffee country, who carry goods from beach to warehouse, and who carry light loads all through the district.

Telegraphs.

554. Telegraph service (not Government) means the Railway Telegraph staff, the rest of whom are classified under "Railway Service," Sub-order I.

CLASS IV—AGRICULTURAL.

Total numbers.

555. The fourth or Agricultural Class is the most important of all the Classes, and includes the largest proportion of female workers. It numbers 6,930,173 males and 4,104,330 females—a total of 11,034,503 or 35·4 per cent. of the total population of both sexes and all ages.

Proportion of males on male workers.

556. The number of males in this Class is equal to 67·14 per cent. of the total male workers.

Comparison with other Provinces and England and Wales.

557. The following is a comparison of the proportions engaged in Agriculture to the total working population in Madras and in other parts of India.

Table No. 105, *showing the Proportion of the Agricultural Population to the Total Working Population in the several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales.*

Province.	Percentage of Agricultural Population to the Total Working Population.
Assam	89·04
Berar	74·80
Central Provinces	68·66
North-West Provinces	66·88
Bombay	66·65
Madras	65·21
British Burmah	63·02
Coorg	68·98
Bengal	56·24
Average ...	64·09
England and Wales (1871)	15·44

The proportion in Madras is slightly over the average for India. The contrast with the English proportion in this Class marks one of the essential differences between the occupations of the English and the Indian population. About two-thirds of the Madras workers are workers on the land, and are producing food for themselves, for the other third, and for the non-workers. In England about one-sixth of the workers (excluding "Wives") are agricultural.

Classification.

558. In the classification followed two Orders are assigned to this Class :—

	Males.
Order VIII.—Those engaged on the land	6,823,262
Do. IX.—Those engaged about animals	106,911

ORDER VIII.—THE LAND.

559. The first (Order VIII) is divided into three Sub-orders :—

Sub-order 1.—The Agricultural	6,779,971
Do. 2.—Arboricultural	7,973
Do. 3.—Horticultural	35,318

It will be seen that Sub-order 1 practically contains the whole Class. Sub-order 2 is inappropriate and the numbers given might, with a few exceptions, such as casuarina growers and forest watchers, have been included in Order XIV, Sub-order 2, as wood-cutters and sellers. Similarly Sub-order 3, Horticulture, is inapplicable to the country, as, with few exceptions, those engaged on the locally called "Garden cultivation" are, according to European notions, agriculturists pure and simple. They are the growers of tobacco, betel, cocoanut and arecanut, and many of these are actually returned under the head of agriculturists. Garden land, in revenue parlance, is only a high class soil suitable for finer growths, and is generally highly assessed. Garden cultivation is the cultivation of valuable crops requiring more attention and returning higher profit than the ordinary cereals, pulses, and roots.

Sub-order 1, Agriculturists.

560. The real population living by the land may be grouped into—(1) the proprietors (landholders) or persons with a saleable interest in the land, (2) the tenants, (3) the laborers. To make this grouping of real interest, it will be necessary to include females as well as males.

Landlord, Tenant, and Labourers.

561. The following are the proportions occupied by these three classes according to the Census figures :—

	Number.	Proportion on the Total of Sub-order.
Landholders	2,726,442	25·23
Tenants ...	3,566,271	33·01
Labourers	4,511,290	41·76
Total ...	10,804,003	100·00

The proprietary class is understated. We know from the revenue returns that the number of persons whose saleable interests in land were registered in 1880-81 was 4,217,829. This figure represents the number of persons registered as shareholders in 2,931,383 estates. Of ryotwari holdings alone there were 2,517,273 with 3,226,688 pattadars or proprietors. In the Census returns a large section of pattadars have been returned merely as agriculturists, whereas they are, subject to the payment of Government dues, absolute owners of their holdings. Assisted by the revenue returns we have the following distribution :—

Land-owners	4,217,829
Tenants	2,074,884
Labourers	4,511,290
	10,804,003

The balance of undefined agriculturists, who are not taken as proprietors, are taken as tenants. Whether this is quite justifiable is doubtful; but it is probably not far wrong. On Ryotwari holdings there were 1,135,382 tenants. The difference between this figure and the Census return may perhaps be accepted as an approximate estimate of zemindari tenants.

Proprietary interests in the soil.

562. The table gives us the following facts :—Of the Agricultural Sub-order, 39 per cent. are proprietors, 19 per cent. tenants, and 42 per cent. labourers. Even these figures do not exhaust the real extent of proprietary interest. The proportion shown as proprietary includes only registered proprietors. Besides the latter there is a large section of the population with a legal vested interest in the soil. The head of a Hindu family may be the sole registered puttadar, but he is not the sole proprietor, since all the members of his "undivided" family have a joint interest in the estate.

Tenant right.

563. Then, again, there is the large unsettled matter of tenant-right, *i.e.*, the saleable interest which by long usage many tenants on proprietary estates have acquired. This last is a question still in solution; from time to time it occupies the Law Courts and is, even now, a probable subject of Legislation; but it is known that an extensive tenant-right does exist in the country—how extensive is not yet capable of expression in figures. Omitting the consideration of tenant-right, and of the proprietorship of any but registered holders, we have it that, in Madras, 4,217,829, or one out of every seven persons (of both sexes and all ages), has a proprietary right in some portion of the soil.

Comparison with England and Wales.

564. The return of landed proprietors in the English Census is not complete, for "many owners, having returned themselves under professions or occupations, are there classified." But this has no doubt happened in the Madras Census also. Accepting the figures as they stand, we have in England that only one in every 989 of the total population has a proprietary interest in the land. Of the population under Order

VIII, Sub-order 1, the following are the proportions assigned to landlord, tenant, and labourer in Madras, and in England and Wales:—

—	Madras.	England and Wales (1871).
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
Landlord	39·04	1·59
Tenant	19·20	28·98
Labourer	41·76	69·43
Total ...	100	100

ORDER IX.—PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.

565. Order IX deals with persons engaged about animals. These number 106,911 males (including females a total of 174,070). This is a much smaller group in Madras than in England, and if the fishermen (61,465) were excluded, it would be yet smaller. The inclusion of fishermen here seems out of place. They cannot be called agricultural nor dependent on the land. They are, with very trifling exceptions, *sea* fishermen, river and tank fishing being the principal occupation of very few. Without the fishermen, this order would contain only 45,446. Of these, 16,725 are cattle and sheep dealers and 12,653 grass-cutters. Only 7,463 are returned as engaged in owning, breaking, or grooming horses. These might well have been omitted from this Order, as horses are not used for agricultural purposes in India. The whole of the grooms 7,114 might have been returned under Order V, Sub-order 2. On the other hand, the real tenders on animals, the herdsmen, nearly half a million in number (exclusive of 53,580 females), are returned under Order VIII.

Comparison with other Provinces.

566. The following is the proportion occupied by this Order in the several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales:—

Table No. 106, *showing the Percentage of Persons engaged about Animals in the several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales.*

Province.	Proportion in the Class.	Proportion on the Working Male Population.
British Burmah	4·77	2·87
Assam	3·87	3·42
Bombay	2·25	1·47
Central Provinces	2·05	1·44
Bengal	1·80	1·13
Madras	1·54	1·04
North-West Provinces and Oudh	0·76	0·54
Berar	0·70	0·51
England and Wales	6·63	1·33

CLASS V.—THE INDUSTRIAL.

567. This class includes all engaged in manufacture of any kind. It is divided into the six Orders which are given below, with their numbers and proportions, compared with the numbers and proportions in the English Census, 1871.

Table No. 107, comparing the Number and Proportion of each Order of Class V in Madras, with those in England and Wales.

Order.	Title.	Number of Males.		Percentage on Number in Class.		Percentage on Total Working Male Population.	
		Madras (1881).	England and Wales (1871).	Madras.	England and Wales.	Madras.	England and Wales.
10	Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions ...	152,216	1,086,723	7·85	30·06	1·47	14·83
11	Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress	742,737	852,268	38·32	23·57	7·19	11·63
12	Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks...	397,079	398,167	20·49	11·01	3·85	5·43
13	Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances	63,648	47,676	3·28	1·32	0·62	0·65
14	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances	154,722	137,816	7·98	3·81	1·50	1·88
15	Persons working and dealing in Minerals	427,968	1,093,077	22·08	30·23	4·15	14·91
	Total of Class V ...	1,938,370	3,615,727	100	100	...	...
	Working Males	10,322,396	7,329,123	...	..	18·78	49·33

Proportions compared with England and Wales.

568. Thus we have it that while nearly half the working male population of England and Wales are engaged in industrial crafts, considerably less than one-fifth of the working males in Madras are so employed. In England the industrial arts occupy nearly as an important place as agriculture does in India. Within the class under examination the proportions in the two countries distributed to the different Orders are also divergent. Art and mechanic productions represent nearly one-third of the total in England; in Madras only about one-thirteenth. In England 23½ per cent. are weavers, in Madras 38⅓ per cent.

Value of the classification.

569. This Class, with its six Orders and forty-seven Sub-orders, is the most elaborate of all the classifications. It would be dangerous to assume that this first attempt to classify all the manufactures by the numbers employed on them has been very successful. The difficulty in adjusting Indian trades under English heads is greater here than elsewhere, and the suitability of the classification is somewhat severely tried in one or two places. Thus under textile fabrics more than two-thirds of the so-called "workers in dress" prove to be barbers and washermen, and three-fourths of the remainder are shoemakers, or "workers in leather." Again, in the case of many of the trades, the maker of an article is more frequently the retail salesman of that article than is the case in Europe. This is especially the fact in the trades of Order XII.

Caste occupations.

570. But it is probable that the enumeration in respect of the more important trades was good, and the general result represents the trades very fairly. It is to be remembered that, in this class, more than in any other, we encounter the special feature of Indian society—the association of Caste and Occupation. The older and the numerically more important trades are still, in a measure, caste callings. The weavers, the leather workers, the barbers and washermen, the metal workers and the carpenters, *i.e.*, the majority of Orders 11, 13 and 15 and many in Order 10, are, for the most part, following their hereditary occupations. No doubt the guilds are less exclusive than they were. There are Muhammadan weavers, Christian carpenters, and Pariah tanners; and, on the other hand, very many have deserted their caste occupations for more profitable employment. But the general fact remains, and where the caste is a fair guide to the occupation, and *vice versâ*, the return is likely to be good. This is not at first so obvious in the case of weavers as with some other castes. In weaving castes

there are returned 487,464 males. Assuming that, of these, 55·68 per cent. are of the working age, *i.e.*, between 15 and 60, we have 271,420 male weavers (by caste) of the ordinary working age. There are returned as engaged in weaving, including all departments of cotton manufacture, 386,771. Of this number a section are Muhammadans, and Hindus of other than weaving castes, and a very large section are not weavers, but mill-hands and coolies in cotton presses. If the number of these and of boys under 15 who are engaged in weaving, were ascertained and deducted, it would probably be found that the number of adult *caste* weavers and that of weavers by trade very nearly tally. This inquiry gives more precise results for the castes and occupations referred to in the following table:—

Table No. 108, *comparing the Numbers employed in Caste Callings with the Numbers in the Caste.*

Caste.	Occupation.	Number of Males of working age in the Caste.	Number of Males returned for the Occupation of the Caste.
Kammálars...	Smiths and carpenters	234,647	225,036
Vannár ...	Washermen	146,222	137,200
Kushavan ...	Potters	73,574	69,465
Ambattan (Barbers)...	Hair dresser and tom-tomer ...	96,443	76,779

Thus we have in three out of these four castes 95 per cent., and in the fourth nearly 80 per cent., of the working males engaged on hereditary occupations. The *Kammalars* are the metal and wood workers, the gold, silver, copper, brass-smiths, blacksmiths, carpenters and turners. These trades are still nearly as exclusive as ever they were.

High proportion of females in Caste occupation.

571. In *Caste occupations* whose nature permits this, the whole family take a share; and it will be noticed that in such occupations the proportion of female workers is very high. Women cannot ordinarily be barbers or smiths, but they can and do weave, make pitchers, and wash clothes; so that the relation which the numbers following a recognized caste trade bear to the numbers of a working age in the caste should most fairly be judged by dealing with both sexes.

Table No. 109, *showing the Proportion of each of the two Castes (mentioned in column* 1) *following the Caste Occupation.*

Caste.	Occupation.	Number of working age of both Sexes.	Number of both Sexes engaged in these Occupations.	Percentage.
Vannár ...	Washermen and Women...	296,191	272,323	91·94
Kushavan ...	Potters	147,931	108,493	73·34

Gradual Separation of Caste and Occupation.

572. On the other hand, it is known that with many castes their adherence to hereditary occupations is disappearing. A toddy-drawer by caste is often a cultivator, and so is not unfrequently a Bráhman; no one resents the former, or scoffs at the latter. The toddy-drawer by caste is still the only man who draws toddy, but the caste has increased beyond the demand for this form of labor, so that the surplus have had to take to other work. There are in all 405,828 Shánárs (toddy-drawers) of the working age, but there are only 125,822 returned as toddy-drawers by occupation, that is to say, one in three persons. But an examination of the geographical distribution shows that, leaving out the five districts where the Shánárs are most numerous—Gódávari, Malabar, South Canara, Madura and Tinnevelly,—49·03 per cent. of the Shánárs of working age are engaged in their hereditary work. In the five districts named, there are too many Shánárs for the trade, and the Tiyers of Malabar and

the Billawárs of South Canara, both toddy-drawers by Caste, are a most important part of the cultivating community. The Idaiyars are oftener shepherds than not, but many of them have turned cultivators. The Kanakkan, if he is not a Village Karnam, is probably a writer under Government, but he has no longer undisputed possession of either occupation. Komaties are not all traders now, nor are they the only traders.

Order X.—Workers in Art and Mechanic Productions.

573. The 152,216 males in this Order are divided into sixteen Sub-orders as follows :—

Table No. 110, *showing the Proportion of each Sub-order to the Total of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Percentage.
1	Workers in books	2,935	1·93
2	Do. musical instruments	172	0·11
3	Do. prints and pictures	34	0·02
4	Do. carving and figures	325	0·21
5	Do. tackle for sports and games	222	0·15
6	Do. designs, medals and dies	24	0·02
7	Do. watches and philosophical instruments	403	0·26
8	Do. surgical instruments	...	...
9	Do. arms	150	0·10
10	Do. machines and tools	1,675	1·10
11	Do. carriages	2,816	1·85
12	Do. harness	163	0·11
13	Do. ships	357	0·23
14	Do. houses and buildings	132,282	86·91
15	Do. furniture	448	0·29
16	Combined with Sub-orders 10 and 11	...	...
17	Workers in chemicals	10,210	6·71
	Total ...	152,216	100

Order X relates to art and mechanics, and includes only 152,216 males, of whom 132,282 are workers in houses. Of the remaining fifteen Sub-orders none are of any real importance, except the manufacture of chemicals. Fourteen Sub-orders are practically blank. The publishing and printing trade is small, and two-thirds of it are in the Madras City. Tanjore has a few carvers of images and a few musical instrument makers, and there are no doubt a few makers of wooden ploughs and hand looms, and some knife-grinders in each district. But this order relates to products which are imported cheaper than they can be made. Watches, steam-engines, guns, types and tools are brought over sea. Ships are not built nor pictures painted in Madras, and so art and mechanics are represented chiefly by 73,000 house carpenters and 55,000 bricklayers and masons.

Order XI.—Workers in Textile Fabrics.

574. Order XI deals with textile fabrics and dress. Including, as it does, the remains of the old weaving industry, it is of great importance. It is numerically strong, and contains nearly as many females as males. Its total strength is 1,452,161, or 42½ per cent. of the total of this Class. But it is probable that the numbers are lower now than they have been for many years, and that, unless factory labour increases greatly, and gives life in a new form to the weaving industry, the numbers under this Order will be yet fewer at the next Census. The hand looms can no longer compete with imported machine-made cloths, and already the weaving industry has to struggle against odds. It is divided into the following six Sub-orders :—

Table No. 111, *showing the Proportion of each Sub-order to the Total of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Percentage.
1	Workers in wool and worsted ...	7,842	1·05
2	Do. silk	2,684	0·36
3	Do. cotton and flax ...	420,074	56·56
4	Do. mixed materials ...	1,173	0·16
5	Do. dress	292,726	39·41
6	Do. hemp and other fibrous materials	18,238	2·46
	Total ...	742,737	100

575. The first Sub-order is small. There is little wool in the Southern Presidency, and little demand for warm. wear. The only trade under this head, whose produce is in any demand, is the blanket-making in half-a-dozen northern districts, notably in Bellary.

Sub-order 1, Wool weavers.

576. The second Sub-order represents a trade which is much larger and more important than the figures would show. According to the returns, there are only 2,004 male silk weavers in the Presidency. There must be more than this number in Madura Town alone, or perhaps in Salem. For these two important centres of this industry only 50 and 95 silk weavers are returned, respectively. Silk weaving is followed by Putnools (who number about 40,000 males) and by other weaving castes. It is probable that most of the silk weavers were returned merely as "weavers" and are therefore to be found in the next Sub-order under that head.

Sub-order 2, Silk weavers.

577. The third Sub-order is the really important one. Cotton weaving (of flax weaving there is practically none) is returned as the occupation of nearly 400,000 males (and more females), and this industry is common to all districts, but is followed more largely in the north and east than in the south and west districts.

Sub-order 3, Cotton weavers.

578. Sub-order 4 is confined to 1,173 webbing makers in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts.

Sub-order 4, Workers in mixed materials.

579. Sub-order 5, "Workers in dress," counts 292,726 males, but as only 19,288 are tailors and the rest all barbers, dhobies and shoemakers, the group is not important. Most garments in this country are without seam. All a woman's wear—except the not universal small jacket—and all the Hindu man's wear are seamless and need no tailor; so that dress-making is not an art in much demand.

Sub-order 5, Workers in dress.

580. Sub-order 6, "Workers in hemp and other fibres" (18,238 males) does not include any large industry, save mat-making (10,023 males) and these should have appeared under Order XIV, Sub-order 4. Coir (or cocoanut fibre) manufacture in Malabar is a local industry occupying 1,346 males (and many more females), mostly in the Maldive Islands. The Government revenue from the Islands is paid in coir. There is very little jute manufacture, but every district has its proportion of rope walks.

Sub-order 6, Workers in hemp.

Order XII.—Workers in Food and Drinks.

581. Order XII, "Persons working and dealing in food and drinks," numbers 397,079 males (and considerably more females). It is divided into three Sub-orders as follows:—

Table No. 112, *showing the Proportion of each Sub-order to the Total of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Percentage.
1	Workers in animal food ...	48,841	12·30
2	Do. vegetable food ...	138,166	34·80
3	Do. drinks and stimulants	210,072	52·90
	Total ...	397,079	100

582. Sub-order 1 (Workers in animal food) is of course very small. It numbers 48,841 males, of whom 10,764 are dealers in milk and honey, and 32,567 are fish-sellers.

Sub-order 1, Animal Food.

583. Only 5,253 butchers or meat dealers are returned, and, perhaps, to those acquainted with the country, this number will appear suspiciously large. All Mussulmans and Christians, that is to say more than 2½ millions of the population, eat meat when they can afford it, and a very large section of the Hindus are allowed by their caste rules to eat any meat except beef. These flesh-eating castes number about 27 millions, which, with the 2½ millions of Mussulmans and Christians, gives one butcher or dealer in meat to every 5,600 possible customers. In England there was one male butcher to every 312 of the total population.

Butchers.

584. The return of fishmongers is an important item in the population, and affords a marked illustration of the difficulty of applying the European method of classification to the primitive society of the Madras Mofussil. The fisherman and fisherwoman are also the fishmongers. An attempt is made to separate them in order to satisfy the classification, but it is meaningless. A man catches fish and his wife sells it. But it is all one trade, and sometimes the man sells and occasionally the woman fishes. Properly to examine the figures we must throw the two together. Also it must be recognised that this is a caste calling not so exclusively as one or two mentioned above. On the one hand, there are far more Shembadavans than the trade can employ, and, on the other hand, fishing, especially tank and river fishing, is not confined to the caste. But in coast districts, where there are people of the fishing castes, these are the fishermen and the fishmongers, and, as is noted of all caste-occupations, the women are largely engaged in the trade. The following are the real figures so far as the returns show them:—

Fishmongers.

	Number.
Fishermen (Class IV, Order IX, Sub-order 1)	61,465
Fisherwomen (do. do. do.)	8,304
Fishmonger (Class V, Order XII, Sub-order 1)	32,567
Do. Females (do. do. do.)	49,480
Total ...	151,816

And of these, 143,521 are found in the coast districts. This is a flourishing Occupation and one likely to increase. New facilities for the use of duty-free salt have been largely extended of late years, and a fish-curing trade of considerable importance is springing up. The demand for salt-fish for inland inhabitants, who had hitherto been forced either to do without fish or to eat an unwholesome article, is growing, and this must necessarily give a fresh impetus to the fishing trade. There are many Labbai and Mappilla fishermen.

585. The next Sub-order, "Workers in vegetable food," comes more home to a Hindu population. It includes 138,166 males; 63,544 fruit and vegetable sellers, 37,132 grain dealers, 16,174 millers and rice-pounders, and 11,722 confectioners; but there are only 989 bakers. The most

Sub-order 2, Vegetable Food.

important of the trades are the first two. Most people grind their own rice as they want it, and leavened bread is eaten only by Christians and some Muhammadans. The confectioners are the sweet stuff makers who are to be found in every decent bazaar. They are of all castes, very frequently Bráhmans, whose sweetmeats any body may eat, and not unfrequently Muhammadans, who find customers (in the northern districts) even among Bráhmans.

Sub-order 3, Drinks.

586. Sub-order 3—"Workers in drinks"—numbers 210,072; 125,822 are the toddy-drawers; 34,884 are other makers of, and dealers in, intoxicating drinks; the occupations of the Sub-order might be classed thus:—

Intoxicating drinks	160,706
Noxious drugs	353
Tobacco	18,140
Betel	28,247
Perfumers	2,227
Others	399

Toddy.

587. It is perhaps hardly fair to class toddy, much of which is drunk in a harmless condition, as an intoxicating drink on a level with spirits. Toddy is the beer of the country, but it is so small a beer that, if drunk in good condition and in reasonable quantities, it is harmless.

Intoxicants.

588. Properly to compare the number of persons engaged in making and distributing intoxicating liquors with the figures for England and Wales, we must include the first two items of occupation from Order V, Sub-order 1. Omitting the toddy-drawers we have the following result:—

	Number employed in making and selling Spirits.	Proportion in 10,000 of total Male Population.
Madras (1881)	31,034	20
England and Wales (1871).	125,205	113

Order XIII.—Workers in Animal Substances.

589. Order XIII—"Persons working and dealing in animal substances"—numbers 63,648 males, and is divided into three Sub-orders, given below. But the whole Order is of importance only in that it includes the Chucklers, that is, the tanners, curriers, and hide dealers, who number nineteen-twentieths of the whole Order. The recent development of the skin trade for export will probably cause this trade to be invaded by others than the Chuckler Caste.

Table No. 113, *showing the Percentage of each Sub-order on the Total of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Proportion in the Order.
	Workers in grease, gut, bones, horn, ivory, and whalebone ...	3,381	5·31
2	Do. skins, feathers and quills.	60,240	94·65
3	Do. hair	27	0·04
	Total ...	63,648	100

Sub-order 1, Manure workers.

590. The first Sub-order consists of the coral dealers and bone comb makers and the so-called manure manufacturers. These are the *bratty* makers. The *bratty* is a cake of dried cow-dung, and those

engaged in making these are *not* manure manufacturers. They convert what *ought* to be used as manure into fuel. There are 1,106 males and 9,217 females, chiefly children, engaged in this work.

Sub-order 2, Leather workers.

591. Sub-order 2 is a large one. The following are its principal trades :—

1. Currier	46,490
2. Tanner	366
3. Leather worker	2,555
4. Fell-monger	10,811

All except the last are probably the same trade, and their differentiation in the schedules is a matter of accident. The number of leather-case makers (2,555) is probably an error in tabulation. They are claimed by three districts—Nellore, Cuddapah and North Arcot—and may safely be added to the Chucklers or ordinary leather workers. In order to realise the whole trade we must add to the above figures the 67,879 male shoe-makers of Order XI, Sub-order 5. This gives us a total of 70,434 chucklers by trade. Owing to the method adopted of throwing several of the low degraded castes under one head in the caste return, no comparison is here possible with the number of the Chuckler Caste.

Sub-order 3, Workers in Hair.

592. There is practically no trade under Sub-order 3.

ORDER XIV.—WORKERS IN VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

593. Order XIV—" Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances "—includes 154,722. Its principal trades are oil-making (a caste trade), timber dealing and basket weaving. These are not only the largest but the best distributed among the districts. The Order is divided into five Sub-orders as follows :—

Table No. 114, *showing the Percentage of each Sub-order on the Total of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Proportion in the Order.
1	Workers in gums and resins	43,010	27·80
2	Do. wood	62,189	40·19
3	Do. bark	1,952	1·26
4	Do. cane, rush and straw	47,104	30·45
5	Do. paper	467	0·30
	Total	154,722	100

Sub-order 1, Oil-makers.

594. Sub-order 1 is headed " Workers in gums and resins," but 99 per cent. of those classed under it do not work in either. The bulk of this Sub-order are the oil-makers and sellers. These are to be found everywhere, for the most part are oil-makers by caste, and, as is usual in such cases, are largely assisted in their trade by their women. This trade is threatened on the one hand by the growing use of imported mineral oils, and on the other by the increased export of much of the raw material on which they work. The latter danger occurs in the seed oil manufacture. But there are signs in some coast districts of a growing manufacture of oil for export instead of an export of the material.

Sub-order 2, Timber dealers.

595. Sub-order 2 includes—

Timber dealers	50,764
Sawyers	8,288
Charcoal burners	2,113
Case makers	703
Coopers	273
Turners	48

This is strictly according to the English classification, but a popular view would add the timber dealers to the Commercial Class, and would class carpenters, sawyers, cabinet-makers and coopers as cognate crafts. Omitting the sawyers, this arrangement would also fall in with the caste separation of handicrafts. The "timber merchants" include a very wide field—from the importer of Burman teak to the cutter and seller of a head-load of firewood. How far this is the case may be judged from the fact that there are more female than male timber dealers. The 51,855 females returned are firewood dealers, and might have been returned as such, or under shopkeepers.

Sub-order 3, Workers in bark.

596. Workers in bark apparently do not include the Cinchona workers of the Nílgiris and Wynád, an industry of the future, but groups the pith-workers of Tanjore and elsewhere with the collectors of bark for tanning and dyeing purposes, especially the barks of the *Cassia auriculata* and *Mimosa Arabica*.

Sub-order 4, Basket makers.

597. Sub-order 4 includes several useful trades for the manufacture of many articles indispensable in Indian households—baskets, mats, cane-work, tatties (screens), leaf-umbrellas, stitched plantain and other leaves, used for plates in Hindu houses, and plaited cocoanut palm leaves used for verandah awnings. With these trades are combined, in the classification, the hay and straw dealers, which includes a very heterogeneous lot—stray grass-cutters omitted from Order IX, straw wisp makers, pasture tax collectors, and so forth. In the legitimate trades of this Sub-order females are engaged more than men as the following numbers show :—

	Males.	Females.
Basket Maker	25,257	27,173
Cane Worker	1,622	1,271
Leaf-umbrella Maker	4,589	3,382
Leaf Stitcher	5,172	7,541
Keeth Maker	1,240	2,598
Rush-mat Maker	1,623	1,872
Tatty Maker	2,342	1,651
Hay and Straw Dealer	4,525	23,442
Total	46,370	68,930

The first two of these include similar trades, chair-making and wickerwork articles being common to both. These trades are common to all districts. The work on leaf-umbrellas is followed only in the rainy districts of the West Coast. The "tatty" or screen makers appear to be most numerous in the Ceded Districts.

Mat-makers.

598. The return of mat-makers is not complete, as a large number of these appear under Order XI, Sub-order 6, "Workers in hemp and other fibrous materials." The separation of these from the "Rush mat makers" is a mistake. The bamboo mat maker (Order XI) certainly is more nearly related to the Order which deals with wicker work and rush mats, than to the Order which primarily deals with cotton weaving. But the bamboo mat-makers are also made to include the *kora* mat-makers, which is clearly a mistake. The *kora* is a rush grass, and, therefore, should in any case have been included in Order XIV, Sub-order 4. To represent the mat-makers correctly, by transferring bamboo workers, we have—

		Males.	Females.
Mat-makers	Order XI, Sub-order 6	10,023	33,711
	Order XIV, Sub-order ·	1,623	1,872
		11,646	35,583

47,229 persons, in all, give a fair representation of this industry.

ORDER XV.—WORKERS IN MINERALS.

599. This last and most important Order in Class V includes (in fourteen Sub-orders) 427,968 workers in minerals. The following are the Sub-orders :—

Table No. 115, *showing the Percentage of each Sub-order to the Total Population of the Order.*

Number of Sub-order.	Title.	Number of Males.	Proportion in the Order.
1	Miners	101	0·02
2	Workers in coal	18	...
3	Do. stone, clay	185,471	43·34
4	Do. earthenware	69,551	16·25
5	Do. glass	1,835	0·43
6	Do. salt	15,537	3·63
7	Do. water	4,041	0·95
8	Do. gold, silver and precious stones	80,175	18·73
9	Do. copper	1,148	0·27
10	Do. tin and quicksilver ...	567	0·13
11	Do. zinc	...	...
12	Do. lead and antimony ...	639	0·15
13	Do. brass and other mixed metals	16,650	3·89
14	Do. iron and steel	52,235	12·21
	Total ...	427,968	100

Sub-orders 1 and 2, Miners.

600. There is practically no mining and no coal trade.

Sub-order 3, Earth-diggers and Stone-masons.

601. This Sub-order includes a large group of trades, of which the most important are—

	Number of Males employed.
Earth-diggers	147,659
Scavengers	11,841
Quarrymen	6,583
Lime and chunam workers	6,248
Road contractors	5,793
Stone dressers	3,107

The persons returned for the first of these probably differ but little, in their habitual occupation, from the large Class of "Indefinite labourers" (Class VI, Order XVI). All Madras labourers are earth-diggers on occasion, and are more often employed on this work than on any other. But earth-digging and tank-making are the special occupations of the Wodder caste. This caste numbers 183,093 males, and of male earth-diggers we have 147,659, and it is probable that most of these as well as the pond-makers (1,282 in Sub-order 7) are Wodders. This may be taken as a caste-occupation, and it has the characteristic feature that the proportion of females employed on it is unusually high.

Sub-order 4, Potters.

602. Sub-order 4—"Workers in earthenware"— represents the potters, 69,465 males, another caste occupation with the full quota of female workers (*vide supra*, paragraph 570).

Sub-order 5, Glass-workers.

603. Sub-order 5, "Workers in glass," is unimportant.

Sub-order 6, Salt-makers.

604. Sub-order 6—"Workers in salt"—does not correctly represent this important industry: 3,056 are shown as engaged in salt manufacture and 12,481 as salt merchants and dealers. The number of salt workers is much understated. This is due to the fact that, in Madras, salt manufacture is not a continuous employment, whereas salt distribution is everywhere continuous. There are over 7,000 salt-pan holders (manufacturers), many of whom work in the manufacture, and from a departmental return it appears that in 1881 there were about 29,000 labourers employed on the manufacture, in the short season during which manufacture is possible. But these are all either agri-

culturists or laborers, and have been returned under those heads. The salt trade, apart from the manufacture, includes the agents, brokers, dealers, and carriers inland—the distribution, in fact, of an article of universal use and of limited points of supply.

Sub-order 7, Well-sinkers.

605. Sub-order 7, "Workers in water" (4,041), is apparently misleading. The well-sinkers and pond-makers can hardly be separated from the earth-diggers.

The Smiths.

606. The next Sub-orders include the real workers in metal—the smiths—and, as has been noticed above, these are true caste traders. The *Acharis*, as the Kammalars are called, even now, to a certain extent, are divided into sub-castes according to the material upon which they work, and a goldsmith is generally one who was born a goldsmith. This possibly was an absolute rule once, but there are only occasional local traces of it to be found now, and it is probable that these are disappearing. The carpenters belong to this Caste.

Sub-order 8, Goldsmiths.

607. Sub-order 8, "Workers in gold, silver and precious stones," numbers 80,175. Of these 76,469 are gold and silver smiths. This is a statistical illustration of a special feature in the habits of the people. In Madras, an exceedingly poor country, there is one male goldsmith to every 408 of the total population; in England, a very rich country, there is only one goldsmith to every 1,200 inhabitants. The custom still prevails of keeping accumulated capital in the form of gold jewellery. That it originated in a time of lawlessness and unsettled government, and was the natural consequence of these, are historical facts. Such property is easily concealed. The workmanship forms so small a part of its value that it is much the same as storing wealth in ingots. The survival of the custom is an instance of the conservative habits of the people. The growing extent to which natives invest in Government Paper and Government Savings Banks will probably be the best measure of the degree in which increased security is removing the profitless custom alluded to. In Europe jewellery is primarily for ornament and is a luxury. In India jewellery is primarily an investment; its ornamental purpose is an incident.

Sub-order 9, Coppersmiths.

608. Copper working is probably a decaying industry. It numbers at present only 1,148 followers, chiefly on the West Coast. Some districts give traces of copper veins; in others copper ore has been found on the surface, and, at one time, European capital was invested in attempts to work it. For some reason this failed, and at present the copper industry is confined to the manufacture of the simple domestic utensils which native custom requires should be of this metal. More important manufactured copper goods are imported from Europe.

Sub-orders 10, 11 and 12.

609. Sub-orders 10, 11 and 12, "Workers in tin, quicksilver, zinc, lead, and antimony." These industries are practically nominal in Madras, as the metals are not found in the country, nor do they enter into the wants of the people at large. There are some tin workers in Madras City, but all these Sub-orders only number 1,206 for the whole Presidency.

Sub-order 13, Brass-smiths.

610. The "Brass workers" represent an important caste industry. It supplies most of the household utensils of all but the poorest inhabitants, and is therefore well distributed. Brass-smiths are to be found in every part of every district. There are 16,650 males in the trade, the largest number being in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Tanjore and Malabar. These are the most prosperous districts with a large middle class.

Sub-order 14, Blacksmiths.

611. Sub-order 14, "Workers in iron and steel," numbers 52,235. These are the blacksmiths, and as widely distributed and necessary in this as in all countries. In this Sub-order is to be found a large part of what in England would be included under Order 10—the whole of Sub-orders 6 to 11 of that Order; so far as the trades in these Sub-orders are represented at all in Madras, they are probably lost in the general head of "iron" and "steel workers."

CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.

612. This Class numbers among males 5,673,751, or 36·79 per cent. of the total male population. It is divided into three Orders :—

Order XVI.—The "Indefinite."

613. The "Indefinite" means workers and labourers hitherto unclassed. Of these there are 575,104 males, who are classed in the returns under two Sub-orders as follows :—

1. General Labourer	543,594
2. Indefinite Occupations	31,510

Sub-order 1, Labourer.

614. The former needs no comment. They are more often than not identical with the agricultural labourers (Order 8, Sub-order 1), and both at times qualify for inclusion under Order 15, Sub-order 3, as earth-diggers.

Sub-order 2, Indefinite Occupation.

615. In the second Sub-order are gathered the artisans, contractors, and shop-boys who have not already been classed.

Order XVII.—"Persons of Private Means."

616. Of the unproductive among males there are two Orders: the first (XVII) are the men of private means who have claimed no occupation; these number only 1,904.

Order XVIII.—"No Occupation."

617. In the second (XVIII) are the persons of no specified occupation, which includes all the male children and old persons outside the working age. These number in all 5,096,743 males and are grouped thus :—

Unproductive Occupations—	
Vagrant, Gipsy	89,781
Devotee	1,481
Tattooer	83
Garland-maker	19
Dependent on Government—	
Prisoner	9,548
Pensioner	9,655
No Occupation—	
Returned as of no occupation	4,758,894
Occupation not distinguished	61,144
Do. not stated	118,641
Engaged in household duties	26,961
Dependent on relatives	20,536

Leaving out the first two of these groups, which speak for themselves, we have 4,986,176 males without occupation; above 60 and under 15 years of age there are 6,615,466 males.

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES.

Character of Female Occupation.

618. The examination of the occupation of females is much simpler than that of males. There are comparatively few occupations in which women are employed independently, that is, there are few in which they play first fiddle. They assist their husbands in many occupations, but they do not take a leading part in any. Their share is always the meaner and less skilful, and, not unfrequently, the more laborious part of the work. It is to be remembered on examining the returns that there are many errors in the tables for females owing to defects in the enumeration. These have been mentioned above and need not be recapitulated here. The principal cause of error in this subject was the frequency with which the entry of female occupation was made merely by writing *ditto* after the entry for the husband. This resulted occasionally in a return which was obviously and absurdly wrong. But the important result lay in the more numerous cases where the error was not obvious, and in many large industries this has tended to distort the figures.

General distribution of Female Labour.

619. Women are employed chiefly in agriculture, in unskilled labour, and in the subsidiary parts of those mechanical industries which are more strictly caste-occupations. Before examining the details of female occupation, we may select the principal Orders in which there appears a substantial element of female labour.

Table No. 116, *showing the Class of Occupations in which Females are generally mostly employed.*

—	Number of Females employed.	Female Percentage on total of the Order.	Percentage on Total Female Labour.
Class IV. Agriculture—			
The whole	4,104,330	37·20	62·20
Class V. Industries—			
Order 11, Textile Fabrics	709,424	48·85	10·75
Do. 12, Food and Drink	418,982	51·34	6·35
Do. 14, Vegetable Substances ...	157,863	50·50	2·39
Class VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—			
Order 16, Labourers	777,897	57·49	11·79
Total ...	6,168,496	41·21	93·48

Professional Class.

620. In Class I—the *Professional*—55,171 females are returned. In the first two Orders, the "Government" and the "Defence of the country," there are practically no women. But 8,965 are returned for the first and 1,279 for the second. Of the former 6,148 are hereditary village servants who work by deputy, 272 are municipal scavengers, and the rest are pensioners. In Government Superior Service there are one or two European ladies; of the military females 1,144 are pensioners; the rest are entered by error. Among the Learned Professions there 19,727 returned under Religion, nearly all of whom are servants of Hindu temples. Medicine has 6,813, of whom about 5,000 are midwives by practice. There are now in the Presidency 270 officially certificated midwives. There are 14,753 actresses and dancers and 1,600 teachers. In Class I the occupations of females which seem worthy of consideration are :—

	Number.
Village servants	6,148
Pensioners	1,144
Hindu temple servants	16,918
Midwives	4,994
Musicians	1,178
Dancers	11,573
Teachers	1,524

Domestic Class.

621. The females in Class II have been referred to above (pages 142-6). They number in all 106,073. But of these 5,862 represent the unsuccessful result of the attempt to classify "wife" as an occupation. 100,211 are returned as doing personal service, 3,989 of whom assist in public entertainment at guest-houses and hotels. This number is made up by the 3,016 female coffee and eating house keepers (chiefly in Kistna, Nellore and Malabar). In this occupation women are more numerous than males. Of the 96,222 domestic servants, 77,358 are returned as general domestic servants. This does not mean that they are all general servants, for the group includes nearly every kind of special servant, from an ayah or lady's maid and nurse, down to the house-sweeper. Nurses (1,255), shown separately, are all wet nurses. Female *bhisties* are probably for the most part what are called *tannirkartches* or kitchen waterwomen, which is a kind of scullery maid. There are 12,110 female cooks. Comparing the share of indoor domestic service done by the two sexes, there are 99,248 males to 91,229 females.

The Commercial Class.

622. The Commercial Class (III) returns 84,924 females.

Order 6, Trade	69,050
Do. 7, Conveyance	15,874

Order VI, Trade.

623. The Females in Order VI are probably in part assistants to their husbands and in part entered erroneously. There are 21,237 merchants (meaning shopkeepers) and 4,916 money-lenders. Of the former one-half are the women shopkeepers of the Hill Tracts of Ganjám or Vizagapatam. The latter are probably widows with a little money. Every Indian woman is an amateur pawnbroker if she have any money to lend. But a monied widow who has no husband to assist in trade or agriculture has but this one source of income to name as her occupation. To the so-called merchants must be added 36,590 shopkeepers and 5,622 costermongers, and we have 63,449 as the number which represents the female share in the petty trade of the country. It is well here to remember that in Order XII, the trade in food, especially vegetable food, women have an important share.

Order VII, Conveyance.

624. In conveyance women take no part except as cooly porters. Of these there are 13,058, and, as with males, they are most numerous in the neighbourhood of the ghât traffic, and in Malabar and Madura where wheeled traffic is impracticable.

Order VIII, Agricultural.

625. The Agricultural Class (VI) returns 4,104,330 females. Order VIII has the following distribution :—

	Females.
Of landholders, whether on favoured or ordinary tenure, there are returned	541,377
Of cultivators for their own benefit	1,286,501
Of agricultural labourers of one kind or other	2,196,154
Engaged in arboriculture	9,213
Do. horticulture	3,926
Total of Order VIII ...	4,037,171

* In the following table are compared the proportion of males and females in the three groups of Sub-order 1.

	Proportion of Males.	Proportion of Females.	Total.
Landholder	32·22	13·45	25·23
Tenant ...	33·63	31·97	33·01
Labourer	34·15	54·58	41·76
	100	100	100

Order IX, Animals.

626. Attendance on animals includes 67,159 females, of whom 53,829 are grass-cutters, some of whom ought to have been returned under Personal Service. 8,304 are returned as fisherwomen, which really means they are engaged in the fish trade or are the wives of fishermen, and they ought rightly to have appeared under Order XII, Sub-order 1. If fishermen and fisherwomen had been thus excluded, women would have been in the majority in this Order.

Class V, Industrial.

627. "Industrial" includes 1,476,125 females, distributed to the six Orders as follows :—

Number of Order.	Title.	Number of Females.
10	Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions.	18,730
11	Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics and in Dress	709,424
12	Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks.	418,982
13	Persons working and dealing in Animal substances.	16,365
14	Persons working and dealing in Vegetable substances	157,863
15	Persons working and dealing in Minerals... ...	154,761
	Total ...	1,476,125

Three-fourths are found in the eleventh and twelfth Orders, the tenth and thirteenth having hardly any females.

Order X, Mechanics.

628. The only occupation in this Order in which women do take part is brick-laying (Sub-order 14). There are parts of that trade in which women are regularly employed. They do the work of hodmen. In carpentry and paving they occasionally assist their husbands.

Order XI, Weaving.

629. This is the one Order of manufacturing industry in which women take an important part as measured by skill as well as by numbers. Of weavers pure and simple, women are more numerous than men. Under the whole Order there are 709,424 females to 742,737 males, but this is due to the admission of barbers and dhobies to the Order. The following compares the numbers of real weavers in the two sexes :—

—	Males.	Females.
Blanket weavers	5,724	12,853
Silk weavers	2,004	4,535
Cotton weavers	188,157	354,577
Weavers undefined	196,610	96,597
Mat-makers	10,023	33,711
Rope-makers	3,174	12,284
Coir manufacturers	1,627	20,690
Total ...	407,319	535,247

In the subsidiary trades surrounding these manufactures, in the distribution of the products and so forth, the males are more numerous, but in making cloths the women have the largest share.

Order XII, Food and Drink.

630. Dealers in food and drink ; the return of females is 418,982. As a whole these outnumber the males, but this is the result of the special preponderance of females in certain of the occupations of Sub-orders 1 and 2.

	Females.	Males.
Milk Dealers	24,345	10,053
Fish Mongers	49,480	32,567
Rice-beating	163,206	16,174
Confectioner	21,012	11,722
Jaggery Dealer	36,080	8,027
Total ...	294,123	78,543

In other occupations under these Sub-orders, butchers, grocers, corn-dealers, males are more numerous. In the third Sub-order (dealers in stimulants or drinks) the males are three times as numerous as the females.

Order XIII, Animal substances.

631. Among workers in Animal substances, there are 16,365 women returned, who are almost exclusively manure-makers (9,217 *bratty* makers) and (4,999) leather workers.

Order XIV, Vegetable substances.

632. Of workers in Vegetable substances, there are 157,863 females, of whom,

25,640 are oil-makers.
51,855 are wood sellers.
9,756 work in bark.
69,017 work on rush, straw and cane.

The last two are peculiarly "female occupations." The proportions of the sexes are—

Sub-order.	Males.	Females.
3. Bark	1,952	9,756
4. Cane, straw, and rush	47,104	69,017

Order XV, Minerals.

633. Workers in minerals, return 154,761 females, who are chiefly Earth-diggers (Woddars), Potters (Kushavan), salt workers, and dealers. Their numbers are as follows :—

Earth-diggers	70,327
Potters	39,028
Salt workers and dealers	10,153

These are engaged no doubt on minerals, since mud and potter's clay and salt-earth are minerals, but there are no women engaged on metals. The few who are entered under the metal workers may include a few who tend their husbands' forges and otherwise assist, but the majority are entered in error.

Class VI, Indefinite.

634. "Indefinite and Non-Productive," contains 9,922,965 females. There are three Orders—one Productive and two Unproductive. The first of these, Order XVI, contains 777,897 women. These are labourers, unskilled and undefined, and next to agriculture and weaving, it is the most important section of female industry.

Orders XVII and XVIII, Unproductive.

635. The remaining two Orders contain (Order XVII) the gentlewomen (5,474), and (XVIII) the idlers and unproductive, the very young and very old, and those who have made no return of occupation.

Table No. 117, *showing in each Class and Order the Number and Percentage of Persons who combined other Occupations with Agriculture.*

Class.	Order.	For Districts.						For Towns.					
		Male.	Percentage.	Female.	Percentage.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.	Male.	Percentage.	Female.	Percentage.	Both Sexes.	Percentage.
I. Professional ...	1. Persons engaged in the General or Local Government of the Country	51,909	·76	3,410	·09	55,319	·51	1,766	0·83	67	·07	1,833	·60
	2. Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country	1,081	·02	45	...	1,126	·01	63	0·03	5	·01	68	·02
	3. Persons engaged in the Learned Professions or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate Subordinates) ...	19,374	·28	1,381	·03	20,755	·19	1,946	0·91	127	·14	2,073	·68
	Total ...	72,364	1·06	4,836	·12	77,200	·71	3,775	1·77	199	·22	3,974	1·30
II. Domestic ...	4. Wives	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	5. Persons engaged in Entertaining and Performing Personal Offices for Man	5,256	·08	1,635	·04	6,891	·06	337	·16	25	·03	362	·12
	Total ...	5,256	·08	1,636	·04	6,892	·06	337	·16	26	·03	363	·12
III. Commercial ...	6. Persons who Buy or Sell, Keep or Lend Money, Houses or Goods of various kinds	22,588	·33	3,490	·09	26,078	·24	1,883	·88	139	·15	2,022	·66
	7. Persons engaged in the Conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods, and Messages	8,471	·12	1,245	·03	9,716	·09	1,387	·65	59	·06	1,446	·48
	Total ...	31,059	·45	4,735	·12	35,794	·33	3,270	1·53	198	·21	3,468	1·14
IV. Agricultural ...	9. Persons engaged about Animals	3,736	·06	2,239	·05	5,975	·06	142	·07	118	·13	260	·08
V. Industrial ...	10. Persons engaged in Art and Mechanic Productions ...	13,237	·19	947	·02	14,184	·13	832	0·39	13	·01	845	·28
	11. Persons working and dealing in Textile Fabrics and in Dress	47,491	·70	21,830	·54	69,321	·64	3,187	1·49	620	·67	3,807	1·25
	12. Persons working and dealing in Food and Drinks ...	31,931	·47	6,282	·16	38,213	·35	2,058	0·97	309	·34	2,367	·78
	13. Persons working and dealing in Animal Substances ...	3,667	·05	624	·02	4,291	·04	118	0·05	7	·01	125	·04
	14. Persons working and dealing in Vegetable Substances ...	7,279	·11	3,423	·08	10,702	·10	611	0·29	127	·14	738	·24
	15. Persons working and dealing in Minerals	29,197	·43	4,950	·12	34,147	·31	1,537	0·72	117	·13	1,654	·54
	Total ...	132,802	1·95	38,056	·94	170,858	1·57	8,343	3·91	1,193	1·30	9,536	3·13
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive.	16. Labourers and others (Branch of labour undefined) ...	9,287	·14	5,746	·14	15,033	·14	313	0·15	66	·07	379	·12
	17. Persons of Bank or Property not returned under any Office or Occupation	330	...	210	·01	540	...	25	0·01	1	...	26	·01
	18. Persons of no specified Occupation	5,600	·08	1,605	·04	7,205	·07	355	0·17	59	·07	414	·14
	Total ...	15,217	·22	7,561	·19	22,778	·21	693	0·33	126	·14	819	·27
Agriculture joined with two or more Occupations		2,890	·04	402	·01	3,292	·03	229	0·11	8	0·01	237	·08
Total Agriculturists employed also on other Occupations ...		263,324	3·86	59,465	1·47	322,789	2·97	16,789	7·88	1,868	2·04	18,657	6·12
IV. Exclusively employed on Agriculture		6,559,938	96·14	3,977,706	98·53	10,537,644	97·03	196,390	92·12	89,728	97·96	286,118	93·88
Grand Total ...		6,823,262	100	4,037,171	100	10,860,433	100	213,179	100	91,596	100	304,775	100

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS COMBINED WITH OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

PROVINCIAL TABLES NOS. XII-C AND XII-D.

636. Table (No. 117), on the preceding page, shows that portion of the agricultural population, returned under Order VIII, whose members were not exclusively employed in agricultural pursuits, but combined land-owning or farming with some other occupation. These persons were included in the general agricultural return, but were lost to the totals for other Classes. This table shows the facts for the two sexes and for the town and district populations separately.

Error in enumeration.

637. The facts concerning this section were obtained in accordance with a set of supplementary instructions issued to Enumerators. It is necessary to bear this in mind; for, as has been noted above (page 5), whenever an entry in the schedule depended not upon the heading of a particular column, but upon separate instructions, the opening for error was enhanced. The return of occupations followed jointly with agriculture given in Table No. 117 is interesting, but it must be taken with the certainty that there is a large error of omission.

Distribution by Class of persons who combined other occupations with agriculture.

638. The general result may be summarized as under :—

Table No. 118, *showing the Number of Persons who combined with Agriculture other Occupations, according to the Class of the latter.*

Class.	
I. Professional	77,200
II. Domestic	6,892
III. Commercial	35,794
IV. Order 9—Engaged about Animals...	5,975
V. Industrial	170,858
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive	22,778
With two or more occupations in addition to Agriculture.	3,292
Total ...	322,789

Numbers understated.

639. The agricultural population under Order VIII is 10,860,433, and of these 10,537,644 follow Agriculture exclusively. To persons familiar with the people of Ryotwari Madras it will probably appear that the proportion of persons otherwise employed, who have also an interest in the soil, is here much understated. The above figures make this proportion 1·04 per cent. on the total population, or, taking the agricultural population alone, 2·97 per cent. of the persons so returned have other occupations. The intention of this return was to show every person who, although in some way interested in the land (as owner, tenant, or worker), had other employment, and it may safely be said that the return falls far short of achieving its purpose. At page 150 it is shown that 13½ per cent. of the total Population *are registered* as having a proprietary interest in the soil, and, as every member of a Hindu family has a joint interest in the family property, it would not be far wrong to say that 40 per cent. of the people have a proprietary interest in the soil. The total Agricultural Sub-order, landlord, tenant, and labourer, is returned as representing only 34·66 per cent. of the population.

Return of village servants as agriculturists imperfect.

640. The return as it stands shows a portion of the village officers who returned themselves as primarily agriculturists. In Class I, Order I, in the general return, 115,564 village servants are shown; among Agricultural 51,507 more are returned. Now it is certain, that of 167,071 village servants considerably more than 30·83 per cent., the proportion here shown, are agriculturists. The difficulty in the mind of the village servant, who probably was the Enumerator, is easy to understand. He was both village servant and agriculturist; the former was the more dignified; and so in two cases out of three, despite the supplementary instructions to Enumerators, he elected to write himself down in his official capacity.

641. In the Commercial and Industrial Classes the same difficulty would be likely to arise. The Shetties are interested in land—chiefly as mortgagees it is true—but with *their* tenants in possession, and more largely than the figures show. They are primarily merchants and are so returned. The Kammálars generally are small land-owners as well as smiths. But by Caste and calling they are smiths, and the fact that a man has inherited a third share in half a dozen acres of land which is cultivated by tenants, does not affect his position as a brass-smith—as an Achári, who considers the trade he inherited from his father (as he did his land) a much higher calling than the agriculture of the Vellálas and Vannians.

Shetties and Kammálars as agriculturists also under-stated.

642. As might have been expected, the proportion of double occupations in the town population is much larger than in the country. The following table illustrates this :—

Proportion of double occupations in towns larger than in the country.

Table No. 119, *showing for Districts and Towns the Proportion, in each Class, of Agriculturists following other Occupations.*

Class.	Percentage of Both Sexes.	
	For Districts.	For Towns.
I. Professional	·71	1·30
II. Domestic	·06	·12
III. Commercial	·33	1 14
IV. Order 9—Engaged about Animals ...	·06	·08
V. Industrial	1·57	3·13
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive	·21	·27
Agriculture joined with two or more occupations	·03	·08
Total ...	2·97	6·12

This difference needs no explanation. The land-holder, if he have other manner of livelihood, would generally be found living away from his fields. Exclusive of village officers there are 24,000 Male Agriculturists in the Professional Class. These for the most part will be found employed in Towns under Government.

Table No. 120, showing for the several Districts the Proportions, under each Class of Occupation, on the Total Population and on the Working Population.

District.	Percentage on Total Number of Persons.									Percentage on Working Population.							Proportion of Sexes in the Working Population.	
	Class I, Professional.	Class II, Domestic.		Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite and Non-Productive.		Total.	Class I, Professional.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, General Labourers, &c.	Total.	Males.	Females
		Wives.	Personal Service.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.										
1. Ganjám	1·71	0·00	1·26	1·23	32·51	10·31	6·85	46·13	100	3·17	2·35	2·28	60·35	19·14	12·71	100	58·37	41·63
2. Vizagapatam	1·26	...	1·26	1·64	45·66	10·66	9·61	29·91	100	1·79	1·80	2·35	65·14	15·21	13·71	100	55·30	44·70
3. Gódávari	1·18	0·01	0·45	1·56	28·66	10·69	6·09	51·36	100	2·42	0·92	3·21	58·94	21·99	12·52	100	66·96	33·04
4. Kistna	1·56	0·02	0·42	1·48	30·86	10·57	5·06	50·03	100	3·12	0·84	2·97	61·79	21·16	10·12	100	66·61	33·39
5. Nellore	1·57	0·06	0·42	1·74	33·33	13·35	2·18	47·35	100	2·99	0·80	3·31	63·37	25·38	4·15	100	66·16	33·84
6. Cuddapah	1·40	...	0·36	1·73	42·68	11·98	2·39	39·46	100	2·31	0·60	2·86	70·49	19·79	3·95	100	60·05	39·95
7. Kurnool	1·51	...	0·46	1·99	32·01	12·92	5·25	45·86	100	2·79	0·84	3·67	59·14	23·86	9·70	100	64·04	35·96
8. Bellary	1·36	...	0·42	1·36	42·36	12·31	1·45	40·74	100	2·30	0·70	2·30	71·49	20·77	2·44	100	60·30	39·70
9. Chingleput	1·70	...	0·57	1·08	30·60	9·77	6·51	49·77	100	3·39	1·13	2·14	60·93	19·44	12·97	100	67·09	32·91
10. North Arcot	1·35	0·01	0·66	1·34	36·29	8·48	4·24	47·63	100	2·59	1·26	2·56	69·30	16·19	8·10	100	64·65	35·35
11. South Arcot	0·96	0·01	0·37	0·85	38·21	6·19	2·38	51·03	100	1·97	0·75	1·73	78·04	12·65	4·86	100	66·91	33·09
12. Tanjore	2·28	...	0·57	1·49	30·39	10·48	2·29	52·50	100	4·81	1·20	3·14	63·98	22·05	4·82	100	65·50	34·50
13. Trichinopoly	1·72	...	0·49	0·80	38·56	8·48	2·52	47·43	100	3·26	0·92	1·53	73·36	16·13	4·80	100	62·40	37·60
14. Madura	0·99	0·14	0·52	1·00	41·72	8·85	5·64	41·14	100	1·69	0·89	1·70	71·04	15·08	9·60	100	53·53	46·47
15. Tinnevelly	1·22	...	0·53	1·27	32·34	14·15	2·20	48·29	100	2·35	1·02	2·45	62·55	27·37	4·26	100	60·59	39·41
16. Salem	1·06	...	0·69	0·77	40·78	12·11	5·12	39·47	100	1·74	1·15	1·28	67·37	20·00	8·46	100	56·41	43·59
17. Coimbatore	1·12	...	0·87	0·78	37·97	15·20	3·12	40·94	100	1·90	1·47	1·32	64·30	25·73	5·28	100	55·56	44·44
18. Malabar	2·19	0·04	0·50	2·27	25·05	14·99	1·99	52·97	100	4·66	1·06	4·83	53·31	31·89	4·25	100	62·79	37·21
19. South Canara	1·32	...	0·95	1·24	40·51	6·95	3·61	45·42	100	2·42	1·74	2·27	74·22	12·73	6·62	100	58·21	41·79
Average ...	1·45	0·02	0·64	1·36	35·76	11·00	4·26	45·51	100	2·66	1·18	2·49	65·64	20·20	7·83	100	60·91	39·09
20. Nilgiris	1·48	...	2·78	1·41	38·63	5·02	11·90	38·78	100	2·42	4·55	2·31	63·09	8·20	19·43	100	66·47	33·53
21. Madras City	4·71	...	3·76	4·79	2·30	11·87	6·12	66·45	100	14·03	11·21	14·28	6·85	35·39	18·24	100	78·94	21·06
Pudukóta Territory	1·77	...	1·43	0·98	42·97	6·66	7·45	38·74	100	2·89	2·33	1·59	70·15	10·87	12·17	100	54·71	45·29
Presidency	1·50	0·02	0·70	1·40	35·40	10·95	4·34	45·69	100	2·76	1·28	2·57	65·21	20·18	8·00	100	61·00	39·00

DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS.

643. Table No. 120 gives, for the several districts, the distribution of the proportion of workers in each Class and the proportion which the two sexes fill in the working population.

The ratio of male to female workers in the several Districts.

644. Omitting Madras City and the Nílgiris, both of which are exceptionally circumstanced in this respect, the ratio of males to females in the working population varies from 67·09 to 32·91 in Chingleput to 53·53 to 46·47 in Madura. The general average is 60·91 males to 39·09 females.

Proportions occupied and unoccupied.

645. Malabar has the lowest proportion of workers of any district. It has the lowest proportion in Agriculture and of unskilled labour, and the highest in the Commercial Class. In respect of Occupations, as well as in some other respects, the figures for Malabar must be accepted with some reserve. Next to Malabar, Tanjore, South Arcot, Gódávari and Kistna have the largest number unemployed. In all five districts less than half the population is returned as occupied.

Local extremes of proportions in the several Classes.

646. In every district, Agriculture has the highest proportion and the Industrial proportion is everywhere second. The Professional and Commercial Classes have a small but fairly uniform proportion in all the districts. In Tanjore there is the highest proportion of the former; in South Arcot the lowest. The highest proportions in the Agricultural Class are found in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Bellary. Next to these in Madura, Salem, and South Canara. The contrast in this respect between South Canara and the adjoining districts of Malabar is curious. Next to Malabar the lowest Agricultural proportion is in Gódávari. The Industrial proportion is highest in Coimbatore, Malabar, and Tinnevelly, and lowest in South Arcot.

Madras City.

647. In Madras City the proportions are naturally different from those in other districts. The lowest Agricultural, and the highest Professional, Domestic, and Commercial and nearly the highest Industrial proportions are in the City. Here also the proportion of male to female workers is highest.

Nílgiris.

648. In the Nílgiris, which is also exceptionally circumstanced, the proportion of Domestic servants ranks next to that of Madras City. The Agricultural proportion is high and the proportion of unskilled labour is the highest in the Presidency, while that of Handicraft is lowest.

OCCUPATIONS IN TOWNS.

Final Census Table No. XII-A and Provincial Table No. XII-B.

Description of Tables.

649. Tables Nos. XII-A and XII-B deal with the occupations of the town population. Table No. XII-B, which gives the details of age, deals only with the occupations of males in towns.

Proportion of persons employed in the several Classes.

650. The following are the proportions of both sexes engaged in the several classes of occupation in towns compared with similar result for the general population:—

Table No. 121, *comparing the Proportion of Persons in Towns employed in the six Classes of Occupation with those returned for the Presidency.*

—	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
	In Towns.	General.	In Towns.	General.	In Towns.	General.
1. Professional	7·08	2·67	0·63	0·35	3·78	1·50
2. Domestic { Wives ...	...	...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02
2. Domestic { Personal Service	2·27	0·76	1·51	0·64	1·88	0·70
3. Commercial	6·65	2·27	0·79	0·54	3·65	1·40
4. Agricultural	15·70	44·94	6·45	26·06	10·97	35·40
5. Industrial	22·04	12·57	13·88	9·37	17·86	10·95
6. { Occupied	5·13	3·73	2·95	4·94	4·01	4·34
6. { Unoccupied	41·13	33·06	73·76	58·07	57·83	45·69
	100	100	100	100	100	100

Contrast of Proportions of employed in Town and Country.

651. From this we have it, first, that only 42·15 per cent. in towns are employed as compared with 54·29 per cent. in the country generally: of males, 58·87 per cent. against 66·94 per cent.; of females, 26·21 per cent. against 41·90. This contrast between the industrial constitution of town and country is very much what might be expected. In towns there is an exceptionally large proportion of females, which involves an exceptionally large proportion of unemployed in the population. Of males, there usually is a larger proportion of idlers in towns than in the country. Pensioners, persons of private means, mendicants, loafers, and persons seeking employment are to be found mostly in towns, and all of these go to swell the numbers of the unemployed.

Contrast in the different Classes.

652. In the town population there are proportionately twice as many of the Professional, Domestic, Commercial, and Industrial Classes as there are in the country. On the other hand, the proportion under Agriculture in towns is less than one-third of that in the country, and, as compared with males, fewer town females than country females go out into the fields.

OCCUPATION OF MALES IN TOWNS.

Proportion of males of each age-period employed.

653. XII-B gives the ages of the working males in towns. The following table summarizes the result:—

Table No. 122, *showing the Proportion of Males (in Towns) occupied.*

Ages.	Number of Working Males in Towns.	Percentage on the Working Population.
0—10	14,194	1·63
10—20	149,475	17·19
20—30	224,514	25·81
30—40	201,149	23·13
40—50	138,383	15·91
50—60	81,724	9·40
60 and upwards	60,305	6·93
Total ...	869,744	100

From this we get some guide to the working age for the population generally. In towns all but 8½ per cent. are between 10 and 60, 82 per cent. are between 10 and 50, and about one-half between 20 and 40. It is probable that in the country the children work earlier than in towns in so far that there are many light agricultural duties which the youngest children can and do perform. On the other hand, in towns children are engaged early on the minor work connected with handicraft, especially in weaving.

Proportion of the number of boys employed in each Class.

654. To some extent the amount of juvenile labour is probably overstated owing to the use of the word *ditto* in the schedules. 3·82 per cent. under 10 and 13·45 per cent. under 15 are returned as employed, and these are in the different Classes as follows:—

Class.	Percentage under 10.	Percentage under 15.
1. Professional	0·18	0·50
2. Domestic	0·14	0·57
3. Commercial	0·18	0·77
4. Agricultural	1·48	4·84
5. Industrial	1·33	5·14
6. Labour undefined	0·51	1·63
Total ...	3·82	13·45

655. It is probable enough that there are 706 pattadars, 1,815 herdsmen, and 1,825 general labourers under 10. But, despite the precocity of Hindu children, it is hardly credible that there should be 4 contractors, 14 land agents, 66 soldiers, 155 merchants, 20 doctors, 24 private secretaries, and 24 schoolmasters under 10 years of age. These entries and a few more may safely be attributed to error of enumeration.

Errors in recording the occupation of boys.

656. Apart from these errors, which are not numerically large, we have the following distribution of the town male population by age and Class of occupation. Table No. 123 shows for each Age Period the proportions on the *total* male population, and on the *working* male population of that Age Period engaged in the several classes. Table No. 124 shows the proportions of each class occupied by males in the several Age Periods.

Distribution of the town male population by age and class.

Table No. 123, *showing the Percentage of Males in Towns under each Age Period distributed over the six Classes of Occupations.*

Class.	0—10		10—20		20—30		30—40		40—50		50—60		60 and upwards.		Average.	
	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.	Total.	Working.
I. Professional.	0·18	4·64	2·73	5·66	12·30	13·92	11·83	12·82	12·96	14·11	11·99	13·54	9·85	13·06	7·08	12·03
II. Domestic ...	0·14	3·75	2·18	4·53	3·62	4·10	3·34	3·61	3·23	3·52	3·01	3·39	2·58	3·42	2·27	3·85
III. Commercial.	0·18	4·75	4·11	8·54	11·12	12·59	11·70	12·67	10·77	11·72	9·62	10·86	7·40	9·81	6·65	11·29
IV. Agricultural.	1·48	38·85	14·61	30·36	21·30	24·11	23·43	25·38	23·84	25·95	24·52	27·69	21·74	28·82	15·70	26·67
V. Industrial ...	1·33	34·75	19·14	39·77	32·40	36·67	34·42	37·29	33·80	36·80	32·89	37·13	28·40	37·66	22·04	37·45
VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—																
Occupied ...	0·51	13·26	5·36	11·14	7·61	8·61	7·60	8·23	7·25	7·90	6·54	7·39	5·45	7·23	5·13	8·71
Unoccupied...	96·18	...	51·87	...	11·65	...	7·68	...	8·15	...	11·43	...	24·58	...	41·13	...
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table No. 124, *showing the Percentage of Males in Towns under each Class distributed over the several Decennial Periods of Ages.*

Age.	Class I, Professional.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Labourers Undefined.	Average.
0—10	0·63	1·59	0·69	2·38	1·51	2·49	1·63
10—20	8·09	20·24	13·00	19·56	18·25	21·97	17·19
20—30	29·87	27·48	28·78	23·33	25·28	25·53	25·81
30—40	24·64	21·70	25·96	22·01	23·03	21·86	23·13
40—50	18·66	14·54	16·52	15 48	15·64	14·43	15·91
50—60	10·58	8·30	9·03	9·75	9·32	7·96	9·40
Over 60	7·53	6·15	6·02	7·49	6·97	5·76	6·93
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

657. From the first of these we learn that nearly three-fourths of the boys under 10 who are employed, are in the Agricultural and Industrial Classes. Of a total of 371,944 of this age, 14,194 are employed, and of these, 5,514 are Agricultural; 1,815 are herd-boys, and the rest, for the most part, are scarecrows and watchers. The proportion of juveniles of the town population returned as agricultural is proportionately much larger than that of adults. 4,932 are returned as industrial, which means probably that they help their fathers in petty details of work. 2,326 are returned as weavers, a trade in which it is known that children are largely employed.

Proportion of boys employed in the agricultural and industrial pursuits.

658. On the other hand, the town population shows an unlooked-for proportion of workers over 60. Nearly 7 per cent. of the workers are over 60, and of the total town male population above this age 75·42 per cent. are working. As compared with the adult employment, the juvenile and aged workers are found most largely employed in the Industrial and Indefinite Classes.

Proportion of working males over 60.

OCCUPATION OF THE BRITISH-BORN.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. II RELATING TO BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS WITHIN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

659. The following table shows the occupation of the British-born males and the proportion in which they are distributed to the different classes of employment :—

Distribution to Classes.

Class.		Number.	Proportion.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	3,339	71·91
	II. Domestic	8	0·17
	III. Commercial	673	14·50
	IV. Agricultural	159	3·42
	V. Industrial	85	1·83
	VI. Indefinite occupation	50	1·08
Unoccupied ...	No occupation.	329	7·09
	Total ...	4,643	100

660. Among the British-born 92·91 per cent. of the total male population is occupied; and as 203 or 4·37 per cent. of the male population is under fifteen years of age, we have it that only 2¾ per cent. of the adult male Britons are unemployed. Of the total of 329 unoccupied, 33 are prisoners, 38 are pensioners, and 201 are under fifteen years of age. Under fifteen there are two employed.

Occupied and unoccupied.

661. The number occupied is 4,314, and of these 3,088 or 71·59 per cent. are in Government service, 394 in Civil Offices, and 2,694 Military. The latter represents 60·68 per cent. of the adult males. The learned professions are understated, as most of the doctors, teachers, and engineers, and several barristers are returned as in Government employ.

Class I, Professional.

662. Of domestic servants and artisans there are practically none.

Class II, Domestic.

663. The Agricultural among the British-born are the planters of the Malabar and Nílgiri Districts, and number only 159 or 3·42 per cent. on the whole.

Class IV, Agricultural.

664. It is only in the Commercial Class that there is any appreciable number of British-born, outside Government service. Of these there are 673, but half of them are sailors. There are 134 mercantile men, only 2 of whom call themselves shopkeepers. Railway servants number 140.

Class III, Commercial.

665. There are 1,240 British-born females, of whom 951 are over 20; of these only 114 are employed: 40 are domestic servants, and 14 are pensioners. 1,096 or 88·39 per cent. of the whole are returned as of no occupation.

Occupation of British-born females.

COMPARISON OF THE OCCUPATION RETURNS OF 1881 WITH THOSE OF 1871.

Comparison limited to occupation of males.

666. Little or no comparison can be made with the occupation returns of 1871; and such comparison as is possible is limited to the occupations of males, as there was no return of female occupations in that Census. In 1871, 61·97 per cent. of the males were returned as occupied; in 1881, 66·37 are returned, exclusive of the Pudukóta Territory and the Agencies. The returns for males employed under 12 years of age were only partial in 1871.

Proportion in each Class in 1881 and 1871 compared.

667. The following is the comparison of the returns as given in the two Reports:—

Table No. 125, *comparing the proportions in the several Classes of Occupation in* 1871 *and* 1881.

Class.		1871.	1881.
I	Professional	2·08	2·72
II	Personal Service ...	3·36	0·71
III	Commerce	3·77	2·30
IV	Agricultural	31·54	44·37
V	Industrial	7·83	12·82
VI	Labourers	13·39	3·45

Differences in the method of classification in 1871 and 1881.

668. From this it is clear that the view taken of the different Classes must have been very different throughout. It is quite certain that the number of Agriculturists has not increased 34·46 per cent. as these returns suggest, or that the number engaged on ordinary unskilled labour has decreased by 75⅓ per cent. It is in Classes IV and VI that the principal numerical differences occur, and the differences generally may be said to consist in this: (1) the 1871 return was less complete, partly because the return was not for all ages and partly for other causes; (2) a large section of the Agricultural labour was shown as Indefinite labour; (3) the classification in detail was not on the same principle.

Difference in the Domestic Class.

669. The best illustration of the last class of differences may be found in the Domestic Class. Apparently from the above table there were more in this Class in 1871 than in 1881, and this notoriously is not the case. On examining the items in detail, we find that, in 1871, this Class included washermen, barbers, scavengers, public and private, peons, &c., while it excludes cooks, watermen and coachmen. So that of servants corresponding to the return of 1881 (which adheres strictly to the Farr System) there appears to have been only 26,397 under "Domestic Servants," and those employed in Entertainment are omitted altogether. The number of domestic servants returned in 1871 would not suffice to cover the servants of the Europeans and Eurasians; and all the cooks, general servants and coachmen of the Native community are omitted from the proper head. Had the classification been on the same lines in 1871 as in the present returns, there is little doubt that there would have appeared an increase in 1881 under the Domestic Class and especially under the head of Entertainment. The recent growth of hotels and guest-houses is noticed above (paragraph 534). The following compares such parallel figures as there are available:—

—	1871 Males.	1881 Males.
Domestic Servants	26,397	84,239
Cooks	5,582	14,970
Hotel Keepers		
Coffee Sellers	653	3,490
Food Sellers		

Comparison of Class I.

670. Taking the Classes in order we find the first Order understated in 1871 by 70·41 per cent., chiefly because only 9·68 per cent. of the village servants have been included. Order III was overstated in 1871, because under Minor Professions were included a number of occupations which have been more strictly classified in 1881. In this Order there are, in 1881, nine Sub-orders. In 1871 there were seven specific Sub-orders including 17·79 per cent. of the whole, and one group of Minor Professions containing 82·21 per cent. of the whole. This latter group, alone, includes 172,116, which, in the 1881 classification, would be distributed to seven different Orders and fifteen different Sub-orders, and only 54·44 per cent. of the whole would have been placed in Order III.

Comparison of Class III.

671. Similarly in the Commercial Class were included, in 1871, 123,267 who, in 1881, are included in the six Orders of the Industrial Class. The difficulty noticed above of separating, in the case of many articles, the maker from the seller, would account for this disparity. Even after amending the returns, as far as is possible, we find in 1871, 148,606 more in this Class and 474,679 fewer in the Industrial Class than in 1881. In this case, it is not improbable that the principle followed in the 1871 return was quite as justifiable as the one followed this time.

Amended figures of 1871 compared with 1881.

672. Below (Table No. 128) is given at length an attempt, founded on the returns of detailed occupations, to compare the distribution to the several Orders and Sub-orders, as they ought to have been in 1871, and as they are in 1881. It will be seen from Table No. 126 that, although the two sets of figures are still too far apart for detailed comparison, the comparison of the totals in Classes is better.

Table No. 126, *comparing with* 1881 *the amended figures in each Class in* 1871.

Class.		1871 Male Working Population (recast).	1881 Male Working Population (excluding the Agencies and Pudukóta).
I	Professional	315,271	401,402
II	Domestic	36,277	104,639
III	Commercial	488,492	339,886
IV	Agricultural	5,249,220	6,560,219
V	Industrial	1,420,942	1,895,621
VI	Labourers and Others (Branch of Labour undefined).	2,295,917	510,585

Comparison of proportions of 1881 with the amended figures of 1871.

673. If the Indefinite Labour (Order XVI) be combined with Agriculture (Orders VIII and IX), we get the following proportion on the total male population and on the total male working population.

Table No. 127, *showing the Proportion of Male Population employed in each Class in* 1871, *according to the amended Return, and in* 1881.

Class.		Percentage on Total Male Population.		Percentage on Total Male Working Population.	
		1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
I	Professional ...	2·04	2·72	3·22	4·09
II	Domestic ...	0·23	0·71	0·37	1·07
III	Commercial ...	3·16	2·30	4·98	3·46
IV & Order XVI	Agriculture and Labour (undefined) ...	48·77	47·82	76·94	72·06
V	Industrial ...	9·19	12·82	14·49	19·32

Detailed comparison of the 1881 returns with the corrected figures of 1871.

674. The following is the detailed comparison :—

Table No. 128, *comparing by Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupation the corrected Returns for* 1871 *with those for* 1881 (*excluding the Agency Tracts and Pudukóta Territory*).

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Title.	1871 Recast Male Population.	1881 Male Population (exclusive of Pudukóta Territory and the Agency Tracts).
			Officers of National Government	105,535	53,453
			Officers of Local Government	19,972	139,922
			Officers of Independent Governments and Native States	597	75
			Total—Order 1 ...	126,104	193,450
			Army	34,319	22,881
			Navy		1
			Total—Order 2 ...	34,319	22,882
			Clergymen, Ministers, and Church Officers	72,690	77,796
			Lawyers and Law Stationers	1,876	4,639
			Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists	9,378	19,205
			Authors and Literary Persons	13,142	18,326
			Artists	33	136
			Musicians	11,850	20,155
			Actors	5,536	11,951
			Teachers	14,533	28,258
			Scientific Persons	25,676	4,604
			Others	134	
			Total—Order 3 ...	154,848	185,070
			Total—Class I ...	315,271	401,402
II			Engaged in Boarding and Lodging	579	4,023
			Attendants (Domestic Servants, &c.)	35,698	100,616
			Total—Order 5 ...	36,277	104,639
			Total—Class II ...	36,277	104,639
III			Mercantile Men	274,142	69,647
			Other General Dealers	150,974	106,897
			Total—Order 6 ...	425,116	176,544
			Carriers on Railways	1,610	11,784
			Do. on Roads	32,988	67,583
			Do. on Canals and Rivers	7,049	12,092
			Do. on Seas and Rivers	930	14,581
			Engaged in Storage	598	6,048
			Messengers and Porters	20,201	51,254
			Total—Order 7 ...	63,376	163,342
			Total—Class III ...	488,492	339,886
IV			Agriculturists	5,211,178	6,417,296
			Arboriculturists		1,330
			Horticulturists		35,213
			Total—Order 8 ...	5,211,178	6,453,839
			Persons engaged about Animals	38,042	106,380
			Total—Order 9 ...	38,042	106,380
			Total—Class IV ...	5,249,220	6,560,219
	10		Workers in Books	3,355	2,929
			Do. in Musical Instruments	12	172
		3	Do. in Prints and Pictures	4	34
		4	Do. in Carving and Figures	25	325
		5	Do. in Tackle for Sports and Games	106	222
		6	Do. in Designs, Medals and Dies	59	24
		7	Do. in Watches and Philosophical Instruments ...	122	399
		8	Do. in Surgical Instruments	...	
		9	Do. in Arms	67	... 104
		10	Do. in Machines and Tools	1,172	1,665
		11	Do. in Carriages	3,813	2,814
		12	Do. in Harness	79	162
		13	Do. in Ships	119	357
		14	Do. in Houses and Buildings	80,232	130,606
		15	Do. in Furniture	89	447
		16	Combined with Sub-orders 10 and 11	...	...
		17	Workers in Chemicals	332	10,077
			Total—Order 10 ...	89,586	150,337

Table No. 128, *comparing by Class, Order and Sub-order of Occupation the corrected Returns for* 1871 *with those for* 1881 (*excluding the Agency Tracts and Pudukóta Territory*)—Continued.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Title.	1871 Recast Male Population.	1881 Male Population (exclusive of Pudukóta Territory and the Agency Tracts).
	11	1	Workers in Wool and Worsted	2,867	7,802
		2	Do. in Silk	1,815	2,668
		3	Do. in Cotton and Flax	37,032	401,162
		4	Do. in Mixed Materials	376,561	1,168
		5	Do. in Dress	315,542	289,457
		6	Do. in Hemp and other Fibrous Materials	2,411	18,147
		...	Moiety of Number returned under "Caste Occupation"	19,448	...
			Total—Order 11 ...	755,676	720,404
	12	1	Workers in Animal Food	65,812	48,326
		2	Do. in Vegetable Food	7,199	136,868
		3	Do. in Drinks and Stimulants	150,509	205,854
			Total—Order 12 ...	223,520	391,048
	13	1	Workers in Grease, Gut, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Whalebone	1,599	3,362
		2	Do. in Skins, Feathers and Quills	3,654	59,892
		3	Do. in Hair	...	27
			Total—Order 13 ...	5,253	63,281
	14	1	Workers in Gums and Resins	...	42,624
		2	Do. in Wood	17,935	61,916
		3	Do. in Bark	...	1,952
		4	Do. in Cane, Rush and Straw	40,860	46,658
		5	Do. in Paper	111	467
			Total—Order 14 ...	58,906	153,617
	15	1	Miners	...	101
		2	Workers in Coal	38	18
		3	Do. in Stone, Clay	71,562	184,038
		4	Do. in Earthenware	61,496	66,708
		5	Do. in Glass	311	1,811
		6	Do. in Salt	8,371	15,109
		7	Do. in Water	...	4,040
		8	Do. in Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	71,073	78,948
		9	Do. in Copper	4,983	1,148
		10	Do. in Tin and Quicksilver	218	565
		11	Do. in Zinc	...	...
		12	Do. in Lead and Antimony	103	638
		13	Do. in Brass and other Mixed Metals	9,510	15,410
		14	Do. in Iron and Steel	40,887	48,400
		...	Moiety of Number returned under "Caste Occupation."	19,449	...
			Total—Order 15 ...	288,001	416,934
			Total—Class V ...	1,420,942	1,895,621
VI	16	1	General Labourers	2,286,126	479,972
		2	Other Persons of indefinite Occupations	9,791	30,613
			Total—Order 16 ...	2,295,917	510,585

Table No. 129, *giving the Summary by Class and Order of the above Table.*

Order.		Title.	1871 Recast Male Population.	1881 Male Population (exclusive of the Agencies and Pudukota).
I	1	Persons engaged in the General and Local Government of the Country ...	126,104	193,450
	2	Do. do. Defence of the Country	34,319	22,882
	3	Do. do. Learned Professions or in Literature, Art and Science (with their immediate Subordinates)	154,848	185,070
II	5	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing Personal Offices for Man ...	36,277	104,639
III	6	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend Money, Houses or Goods of various Kinds	425,116	176,544
	7	Persons engaged in the conveyance of Men, Animals, Goods and Messages ...	63,376	163,342
IV	8	Persons possessing or working the Land and engaged in growing Grain, Fruits, Grasses, Animals and other Products	5,211,178	6,453,839
	9	Persons engaged about Animals	38,042	106,380
V	10	Do. do. in Art and Mechanical Productions	89,586	150,337
	11	Persons working and dealing in the Textile Fabrics and in Dress	755,676	720,404
	12	Do. do. dealing in Food and Drinks	223,520	391,048
	13	Do. do. dealing in Animal Substances	5,253	63,281
	14	Do. do. dealing in Vegetable Substances	58,906	153,617
	15	Do. do. dealing in Minerals	288,001	416,934
	16	Labourers and Others (Branch of Labour undefined)	2,295,917	510,585

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIII.

675. The total number returned as "educated" and "under instruction" is 2,189,288, or 7·02 per cent. of the total population. Leaving out the Hill Tracts, the population of which is practically uneducated, the remaining population is 30,218,756. Of these 2,189,054, or 7·24 per cent., are educated. This, however, does not fairly represent the amount of work done by the numerous, and, now fairly widespread, educational agencies of the Presidency. Although of late years female education has made a noteworthy start, it is still in its infancy as a national movement. It is, therefore, to the proportion for males we must look for a fair estimate of the work done and of the advance education is making in the country. It is proposed, therefore, to deal with the education of the two sexes separately.

Errors and omissions in the returns for education.

676. Before comparing the figures, it is necessary to note that the returns contain some obvious errors, and as Mr. Stokes shows (Volume III, page 117), there is also a considerable margin of omission. Of the errors the most obvious is a return of 3,179 children under 4 as under instruction, and 4,844 children under 4 as "educated." It may be taken, for general purposes, that the age of instruction begins at 5 and ends at 15. A large number of children, no doubt, remain at school and college after 15; as many as 6,496 are shown as students between 20 and 25. Above 25 there are returned 5,942 as "learning." These may be taken to represent "an error of misplacement." It is hardly likely that there are, as the table asserts, 312 students between 60 and 70 years of age.

EDUCATION OF MALES.

Proportion educated over 5 years of age.

677. For a rough division, 5 to 15 represents the scholar period closely enough. The margin of error suggested by Mr. Stokes amounts to about 100,000. Allowing for these errors and omissions, we have the following result. Of male children up to 15 there are returned as—

Under instruction	464,046
Educated	76,211
Total ...	540,257
Add estimated omission	23,580
Grand Total ...	563,837

or 14 per cent. of the male children between 5 and 15. Above 15 there are shown including the "Not stated,"—

Males under instruction	55,777
Educated	1,459,579
Total ...	1,515,356
Add estimated omission	40,991
Grand Total ...	1,556,347

or 17·22 per cent. of the males above 15. Altogether of males, of an age to be educated, there are 16·22 per cent. educated.

Comparison with 1871.

678. The following compares the results with those for 1871. For the Madras City sex particulars of education in 1871 are not available. The total educated have therefore been distributed between the sexes in the ratio obtained in 1881.

Table No. 130, *comparing the Proportion of Educated Males in* 1871 *and* 1881.

	Males above 5.	Males learning or educated.	Percentage.
1871	12,788,483	1,513,505	11·83
1881	13,068,896	2,120,184	16·22

The foregoing marks broadly the strides which education has been making in 10 years. Roughly the male population has improved 40 per cent. in this respect, and it does not require a Census to tell us that this progress continues and more than continues. At the same time the improved closeness of enumeration must be kept in view, for as the next table suggests there was probably some omission also in 1871. The progress of education as we now understand is of recent date, but its numerical progress is not so apparent from the Age returns as might have been expected. What we know is that the depth and quality of recent education are much better than was formerly the case. A large number of the so-called educated over 30 merely know how to read with difficulty, many only to sign their names, but the figures for the younger generation represent real teaching.

Education by age.

679. *Table No.* 131, *showing the Proportion of educated Males in the several Age Periods above* 15.

	Total Males (including Pudukóta Territory and part of the Agency Tracts).	Males educated.	Percentage of educated Males to Total Males.
15—20	1,304,855	201,089	15·41
20—25	1,220,581	206,711	16·94
25—30	1,233,666	209,294	16·97
30—40	2,214,784	363,743	16·42
40—50	1,463,201	254,102	17·37
50—60	874,014	158,040	18·08
60 and upwards	729,778	* 122,377	16·77
Total ...	9,040,879	1,515,356	16·76

This makes out that the proportion of educated is higher between 40 and 60 than at any other stage, and this casts some doubt upon the figures, as the progress during the last 10 years ought to show the highest average in the pupil ages. Those between 40 and 60 were alive in 1871. They were then between 30 and 50, and had probably acquired already such education as they claim in 1881. In this case a large section must have been omitted from the education return in 1871, and there is not entirely absent a suspicion of error in the tabulation of education by age in 1881.

Increase of boys under instruction.

680. The age classification in 1871 was not for the same periods as that followed this time, and the proportions above and below 15 cannot be compared. But the numbers under 12 may be compared. The number of boys under instruction below that age in 1871 was 280,487 (this unavoidably includes boys up to 15 for Madras City). The number in 1881 including the proportion of omission was 375,704. The proportions on the total population between 5 and 12 were 9·42 in 1871 to 12·80 in 1881. That is to say, the number of boy children between 5 and 12 under instruction has increased 33·95 per cent. The period is not a good one for illustration, but it is the only one practicable.

Education and religion.

681. There is a considerable variation in the proportions of educated in the different religions.

* Includes the number "Age not stated."

Table No. 132, *showing the Number and Percentage of Males under "Instruction" and "Educated" on the Population of each Religion and Sex above* 5 *Years of Age.*

—	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
Under instruction ...	468,813	43,700	26,688
Educated	1,344,086	109,854	57,504
Total ...	1,812,899	153,554	84,192

Percentages.

Under instruction	12·80	16·35	27·64
Educated ...	16·24	19·92	28·30
Total ...	15·19	18·75	28·09

Education among Hindus.

682. On the total male population above 5 years of age the percentage of educated is 15·73—among Hindus 15·19, Mussulmans 18·75, Christians 28·09. Unfortunately the returns for education were not tabulated by Caste. Had this been done, it is probable that the percentage among male Bráhmans, and possibly among Kanakkans and one or two smaller Castes, would have shown higher than among either Muhammadans or Christians. The distinction of the sexes in the education returns of the religions were not given separately in 1871. The following compares the proportion of educated on the *total population* of the three creeds in the two Censuses:—

Table No. 133, *showing the Proportion of Educated in the three Principal Religions in* 1871 *and* 1881.

—	1871.	1881.
Hindus	4·9	6·90
Muhammadans	5·0	8·59
Christians	11·2	16·53

The advance is less marked among Hindus than among the other creeds.

Education among Muhammadans.

683. The slightly higher proportion among Mussulmans is perhaps due to the importance attached to the knowledge of a little Arabic and ability to read the Koran; but it will be observed that the high proportion occurs almost exclusively in the Southern or Lubbai Districts, the Northern Mussulmans and Mápillas giving a lower average than Hindus.

Education among Native Christians.

684. The proportionately high return of education among Native Christians is interesting. Taking Tinnevelly, where the Christians may be said to be almost exclusively Native and where they are, save in creed, identical with the "Hindu" people of the district, we find that 34·09 per cent. of the Christian males and 13·36 per cent. of the Christian females above 5 years of age are instructed. It will be remembered that education is the first weapon of the Missionary, that their Educational Agencies embrace many more than their communicants, and that the educational interests of the latter are not likely to be overlooked. The Tinnevelly Christians are non-Romanists; in Madura, where Roman Catholics are greatly in the majority, the percentage of educated among Christians is 21·84 per cent. for males and 4·08 per cent. for females.

Education in Madras City.

685. The highest degree of education is found, as might be expected, in Madras City. There, the percentage of males educated is 46·48 as against 15·73 per cent. for the Presidency. Deducting the European or Eurasian population we have the following figures :—

Table No. 134, *showing the Percentage of Native Christian Males educated in the Madras City.*

—	Educated.	Percentage on Male Population over 5 years of age.
	Males.	Males.
Hindus	61,185	44·11
Muhammadans	8,857	40·81
Native Christians	4,147	43·09

Schools and pupils in Madras City.

686. The following figures, obtained from the Director of Public Instruction, show the progress made in supervised education in the City :—

	1871.	1881.
Schools for boys .	113	337
Do. for girls ..	72	104
Do. for both sexes	19	none.
Total	204	441
Boys	8,694	17,765
Girls	3,533	5,885
Total ...	12,227	23,650

The number of schools has more than doubled, the number of boy pupils has more than doubled, and the number of girl pupils has increased 66·57 per cent. In 1871 the population of Madras City was 397,552, in 1881 it was 405,848, an increase of 2·09 per cent. The totals, educated and learning (particulars for sex were not given in 1871 for the City), were in 1871 72,865, or 18·33 per cent., and in 1881 97,796, or 24·1 per cent. This shows an advance of 34·22 per cent. This may be wholly attributed to the improvement of Native education, as the number of Europeans and Eurasians has hardly varied.

Education in Tanjore.

687. Of the ordinary districts, Tanjore stands first—as it did in 1871—with 26·26 per cent. of its male population above 5 years of age educated.

EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Progress in Female Education.

688. Female education is an exotic, but its recent progress, if not so important (and that is doubtful), is much more remarkable than the general progress. In 1871, 36,502 females, or 0·29 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, were returned as educated. In 1881 (including the omission in tabulation) 176,784, or 1·33 per cent. of the females above 5 years of age, are under instruction and educated, that is to say, that there are now five times as many women educated or being educated as there were ten years ago.

Table No. 135, *showing the Percentage of Educated Females on the Total Female Population above 5 Years of Age.*

—	Under Instruction.	Educated.	Total.	Add Estimated Omission.	Total.	Percentage.
1881.						
Between 5 and 15	34,137	19,009	53,146	37,083	90,229	2·38
Above 15	4,967	75,562	80,529	6,026	86,555	0·91
Total ...	39,104	94,571	133,675	43,109	176,784	1·33
1871	...	...	...	...	36,502	0·29

Proportion of Female Students.

689. There is a noteworthy difference here from the corresponding return for males. In the latter the proportion of adults educated is higher than the proportion of children learning. Among females the proportion of children learning is 2·38 per cent., while that of adults educated is 0·91 per cent. This marks the newness of female education as an institution.

Female education by Religions.

690. The following table shows the number and proportion of educated females in the different religions :—

Table No. 136, *showing the Number and Percentage of Females under "Instruction" and "Educated" on the Population of each Religion and Sex above 5 Years of Age.*

—	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.
Under instruction ...	33,392	5,438	14,247
Educated	54,257	7,036	19,124
Total ...	87,649	12,474	33,371
Percentages.			
Under instruction ...	0·97	2·20	15·16
Educated	0·62	1·18	8·82
Total ...	0·72	1·47	10·74

Education of Native Christian females.

691. Among females, the disparity in the different religions is more striking than among males. Proportionately to their total numbers, twice as many Muhammadan and fifteen times as many Christian women are educated as there are of Hindu women. Among Christians the presence of European and Eurasian women must be taken into account. But, as was noted in treating of male education, even in districts where the Christian population is almost purely native, the proportion of Christian females educated is much in excess of the total average. If, from the total of educated Christian females, we deduct the return of European and Eurasian above 5 years of age, we have still 6·63 per cent. educated Native Christian females.

Districts with high proportion of Female Education.

692. The following gives the districts in which the proportion of female education is above the average :—

1. Madras City ... ... 8·45
2. Nílgiris ... ... 4·10
3. Malabar ... ... 2·91
4. Tinnevelly ... ... 1·74
5. Chingleput ... ... 1·24

In Madras and the Nílgiris the number of Europeans and Eurasians in a great measure accounts for the high averages. In Malabar and Tinnevelly the high average is chiefly due to the number of Native Christians. On the other hand, among the Hindus, female education has the highest percentage in Madras City and among the Nairs of Malabar.

EDUCATION IN MUNICIPAL TOWNS.

Municipalities.

693. In the forty-eight municipal towns, the proportion of the total population educated and under instruction is 20·20 per cent., or 36·66 per cent. of the males and 4·32 per cent. of the females. As has been shown above, the proportion in the whole Presidency is 13·77 per cent. and 0·87 per cent. respectively. The following is a statement for the different creeds, showing the proportions of males and females educated in Municipal Towns and in the rest of the country. The figures for the latter exclude the Municipal population.

Table No. 137, *showing the Proportion of Educated among the three Principal Creeds in the Municipal Towns and in the Country, exclusive of the Municipalities.*

Religion.	Sex.	Municipal Towns.			Country exclusive of Municipalities.		
		Population of Municipal Towns.	Total Educated.	Percentage of Educated on Total Population.	Population in Country.	Total Educated.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population.
Total Population ...	Males	849.553	311,473	36·66	14,078,271	1,743,908	12·39
	Females	880,265	38,037	4·32	14,410,667	95,636	0·66
	Both sexes ...	1,729,818	349,510	20·20	28,488,938	18,39,544	6·46
Hindus	Males	670,903	243,525	36·30	12,941,583	1,569,203	12·12
	Females	693,554	16,609	2·40	13,241,168	71,039	0·54
	Both sexes ...	1,364,457	260,134	19·95	26,182,751	1,640,242	6·26
Muhammadans ...	Males	118,356	35,501	30·00	833,303	118,001	14·16
	Females	124,046	3,733	3·01	856,479	8,741	1·02
	Both sexes ...	242,402	39,234	16·19	1,689,782	126,742	7·50
Christians ...	Males	59,420	31,883	53·67	289,632	52,300	18·06
	Females	62,058	17,645	28·43	299,932	15,725	5·24
	Both sexes ...	121,478	109,528	40·77	589,564	68,025	11·54

CHAPTER XIV.

INFIRMITIES.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES NOS. XIV, XV, XVI AND XVII.

694. Final Tables XIV to XVII (inclusive) deal with the Infirmities of the people; that is to say with the following four classes of infirmities:—(1) Unsound Mind (insane and idiot), (2) Blind, (3) Deaf-mutes, and (4) Lepers.

Comparison with 1871.

695. They show that of the total population, male and female, there is an aggregate of 90,469 or nearly 0·3 per cent. afflicted. In 1871, 131,015 were returned as similarly afflicted, that is 0·4 per cent. on the total Population (excluding the Agencies). In 1881, 1 in every 2,993 were of Unsound Mind, 1 in every 611 Blind, 1 in every 1,810 Deaf-mutes, and 1 in 2,132 Lepers.

Proportions in the two Sexes.

696. The Returns show that more men than women are mad, that more women than men are blind, much fewer women than men are deaf-mutes, and that the proportion of female lepers is still smaller.

Proportions of all afflicted.

697. The following table gives the number afflicted of each sex per 10,000:—

Table No. 138, *showing the Number afflicted in every* 10,000 *of each Sex.*

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Unsound Mind	3·85	2·85	3·34
Blind	15·54	17·20	16·38
Deaf-mute	6·13	4·93	5·53
Leper	6·92	2·52	4·69
Total	32·44	27·50	29·94

Comparison with other Provinces.

698. These proportions between the sexes are similar to those observed in other Indian Provinces, but the total proportions afflicted vary very considerably in different provinces.

Table No. 139, *showing the Number afflicted in every* 10,000 *of each Sex in the several Provinces of the British Empire.*

Province.	Unsound Mind.			Blind.			Deaf-mute.			Leper.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Bombay	6·05	3·29	4·71	23·95	29·41	26·59	8·42	5·92	7·21	8·74	3·36	6·14
Bengal	5·30	3·55	4·42	13·59	14·39	13·99	15·25	9·36	12·29	12·21	4·08	8·13
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1·91	0·93	1·44	26·99	32·25	29·52	7·79	4·79	6·35	6·35	1·61	4·07
Central Provinces ...	3·15	1·72	2·44	21·82	29·58	25·67	7·77	5·86	6·82	8·93	4·13	5·20
Berar	3·61	2·58	3·11	33·05	40·22	36·52	10·44	8·08	9·30	21·52	6·01	14·02
Panjáb	5·88	3·61	4·84	48·78	53·79	51·07	14·12	9·18	11·86	6·15	2·08	4·29
Assam	3·74	2·57	3·17	7·51	5·85	6·70	6·67	4·03	5·38	9·80	3·88	6·92
H.H. The Nizam's Dominions	3·02	1·62	2·33	12·80	10·98	11·91	4·90	2·94	3·93	4·23	1·80	3·04
Coorg	2·29	1·80	2·08	9·16	9·00	9·09	10·85	8·48	9·81	2·49	2·31	2·41
Madras	3·85	2·85	3·34	15·54	17·20	16·38	6·13	4·93	5·53	6·92	2·52	4·69
British Burma ...	11·38	8·36	9·97	15·18	16·22	15·67	7·19	4·80	6·07	10·09	3·32	6·93
Average ...	4·35	2·77	3·58	21·94	24·19	23·04	10·55	6·83	8·73	8·80	3·00	5·95

UNSOUND MIND.

FINAL CENSUS TABLE No. XIV.

Ratio of two Sexes.

699. There were 10,098 persons of Unsound Mind—5,745 males and 4,353 females; in the total population, 1 in every 2,993; among males, 1 in every 2,598; and among females, 1 in every 3,513. This shows a marked difference between the sexes, but it is a difference common to all India, and it reverses the experience of European statistics. In England and Wales the number of idiots in the two sexes is about equal; but the ratio of insanity is higher among females than among males.

Comparison with 1871.

700. In 1871, 14,107 persons were returned as "insane" and "idiot"—7,633 males and 6,474 females. The proportion as above being, of the total population, 1 in 2,208; of males, 1 in 2,047; and of females, 1 in 2,399. The decrease in all the districts has been 4,009 or 28·42 per cent. But of this decrease 3,089 occurs in the Famine districts, that is to say that more than three-fourths of the total decrease occurs in an area containing less than two-fifths of the population. The decrease of "insanes" and "idiots" in the Famine districts has been 47·52 per cent., in Non-Famine districts only 12·10 per cent.

Explanation of Decrease.

701. The change of nomenclature possibly has had something to do with it. In the 1871 returns imbeciles and insanes were separated. In the present Census they were taken together under the head of "Unsound Mind." It is probable that owing to this many idiots have been omitted. Persons who have temporary attacks and harmless imbeciles who would have been included under the former classification would, perhaps, not be considered *mad* enough to be classed with the insanes.

Effect of Famine.

702. But there is another influence to be regarded, and, that is, the effect of Famine. Starvation is likely enough to induce idiocy and insanity. But the Famine of 1876–1878, whether or no it had this effect, certainly killed off an abnormal proportion of those of unsound mind. It is clear from the figures that these poor people suffered terribly, and it is intelligible that, in the supreme agony of that visitation, they would be left to take care of themselves, that is to say, to die. At such a time the all-powerful instincts of self-preservation, even with people generally so charitable to the poor and suffering as Hindus are, would result in the helpless remaining unhelped, and in the idiot dying from starvation, because he did not know how to avoid doing so, and because others were too much concerned in saving themselves to interfere to save him.

Comparison of proportion with other Provinces.

703. The following table compares the number per 10,000 of each sex with those observed in other Indian Provinces (1881) and in England and Wales (1871).

Table No. 139a, *showing the Proportion of "Unsound Mind" in every* 10,000 *of each Sex in the several Provinces of the Indian Empire and in England and Wales.*

Province.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Madras	3·85	2·85	3·34
Bengal	5·30	3·55	4·42
Bombay	6·05	3·29	4·71
North-West Provinces and Oudh	1·91	0·93	1·44
Central Provinces	3·15	1·72	2·44
Panjáb	5·88	3·61	4·84
British Burmah	11·38	8 36	9·97
Berar	3·61	2·58	3·11
Coorg	2·29	1·80	2·08
Assam	3·74	2·57	3·17
H.H. The Nizam's Dominions	3·02	1 62	2·33
Average	4·35	2·77	3·58
England and Wales	29·73	31·02	30·39

704. This shows a fairly average proportion in Madras, and one approaching more to that observed for the neighbouring provinces of Coorg, the Central Provinces, and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions than that observed in the more distant provinces of Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.

Distribution of insanity to the Age Periods.

705. The next table shows how the insanity and imbecility is distributed to the different Religions and in the different Age Periods.

Table No. 140, *showing the Number of Unsound Mind to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age, Sex and Religion.*

	All Ages.			Under 5		-10		—15		—20	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	3·34	3·85	2·85	0·28	0·18	1·20	0·98	2·21	2·30	3·40	3·08
Hindus	3·25	3·73	2·79	0·29	0·20	1·26	1·01	2·25	2·27	3·43	3·18
Muhammadans ..	4·31	5·27	3·36	0·15	0·07	0·64	0·51	1·74	3·07	3·85	2·20
Christians ...	4·13	4·50	3·78	0·20	0·00	0·78	0·95	2·00	1·69	1·31	1·99

	—30		— 40		—50		—60		60 and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	5·20	3·16	5·97	3·92	6·36	4·75	6·04	4·80	6·99	4·96
Hindus	5·03	3·09	5·67	3·81	5·94	4·51	5·68	4·56	6·76	4·79
Muhammadans ...	6·86	4·02	10·14	4·41	11·35	6·73	9·89	6·66	10·68	7·15
Christians ...	7·24	3·67	6·83	7·35	10·41	8·92	11·10	9·86	622	4·87

The proportion already noted for the two sexes is common to all three divisions. In both sexes the proportion of insanity is lowest in Hindus, and it is more evenly distributed to the several ages than is the case among Muhammadans. The proportions are highest among the latter and especially among males. This does not show in the earlier ages, nor until we reach the 20—30 period. Up to 15 the proportion among Muhammadan males is lower than among Hindus. Between 40 and 60 the proportion of Muhammadan males of unsound mind is 10·80 in 10,000, while of Hindu males it is only 5·85.

Comparison by Age of Hindu and Muhammadan insanes.

706. *Table No.* 141, *showing the Number of Males of Unsound Mind to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age and Sex amongst Hindus and Muhammadans.*

Religion.	0—20.	20—60	Over 60.
Hindus	1·68	5·51	6·76
Muhammadans	1·35	9·18	10·68

This would suggest that congenital or hereditary unsoundness of mind is lower among Muhammadans, and that from some cause, some habits or conditions of life, of Muhammadan males, unsoundness is induced later in life. In the three Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency the proportion of Mussalman inmates is high compared with that of Hindus. The higher ratio of insanity among Muhammadans is not peculiar to Madras, but is noted in all the other Provinces also. "Insanity as a disease shows itself most commonly in the prime of life," and the foregoing figures support this proposition.

BLIND.

Final Census Table No. XV.

Comparison with 1871.

707. Of Blind there are returned 49,497—23,196 males and 26,301 females. There were of the total population 1 in every 611; of males, 1 in every 644; and of females, 1 in every 581. In 1871 the returns gave a total of 61,480; 28,255 males and 33,225 females, which gave a proportion for the total population of 1 in every 507; of males, 1 in every 553; of females, 1 in every 467. The figures are placed together for comparison below:—

Table No. 142, *showing the Number of the Blind in every* 10,000 *of each Sex in* 1871 *and* 1881.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1871	18·09	21·39	19·74
1881	15·54	17·20	16·38

Causes of decrease.

708. The decrease in total numbers is 11,983, which is to say that there are 19½ per cent. fewer blind returned than in 1871. As was noticed in respect of insanes, this is largely attributable to Famine. In the worst Famine districts where there is a reduction of about 13 per cent. in the total population, there is a reduction of 35¼ per cent. in the blind population, and in the remaining districts there is a reduction of only 3¼ per cent.

Comparison with other Provinces.

709. The following table shows the proportion per 10,000 of each sex in other Indian Provinces (1881) and in England and Wales (1871) :—

Table No. 143, *showing the Number of the Blind in every* 10,000 *of each Sex in the several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales.*

Province.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Madras	15·54	17·20	16·38
Bombay	23·95	29·41	26·59
Bengal	13·59	14·39	13·99
North-West Provinces and Oudh ...	26·99	32·25	29·52
Central Provinces	21·82	29·58	25·67
Berar	33·05	40·22	36·52
Panjáb	48·78	53·79	51·07
Assam	7·51	5·85	6·70
H H. The Nizam's Dominions	12·80	10·98	11·91
British Burmah	15·18	16·22	15·67
Coorg	9·16	9·00	9·09
Average ...	21·94	24·19	23·04
England and Wales	10·29	8·76	9·51

The Madras ratio is lower than the average for India, but it is higher than that for Bengal. The whole Indian ratio is enormously higher than that for England and Wales, a fact which is perhaps attributable in some measure to the disappearance of small-pox and the general spread of vaccination in the latter country.

Comparison by Religion and Age.

710. Below is a table showing the distribution to the three principal religions in the several Age Periods :—

Table No. 144, *showing the Number of the Blind to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age, Sex, and Religion.*

—	All Ages.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population ...	16·38	15·54	17·20	2·87	2·37	6·50	5·12	8·29	7·28	8·95	8·20
Hindus	16·50	15·56	17·43	2·97	2·45	6·61	5·17	8·39	7·47	8·95	8·33
Muhammadans	14·73	14·89	14·57	1·58	1·26	5·55	5·20	7·10	5·96	9·88	6·35
Christians	16·10	16·41	15·80	3·04	2·34	5·23	3·24	7·56	4·10	6·54	8·62

—	—30		—40		—50		—60		60 and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population ...	10·60	8·93	11·92	11·92	17·33	18·92	31·85	36·79	109·11	122·95
Hindus	10·46	9·03	11·81	11·92	17·16	18·96	31·45	37·13	109·59	124·47
Muhammadans	12·99	7·76	13·75	12·53	18·98	17·44	31·42	31·39	95·89	99·64
Christians	10 32	8·12	11·46	10·00	20·51	21·23	47·58	38·99	128·21	133·04

The excess of females is confined to the Hindus and it makes its appearance only in the later ages. Up to 30 the male blind are in excess. After that, and increasing in each successive period, the females are in excess. Among Muhammadans there are fewer blind. The males are more numerous than the females and this is so in every age up to 60. Above that age the women are slightly more numerous.

DEAF-MUTES.

Final Census Table No. XVI.

711. Of Deaf-mutes there were 16,699; of whom 9,155 were males and 7,544 females. This proportion, which is equivalent to 548 males to 452 females, is observed in every age except in the earliest (0–5) and the latest (over 60).

Comparison with 1871.

712. In 1871 there were 41,484 deaf-mutes; there were 21,621 males and 19,863 females. The proportion of females was higher (521 males to 479 females) than in 1881, and the total numbers have decreased by 59·75 per cent., a result for which there is no explanation. The decrease is common to all districts, but judging from the ratio of deaf-mutes in other Provinces, it is probable that the enumeration was defective in this respect.

Comparison with other Provinces.

713. The following is the proportion to 10,000 of the population as observed here and in other Provinces (1881) and in the United Kingdom (1871):—

Table No. 145, *showing the Proportion of Deaf-mutes in every* 10,000 *of each Sex in the several Provinces of the British Empire and in England and Wales.*

Province.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Bombay	8·42	5·92	7·21
Bengal	15·25	9·36	12·29
North-West Provinces	7·79	4·79	6·35
Central Provinces	7·77	5·86	6·82
Berar	10·44	8·08	9·30
Panjáb	14·12	9·18	11·86
Assam	6·67	4·03	5·38
H.H. The Nizam's Dominions	4·90	2·94	3·93
Coorg	10·85	8·48	9·81
Madras	6·13	4·93	5·53
British Burma	7·19	4·80	6·07
Average ...	10·55	6·83	8·73
England and Wales	5·66	4·51	5·07

The Madras proportion is not much removed from those observed in the neighbouring provinces of Coorg and Hyderabad and is nearly as low as the English average. It is only half that observed for Bengal and the Panjáb.

Comparison by Age and Religion.

714. The proportion of the sexes noted above is common to the three great divisions by Religion.

Table No. 146, *showing the Number of Deaf-mutes to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age, Sex, and Religion.*

—	All Ages.			Under 5		—10		—15		—20	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population ...	5·53	6·13	4·93	1·88	1·86	7·76	6·52	9·04	8·15	8·20	6·70
Hindus	5·71	6·35	5·08	1·97	1·94	8·06	6·81	9·42	8·34	8·52	6·94
Muhammadans ...	3·64	3·93	3·36	0·98	1·19	4·77	3·51	5·28	6·41	5·18	3·91
Christians	3·77	3·90	3·65	1·42	0·78	5·23	4·38	5·11	5·54	4·25	5·64

Table No. 146, *showing the Number of Deaf-mutes to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age, Sex, and Religion*—(Continued).

—	—30		—40		—50		—60		60 and upwards.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
Total Population ...	7·53	5·24	5·32	4·31	4·61	3·75	[illegible]75	3·16	4·48	3·78
Hindus	7·79	5 41	5·49	4·45	4·68	3·73	3·81	3·24	4·59	3·86
Muhammadans ...	4·75	3·19	3·68	3·04	3·82	4·10	3·68	2·11	2·40	2·72
Christians	4·71	4·75	2·81	2·04	3·98	3·69	1·59	2·82	6·22	3·24

From this table it appears that deaf-mutes are most frequent in the earlier age periods. The returns under the head of Infirmities are probably not very accurate for the infants, but 68 per cent. of the deaf-mutes are returned between the age of 5 and 30.

LEPERS.

Final Census Table No. XVII.

Proportion of Sexes.

715. The total number of Lepers is 14,175; 10,329 males and 3,846 females. The proportion is 729 males to 271 females.

Comparison with 1871.

716. In 1871 the numbers were males 9,309, females 4,635, both sexes 13,944. This is the only infirmity which shows an increase. Numerically it is small—231 all told, or 1·66 per cent. Proportionately however on the smaller population it is more considerable and the changed proportion in the sexes is curious. The increase is exclusively in males; the female lepers have decreased. Males have gone up 10·96 per cent., females have decreased 17·02 per cent., and the comparison for the two sexes in the two returns is as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1871	1 in 1,678	1 in 3,351	1 in 2,234
1881	1 in 1,445	1 in 3,976	1 in 2,132

The increase occurs in 10 districts and amounts to 2,025. There is a decrease in 11 districts and in the Pudukóta Territory. The latter group includes all the Famine districts except Madura, and it seems probable that the lepers in the Famine fared about as badly as the idiots.

Comparison with other Provinces.

717. The following is the proportion for the several Indian Provinces :—

Table No. 147, *showing the Proportion of Lepers in every* 10,000 *of the Population of each Sex in the several Provinces of the British Empire.*

Province.	Leper.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Bombay	8·74	3·36	6·14
Bengal	12·21	4·08	8·13
North-West Provinces	6·35	1·61	4·07
Central Provinces	8·93	4·13	5·20
Berar	21·52	6·01	14 02
Panjáb	6·15	2·08	4·29
Assam	9·80	3·88	6·92
H.H. The Nizam's Dominions	4·23	1·80	3·04
Coorg	2·49	2·31	2·41
Madras	6·92	2·52	4·69
British Burma	10·09	3·32	6·93
Average ...	8·80	3·00	5·95

The average is 5·95, so that, although Madras shows an increase since 1871, it has still a lower proportion of leprosy than the rest of India.

Comparison by Age and Religion.

718. The following table shows the distribution of those thus afflicted to the different Religions and Age Periods.

Table No. 148, *showing the Number of Lepers to* 10,000 *Persons of the same Age, Sex, and Religion.*

	All Ages.			Under 5.		—10		—15		—20		—30		—40		—50		—60		60 and upwards.	
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total Population.	4·69	6·92	2·52	0·09	0·08	0·38	0·33	1·49	0·96	3·10	1·93	5·73	2·19	10·61	3·40	17·91	5·36	20·75	6·66	18·45	6·48
Hindus ...	4·70	6·90	2·56	0·11	0·08	0·37	0·33	1·47	1·01	2·95	1·93	5·56	2·16	10·49	3·49	18·01	5·46	20·70	6·75	18·49	6·57
Muhammadans.	4·15	6·54	1·84	0·08	0·00	0·28	0·22	1·66	0·36	3·49	1·71	6·46	2·09	11·50	2·51	15·51	2·74	19·40	5·44	17·87	5·62
Christians ...	5·63	8·65	2·71	0·00	0·00	0·97	0·57	1·78	0·72	7·52	1·99	10·14	3·83	13·26	2·24	20·20	8·31	24·85	5·64	19·29	5 95

This shows a curiously larger amount of leprosy among Christians than among the Hindus and Muhammadans. In all the religions there is apparently little or no leprosy in the earlier years and in all it is highest above 50. But with Christians it is observed in younger Age Periods than in the other two religions.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWNS.

FINAL CENSUS TABLES NOS. XIX AND XX.

719. The number of towns returned is 227.

Definition of Town.

720. Town is ordinarily a word of somewhat vague application, and there was some difference of opinion as to its appropriate definition. At the former enumeration any village over 5,000 inhabitants was returned as a town. This line, if further limited by other conditions, might have afforded a fairly good definition, although it would have excluded some places that are clearly towns. By itself the 5,000-inhabitants standard was a poor one. It included, for instance, 186 amshoms or townships in Malabar, each on an average occupying 15 square miles, and many of them not containing a single street. Size, compactness, and certain architectural, commercial, or industrial features are all considerations which would go to make up the definition of a town for Census purposes. In the present Census the following definition was adopted :—" A town is a collection of numerous dwellings near each other within a limited area, having shops which provide a continual open market for the supply of goods, especially of manufactured goods." This was fairly elastic, and for the rest the selection was left very much to the District officers. The result is probably about the best attainable. The definition has, perhaps, been interpreted a little too liberally in Tinnevelly and a little too rigidly in Malabar. But it is known that in the former the people do congregate in closely-built villages much more than in any other district, and that the reverse is the case in Malabar and Canara.

Result of the classification.

721. The result has been to reduce the number of so-called towns from 479, each containing over 5,000 inhabitants, to 227 towns averaging 13,335 inhabitants. Of the 227, 64 are municipal or head civil stations, and all of them except 43 have more than 5,000 inhabitants. On the other hand some 300 to 350 so-called villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants have been omitted from the list as not satisfying the accepted definition.

Tinnevelly.

722. The largest town population in any district is in Tinnevelly, which, in a population of 1,699,747, returns 39 towns with an aggregate population of 342,689. Only three of the thirty-nine towns have less than 5,000 inhabitants. This gives 20·1 per cent. of the total population of the district as urban, as against 10 per cent. observed for the Presidency.

Towns over 50,000 inhabitants.

723. Of these only one—Madras city—has a population exceeding 100,000. There are 8 of over 50,000 inhabitants—

1	over	40,000
7	"	30,000
13	"	20,000
44	"	10,000
110	"	5,000

Ten Chief Provincial Towns.

724. The following table gives the present population of the ten chief towns, excluding Madras city, with their population of ten years ago, and the difference :—

Table No. 149, *showing the Percentage of the ten Chief Towns in the Madras Presidency except Madras City.*

Towns.	Population of 1871.	Population of 1881.	Increase.	Percentage.
Trichinopoly	76,530	84,449	7,919	10·35
Madura	51,987	73,807	21,820	41·97
Calicut	47,962	57,085	9,123	19·02
Tanjore	52,175	54,745	2,570	4·93
Negapatam	48,525	53,855	5,330	10·98
Bellary	51,766	53,460	1,694	3·27
Salem	50,012	50,667	655	1·31
Kumbakónam	44,444	50,098	5,654	12·72
Cuddalore	40,290	43,545	3,255	8·08
Coimbatore	35,310	38,967	3,657	10·36

725. It will be seen that relative rank by size of these towns has altered: Trichinopoly has remained the largest Provincial town and has progressed at the normal rate; but Madura has increased in population by 42 per cent.; Tanjore has fallen from the 2nd to 4th place; and Famine-stricken Bellary and Salem from 4th and 5th to 6th and 7th; while the two thriving ports of Calicut and Negapatam are now 3rd and 5th respectively.

Changes in Towns.

726. The increase in Madura is attributed by the local officers to the influx of settlers and the impetus to trade caused by railway extension. The increase in Kumbakónam is partially due to its conspicuous position as an Educational centre. The suggestion for both these towns that there has been unnatural influx from Famine Districts is hardly supported by the "Birth-place" returns. Bellary and Coimbatore Towns apparently did not suffer from Famine as the country round them did.

Increase in Madura and Kumbakónam.

727. Besides Calicut and Negapatam there is an increase at all the more important ports.

Increase in Port Towns.

Table No. 150, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Population during the last ten years of the several Ports of the Madras Presidency.*

Port.	Population.		Difference.	Percentage.
	1871.	1881.		
Ganjám	4,163	5,037	+ 874	+ 20·99
Gopálpúr	2,416	2,675	+ 259	+ 10·72
Calingapatam	4,675	4,465	— 210	— 4·49
Bimlipatam	8,744	8,582	— 162	— 1·85
Vizagapatam	32,191	30,291	— 1,900	— 5·90
Cocanáda	17,839	28,856	+ 11,017	+ 61·76
Bunder	36,188	35,056	— 1,132	— 3·13
Cuddalore	40,290	43,545	+ 3,255	+ 8·08
Porto Novo	7,182	7,823	+ 641	+ 8·92
Negapatam	48,525	53,855	+ 5,330	+ 10·98
Tranquebar (Porayar) ...	5,865	6,189	+ 324	+ 5·52
Kílakarai	11,303	11,887	+ 584	+ 5·17
Tuticorin	10,565	16,281	+ 5,716	+ 54·10
Kulasékharapatnam ...	9,313	14,972	+ 5,659	+ 60·76
Cochin	13,840	15,698	+ 1,858	+ 13·42
Calicut	47,962	57,085	+ 9,123	+ 19·02
Cannanore	9,259	26,386	+ 17,127	+ 184·98
Tellicherry	20,504	26,410	+ 5,906	+ 28·80
Mangalore	29,712	32,099	+ 2,387	+ 8·04
Madras	397,552	405,848	+ 8,296	+ 2·09

From this it will be seen that every important port (except those of the Vizagapatam and Kistna Districts) has increased, and the more important of them —Cocanada, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore—have increased in a remarkable manner. Why Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam have fallen so much is not explained.

728. The following facts have already been given in the Chapters to the subject of which they properly belong. These are collected here for mere reference.

729. The average number of persons per house in Madras towns is 5·8 as compared with 5·4 for the rural population. The extremes in towns are found in Madras City where the number per house is 8·4 and in Kurnool where it is only 4·4.

Population per house in Towns.

730. The proportion of sexes in towns is 512 females to 488 males against 504·6 females to 495·4 males in the country. The highest proportion of females is found in Salem, where it is 525 females to 475 males, and the lowest in the Nílgiris where it is 473 females to 527 males; next to Nílgiris is South Canara where the proportion is 483 females to 517 males.

Proportion of sexes in Towns.

731. The following gives the distribution per 1,000 inhabitants to the principal religions in town and country—

Religions in Towns.

	Towns.	Villages.
Hindus	813	925
Muhammadans	137	54
Christians	49	20
Others including "not stated"	1	1
Total	1,000	1,000

Municipalities.

732. There were altogether 48 Municipalities. The following gives the progress these have made in buildings, population, and revenue during ten years:—

Table No. 151, *showing the Increase or Decrease of Houses, Population, and Revenue during the last ten years of the several Municipalities in the Presidency.*

District.	Municipality.	1871. Houses Occupied.	1871. Population.	1871. Revenue.	1881. Houses Occupied.	1881. Population.	1881. Revenue.	Increase or Decrease. Houses Occupied.	Increase or Decrease. Population.	Increase or Decrease. Revenue.
				RS.			RS.			RS.
Ganjám ...	Berhampore ...	4,672	21,670	19,489	4,973	23,599	16,703	+ 301	+ 1,929	− 2,786
	Chicacole ...	3,321	15,587	9,842	3,008	16,355	7,026	− 313	+ 768	− 2,816
Vizagapatam	Anakápalle ...	3,554	13,044	...	3,202	13,341	5,175	− 352	+ 297	...
	Bimlipatam ...	1,636	8,744	8,542	1,570	8,582	8,026	− 66	− 162	− 516
	Vizianagram ...	4,104	20,169	11,507	4,484	22,577	22,304	+ 380	+ 2,408	+ 10,797
	Vizagapatam ...	7,148	32,191	24,245	6,468	30,291	11,698	− 680	− 1,900	− 12,547
Gódávari ...	Cocanáda ...	2,735	17,839	16,180	3,405	28,856	29,523	+ 670	+ 11,017	+ 13,343
	Ellore ...	4,128	25,487	12,569	4,133	25,092	14,802	+ 5	− 395	+ 2,233
	Rájahmundry ...	3,877	19,738	13,537	3,624	24,555	14,787	− 253	+ 4,817	+ 1,250
Kistna ...	Guntúr ...	4,132	18,033	22,777	3,542	19,646	25,353	− 590	+ 1,613	+ 2,576
	Bunder ...	7,604	36,188	20,256	6,971	35,056	31,065	− 633	− 1,132	+ 10,809
Nellore ...	Nellore ...	6,750	29,922	18,397	5,800	27,505	19,176	− 950	− 2,417	+ 779
	Ongole ...	1,474	7,392	...	1,773	9,200	5,753	+ 299	+ 1,808	...
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah ...	4,298	16,275	19,277	4,015	18,982	29,588	− 283	+ 2,707	+ 10,311
Kurnool ...	Kurnool ...	5,149	25,579	18,794	4,325	20,329	18,653	− 824	− 5,250	− 141
Bellary ...	Adóni ...	3,893	22,728	14,642	3,750	22,441	16,080	− 143	− 287	+ 1,438
	Anantapúr ...	934	4,918	5,075	946	4,907	4,544	+ 12	− 11	− 531
	Bellary ...	10,168	51,766	59,681	10,611	53,460	46,009	+ 443	+ 1,694	− 13,672
Chingleput...	Conjeveram ...	5,763	37,327	31,241	5,752	37,275	20,018	− 11	− 52	− 11,223
North Arcot.	Vellore ...	5,353	38,022	34,083	5,955	37,491	27,221	+ 602	− 531	− 6,862
	Wállájápét ...	2,409	12,103	8,098	2,172	10,387	8,370	− 237	− 1,716	+ 272
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ...	6,513	40,290	28,802	7,233	43,545	28,162	+ 720	+ 3,255	− 640
	Chilambaram ...	2,974	15,519	..	3,670	19,837	13,245	+ 696	+ 4,318	...
Tanjore ...	Kumbakónam ...	7,133	44,444	31,137	7,243	50,098	44,332	+ 110	+ 5,654	+ 13,195
	Mannárgudi ...	2,419	17,703	14,152	3,055	19,409	15,903	+ 636	+ 1,706	+ 1,751
	Máyavaram ...	4,233	21,165	16,792	4,067	23,044	17,969	− 166	+ 1,879	+ 1,177
	Negapatam ...	7,791	48,525	45,261	8,616	53,855	42,447	+ 825	+ 5,330	− 2,814
	Tanjore ...	8,290	52,175	54,527	9,000	54,745	43,537	+ 710	+ 2,570	− 10,990
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ...	13,584	76,530	65,050	13,530	84,449	59,312	+ 46	+ 7,919	− 5,738
	Srírangam ...	2,275	11,271	...	3,372	19,773	14,818	+ 1,097	+ 8,502	...
Madura ...	Dindigul ...	2,092	12,865	8,950	2,115	14,182	7,240	+ 23	+ 1,317	− 1,710
	Madura ...	9,149	51,987	45,776	10,324	73,807	56,368	+ 1,175	+ 21,820	+ 10,592
Tinnevelly...	Pálamcottah ...	3,768	17,943	21,303	3,049	17,964	11,935	− 719	+ 19	− 9,368
	Tinnevelly ...	5,518	21,044	19,325	5,369	23,221	20,354	− 149	+ 2,177	+ 1,029
	Tuticorin ...	2,044	10,565	15,345	3,214	16,281	16,580	+ 1,170	+ 5,716	+ 1,235
Salem ...	Salem ...	6,881	50,012	39,841	7,908	50,667	40,963	+ 1,027	+ 655	+ 1,122
Coimbatore..	Coimbatore ...	4,768	35,310	24,762	5,677	38,967	26,517	+ 909	+ 3,657	+ 1,755
	Erode ...	2,159	10,201	...	1,611	9,864	5,564	− 548	− 337	...
	Karúr ...	2,357	9,378	...	1,539	9,205	6,187	− 818	− 173	...
Nílgiris ...	Coonoor ...	536	3,058	7,996	1,089	4,778	5,793	+ 553	+ 1,720	− 2,203
	Ootacamund ...	2,062	9,982	26,141	2,218	12,335	28,635	+ 156	+ 2,353	+ 2,494
Malabar ...	Calicut ...	7,116	47,962	20,377	8,540	57,085	36,115	+ 1,424	+ 9,123	+ 15,738
	Cannanore ...	1,474	9,259	5,846	4,038	26,386	14,954	+ 2,564	+ 17,127	+ 9,108
	Cochin ...	2,336	13,840	9,551	2,411	15,698	13,496	+ 75	+ 1,858	+ 3,945
	Pálghát ...	5,561	30,752	17,507	6,081	36,339	15,725	+ 520	+ 5,587	− 1,782
	Tellicherry ...	3,400	20,504	11,786	3,426	26,410	20,429	+ 26	+ 5,906	+ 8,643
South Canara.	Mangalore ...	6,881	29,712	23,046	4,979	32,099	26,640	− 1,902	+ 2,387	+ 3,594
Madras ...	Madras City ..	51,741	397,552	558,225	48,286	405,848	672,193	− 3,455	+ 8,296	+ 113,968
	Total ...	268,157	1,584,272	...	272,239	1,729,818	...	+ 4,082	+ 145,546	...

The distribution of Occupation in Towns is given at pages 171–4. The progress of education in Municipal Towns is treated of at page 184.

PREFATORY NOTE TO DISTRICT REVIEWS.

The remaining Chapters of this Volume consist of separate reviews of the results of the Census observed in each of the twenty-one districts, in Madras City, and in the Native State of Pudukóta. These are by no means as full as they might be, or as it would have been easy to make them, had time permitted; but they show in an accessible form the more important results of the Final Tables for each district, and they suggest lines of inquiry which may easily be pursued with the assistance of the District and Táluq Volumes, now in the Press. In the case of some of the districts, *e.g.*, North Arcot and Kurnool, some of the Famine effects, as shown by the Age Tables, have been illustrated more closely than in the other districts. So far as the system of tabulation permitted, the districts of Anantapúr and Bellary have been dealt with separately. For Birth-place, Language, and for the European and Eurasian population the facts were not separately tabulated, and, in respect of these, the two districts have been taken together. All these district Chapters were submitted in proof to the Collectors, most of whom were good enough to correct and alter the text, where this was necessary.

CHAPTER XVI.

REVIEW OF THE CENSUS RESULTS OF EACH DISTRICT.

GANJ'ÁM.

Position.

1. Ganjám is the northernmost district of the Madras Presidency.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 8,311 square miles, of which 5,205 are in the Agency or Hill Tracts. Its population in 1881 was 1,749,604. In point of size Ganjám ranks sixth and in population eighth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions.

3. Geographically the district divides itself into the Maliahs or Hill Tracts and the Plain country. For administration the Plain country is divided into three táluqs and these include 3 Tahsildars' and 8 Deputy Tahsildars' charges. There are 16 large and 35 minor zemindáries or proprietary estates. Some of the zemindáries are partly in the Plains and partly in the Maliahs. So that on the whole Ganjám presents a selection of methods of subdivision for Census purposes. Unfortunately the selection has not been the same in both Censuses as is apparent on a comparison of the returns for 1871 and 1881. In 1871 the division of the district was into (1) 3 Government táluqs, (2) 12 large zemindáries (which included part of the Hill Tracts), (3) a group of minor zemindáries, and (4) the Maliahs (or the remainder of the Maliahs). In 1881 the classification has been into (1) the Plains sub-divided into Sub-Magistrates' subdivisions and 5 estates, and (2) the whole of Maliahs. This renders an examination of the increase of population and of other questions for the several divisions of the district impossible.

Towns and Villages.

4. There are 16 towns including 2 municipalities and 6,879 inhabited villages. Of the latter 2,706 are in the Agency Tracts.

Increase of Population.

5. The population is returned at 1,749,604, of whom 869,465 were males and 880,139 females. The population in 1871 was 1,520,088, showing an increase of 229,516.

6. The following tables display these facts for the Plains and Agency Tracts separately and compare the results with those observed for the Presidency:—

Table No. 1, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Houses, and Population of the Plain and Hill Villages of Ganjám.*

Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Plains	3,106	4,189	278,081	739,423	763,878	1,503,301
Agency	5,205	2,706	58,565	130,042	116,261	246,303
Total ...	8,311	6,895	336,646	869,465	880,139	1,749,604

Table No. 2, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in* 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *the Density and Proportion of Sexes in the Ganjám District.*

Division.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease on 1871.			Density		Proportion of Males to Females.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Square Mile.	Per House.	Males.	Females.
Plains	+ 6·35	+ 10·12	+ 8·23	484	5·4	492	508
Agency	+ 55·15	+ 145·82	+ 87·86	47	4·2	528	472
Total ...	+ 11·60	+ 18·63	+ 15·10	211	5·2	497	503
Presidency (excluding Bhádrachalam and Rékapalle)	− 2·97	+ 0·05	− 1·46	221	5·5	495	505

Progress.

7. The latter table shows the population of Ganjám to be an unusually progressive one. The decrease observed in the Presidency is here replaced by a large increase, so large that, were it true, and were the rate it would indicate maintained, the population would double itself in 42⅗ years. This of course is hardly probable. It is known that the increase is due only partly to reproduction, and in a great measure to more complete enumeration. Owing to the difficulty above alluded to, it is impossible accurately to compare the population of the Agency Tracts as it is now returned with the figures for 1871. But there is no doubt that it is specially in the improved enumeration of the Maliahs that we have the explanation of the greater portion of the increase indicated in the foregoing table. The real increase is, however, very considerable. The following tables attempt to give the figures according to the divisions as returned in the two Censuses, but it is not trustworthy as it is pretty clear that the same names do not represent the same area in the two Censuses :—

Table No. 3, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Houses, and the Population of* 1881 *for each Táluq in the Ganjám District.*

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns & Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám ...	Berhampore ...	475	5	527	54,348	146,853	156,450	303,303
	Chicacole ...	402	3	298	39,005	97,895	102,524	200,419
	Goomsur	291	1	801	32,461	89,407	91,983	181,390
	Zemindáries.							
	Áska	160	2	339	20,126	57,447	58,775	116,222
	Ganjám	553	...	300	13,651	39,357	39,156	78,513
	Itchapúr	179	...	252	13,857	37,358	38,632	75,990
	Jaláutra	49	...	92	4,028	11,321	11,463	22,784
	Narsannapét ...	44	..	33	2,759	7,633	7,619	15,252
	Parlákimedi ...	419	2	657	48,097	120,487	120,493	240,980
	Pratápagiri ...	55	...	130	6,665	17,851	18,103	35,954
	Purushottapúr ..	44	...	67	4,520	13,298	13,884	27,182
	Sérgada	25	...	35	1,992	5,762	5,800	11,562
	Sómpét	54	2	73	10,376	27,193	29,385	56,578
	Surada	103	...	217	4,180	10,253	10,087	20,340
	Tekkali	238	1	338	19,692	51,532	53,764	105,296
	Urlám	15	...	14	2,384	5,776	5,760	11,536
	Total ...	3,106	16	4,173	278,081	739,423	763,878	1,503,301
	Agency Tracts specially censused ...	5,205	...	2,706	58,565	130,042	116,261	246,303
	District Total ...	8,311	16	6,879	336,646	869,465	880,139	1,749,604

Table No. 4, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease on 1871 and the Density for the Ganjám District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease on 1871.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Ganjám ...	Berhampore	+ 22·52	+ 26·08	+ 24·33	639	5·6
	Chicacole	+ 3·67	+ 8·39	+ 6·03	501	5·1
	Goomsur	+ 12·75	+ 16·79	+ 14·75	623	5·6
	Zemindáries.					
	Áska	+ 6·96	+ 7·25	+ 7·11	726	5·8
	Ganjám	+ 88·43	+ 84·01	+ 86·20	142	5·8
	Itchapúr	— 8·71	— 5·56	— 7·14	425	5·5
	Jaláutra	+ 19·55	+ 28·15	+ 23·74	465	5·7
	Narsannapét	Cannot be distinguished.			347	5·5
	Parlákimedi	— 6·19	— 1·67	— 3·98	575	5·0
	Pratápagiri	+ 23·03	+ 25·22	+ 24·13	654	5·4
	Purushottapúr	Cannot be distinguished.			618	6·0
	Sérgada	+ 22·39	+ 17·46	+ 19·86	462	5·8
	Sómpét	+ 61·76	+ 72·84	+ 67·33	1,048	5·5
	Surada	Cannot be distinguished.			197	4·9
	Tekkali	+ 31·96	+ 40·99	+ 36·42	442	5·4
	Urlám	Cannot be distinguished.			769	4·8
	Total ...	+ 6·35	+ 10·12	+ 8·23	484	5·4
	Agency Tracts specially censused	+ 55·15	+145·82	+ 87·86	47	4·2
	District Total ...	+ 11·60	+ 18·63	+ 15·10	211	5·2
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

Houses.

8. The number of occupied houses is 336,646, of which 58,565 are in the Agency Tracts. This gives 5·4 persons per house in the Plains and 4·2 in the Hill Tracts.

Density of Population.

9. The density of the population in the Plains—484 to the square mile—is nearly the highest in the Presidency, ranking next to Tanjore and Vizagapatam, and is more than double the average. In point of density Ganjám ranks third in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. The proportions of males to females in 1871 was 513 to 487; in the present return it is 497 to 503. It is probable that we have not yet obtained a full return of females, especially in the Hill Tracts.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 5, showing the Distribution according to Religion of the Population in the Ganjám District in 1881 and 1871, as also the Proportion to the Total Population.

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,513,673	865,229	875,945	1,741,174	99·58	99·51	99·52	99·52
Muhammadans ...	4,826	2,998	3,075	6,073	0·32	0·35	0·35	0·35
Christians	1,043	820	731	1,551	0 07	0·09	0·08	0·09
Jains and Buddhists ...	45	136	134	270	...	0·02	0·02	0·01
Others (including Not Stated)	501	282	254	536	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03
Total ...	1,520,088	869,465	880,139	1,749,604	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have gained 15 per cent., the Muhammadans about 26 per cent., and the Christians nearly 49 per cent. The Christians are chiefly (60 per cent.) Roman Catholics and the Muhammadans are almost exclusively Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	116	13	129
Eurasians	92	130	222
Total ...	208	143	351

Language.

14. The languages of the Plains of Ganjám are Telugu and Uriya. Khond and Savara are the languages of the tribes known by those names in the hills. The following table gives the distribution of the people according to language, based partly on the returns and partly on an estimate.

Table No. 6, showing the Distribution of the Population in the Ganjám District according to Language.

Language.	No. of Persons.
Uriya	777,558
Telugu	692,931
Khond	164,232
Savara	97,468
Other languages or dialects	17,415
Grand Total ...	1,749,604

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people in decennial periods as they appear in the Final Statement.

Table No. 7, showing the Ages of the People in the Plains of the Ganjám District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	221,590	227,481	449,071
10—20	159,293	141,948	301,241
20—30	121,330	136,772	258,102
30—40	95,552	97,047	192,599
40—50	65,593	68,202	133,795
50—60	41,680	44,435	86,115
60 and upwards	34,385	47,993	82,378
Total ...	739,423	763,878	1,503,301

16. This gives the following comparison with the general results for the Presidency. There are per 1,000 of the population—

	Under 20.	20 to 60.	60 and upwards.
In Ganjám	499·11	446·09	54·80
In the Presidency	469·00	476·89	54·11

Half the population of Ganjám (if the returns be correct) are under 20 years of age, a sure index of a progressive population.

17. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion (per 100,000 of the population) of children under 5 years of age.

Table No. 8, comparing the Proportion in the Plains of the Ganjám District (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5, with the General Results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Ganjám.	The Presidency.		
		Non-Famine Districts.	Famine Districts.	Total for the Presidency.
Under 1 ...	2,994	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2 ...	2,352	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3 ...	2,443	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4 ...	3,592	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5 ...	3,340	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	14,721	13,838	10,790	12,653

This shows that the proportion of young children is higher than the proportion observed for the Presidency. Ganjám was perhaps less affected by the famine of 1876–78 than any other district, and the high proportion of children above 3 shows the entire absence of the abnormal infant mortality observed where famine was worst. But the pressure of high prices and scarcity made its mark upon the birth-rate; not so deeply as in other districts, but still appreciably, and the recovery of the birth-rate in 1880 was not here so marked as it is in other Non-Famine Districts.

18. Between 5 to 10 the proportions in the Plains per 100,000 are—

Ganjám—Plains	15,151
Non-Famine Districts	13,845
Famine Districts	13,592

This continues what has been observed above. The abnormal mortality observed in Famine Districts among children who were between 1 and 5 is wholly without evidence in Ganjám.

Caste.

19. There were 162 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 9, showing the Distribution of the Population according to Caste under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Sex Not Stated.	Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Ganjám.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests) ..	62,646	65,223	127,869	2	7·58	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors) ...	2,007	2,136	4,143	...	·25	·68
III	Shetties (Traders) ...	11,440	12,243	23,683	...	1·41	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) .	226,136	235,859	461,995	76	27·41	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds) ...	27,621	28,946	56,567	...	3·36	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans) ...	22,011	22,959	44,970	23	2·66	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers) ...	12,669	12,996	25,665	...	1·53	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers) ...	18,982	19,122	38,104	...	2·25	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	20,223	22,489	42,712	...	2·54	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters) ...	7,840	7,820	15,660	11	·93	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes) ...	14,017	15,653	29,670	...	1·75	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen)	20,444	21,412	41,856	...	2·48	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)...	21,890	22,577	44,467	1,286	2·64	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers) ..	12,325	12,881	25,206	...	1·49	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen) ...	19,927	20,535	40,462	...	2·89	1·84
XVI	Others	235,757	223,998	459,755	52,250	27·27	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	98,097	100,082	198,179	1,465	11·76	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated ...	2,428	2,446	4,874	...	·29	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	117	107	224	...	0·01	0·01
	Total ...	836,577	849,484	1,686,061	55,113	100	100

The proportion of Bráhmans is unusually high, 7½ per cent. against 4 per cent. observed for the whole Presidency. Of Pariahs there are only 11¾ per cent. against the general average of 15½ per cent. The "Others," that is, those whose caste is not given, is very high (27½ per cent. against 9⅘ per cent.) owing to the defective caste returns for the Hill Tracts.

Occupation.

20. The distribution by occupation gives the following table:—

Table No. 10, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq of the Ganjám District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Berhampore	5,923	865	6,788	2,225	1,021	3,246	3,167	784	3,951	52,605	26,618	79,223
Chicacole	2,554	298	2,852	1,466	431	1,897	1,557	235	1,792	42,181	31,176	73,357
Goomsur	3,147	431	3,578	2,305	401	2,706	2,083	938	3,021	27,634	13,064	40,698
Áska	3,293	422	3,715	2,108	358	2,466	1,096	216	1,312	18,244	7,128	25,372
Ganjám	2,654	236	2,890	709	701	1,410	1,089	285	1,374	12,695	3,380	16,075
Itchapúr	1,690	197	1,887	1,816	510	2,326	708	289	997	13,209	7,934	21,143
Jaláutra	322	34	356	232	56	288	181	37	218	4,116	2,289	6,405
Narsannapét	79	5	84	66	18	84	65	164	229	3,541	1,804	5,345
Parlákimedi	2,539	111	2,650	4,015	382	4,397	1,848	554	2,402	52,594	42,306	94,900
Pratápagiri	716	29	745	722	81	803	285	44	329	6,562	2,985	9,547
Purushottapúr	598	31	629	155	8	163	118	50	168	5,267	1,202	6,469
Sórgada	300	18	318	130	4	134	143	11	154	2,205	874	3,079
Sómpét	616	69	685	388	247	635	602	234	836	10,861	9,016	19,877
Surada	433	37	470	99	67	166	186	32	218	4,367	1,509	5,876
Tekkali	1,338	81	1,419	1,050	209	1,259	781	382	1,163	22,429	18,688	41,117
Urlám	135	4	139	64	10	74	112	13	125	2,259	1,399	3,658
Total ...	26,337	2,868	29,205	17,550	4,504	22,054	14,021	4,268	18,289	280,769	171,372	452,141
Agency Tracts specially censused	593	45	638	62	17	79	1,638	1,596	3,234	62,442	54,260	116,702
Grand Total ...	26,930	2,913	29,843	17,612	4,521	22,133	15,659	5,864	21,523	343,211	225,632	568,843

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Berhampore	17,353	15,045	32,398	65,580	112,117	177,697	146,853	156,450	303,303
Chicacole	16,386	14,731	31,117	33,751	55,653	89,404	97,895	102,524	200,419
Goomsur	7.035	4,424	11,459	47,203	72,725	119,928	89,407	91,983	181,390
Aska	6,236	3,924	10,160	26,470	46,727	73,197	57,447	58,775	116,222
Ganjám	3,308	4,093	7,401	18,902	30,461	49,363	39,357	39,156	78,513
Itchapúr	4,347	4,094	8,441	15,588	25,608	41,196	37,358	38,632	75,990
Jaláutra	1,723	1,432	3,155	4,747	7,615	12,362	11,321	11,463	22,784
Narsannapét	832	975	1,807	3,050	4,653	7,703	7,633	7,619	15,252
Parlákimedi	14,024	10,012	24,036	45,467	67,128	112,595	120,487	120,493	240,980
Pratápagiri	2,001	1,123	3.124	7,565	13,841	21,406	17,851	18,103	35,954
Purushottapúr	1,622	1,546	3,168	5,538	11,047	16,585	13,298	13,884	27,182
Sórgada	453	646	1,099	2,531	4,247	6,778	5,762	5,800	11,562
Sómpét	4,101	4,248	8,349	10,625	15,571	26,196	27,193	29,385	56,578
Surada	1,207	687	1,894	3,961	7,755	11,716	10,253	10,087	20,340
Tekkali	6,512	6,773	13,285	19,422	27,631	47,053	51,532	53,764	105,296
Urlám	1,051	404	1,455	2,155	3,930	6,085	5,776	5,760	11,536
Total ...	88,191	74,157	162,348	312,556	506,709	819,264	739,423	763,878	1,503,301
Agency Tracts specially censused	9,497	8,537	18,034	55,810	51,806	107,616	130,042	116,261	246,303
Grand Total ...	97,688	82,694	180,382	368,365	558,515	926,880	869,465	880,139	1,749,604

21. Including that portion of Class VI which is productive, namely, Laborers and persons of Indefinite Occupation, we have it from table in paragraph 22 that 53·87 per cent. of the total Ganjám population are at work or that 46·13 are dependent on the remainder for support. Having regard to the high proportion of children under 15, the proportion of "occupied" is very large.

22. The following are the proportions of the total population and of the working population distributed to the several classes compared with the similar distribution for the Presidency.

—	Class.	Percentage on the total Population.		Percentage on the working Population.	
		Ganjám.	Presidency.	Ganjám.	Presidency.
Occupied	I. Professional	1·71	1·50	3·17	2·76
	II. Domestic	1·26	0·72	2·35	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·23	1·40	2·28	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	32·51	35·40	60·35	65·21
	V. Industrial	10·31	10·95	19·14	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	6·85	4·34	12·71	8·00
Unoccupied	Unoccupied	46·13	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

63·27 per cent. of the males and 44·59 per cent. of the females are employed as compared with 66·94 per cent. and 41·90 per cent. for the Presidency.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 1,749,604, 1,717,059 (including "Not Stated") or 98·14 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 11,981 Ganjám people, that is to say 0·69 per cent. of those born in Ganjám have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 20,564. Three-fifths of the emigrants have gone no further than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam, and in this number there is a nearly equal proportion of the sexes. But of the remainder the women are in the proportion of only 443 to 557 men as the following table shows :—

Table No. 11, *showing the Emigrants from Ganjám to the neighbouring District and to other places.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vizagapatam ...	3,524	3,536	7,060
Elsewhere ...	2,739	2,182	4,921
Total ...	6,263	5,718	11,981

24. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts :—

Table No. 12, *showing the Immigrants into Ganjám from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vizagapatam ...	12,704	12,676	25,380
Bengal ...	1,254	1,071	2,325
Central Provinces	285	232	517
Nizam's Dominions	207	155	362
Total	14,450	14,134	28,584

Education.

25. There were in the Plains educated or under instruction 61,406, of whom 4,268 were females. The percentage for males (7·73) is slightly over half the average for the Presidency (13·77), and that for females (0·56) is also much below the average (0·87). The numbers have altogether increased by 26,044 or 73·65 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871; and there are

12 times as many females educated as there were in 1871. It is believed that the numbers are even now understated.

26. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 13, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population of each Sex and Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	7·59	0·53
Muhammadans	29·95	2·87
Christians	54·89	23·15
All Religions ...	7·73	0·56

Afflicted.

27. In the Plains there were 425 persons of Unsound mind as against 417 in 1871; 1,890 Blind against 2,446 in 1871; 1,012 Deaf-mutes as against 1,520 in 1871; and 613 Lepers as against 698 in 1871. There are no marked differences in the number of those of "Unsound mind" and of "Lepers" between the two Censuses. The decrease in "Blind" and "Deaf-mutes" is observed here as elsewhere and suggests that there must have been a difference in the method of enumeration.

Towns.

28. There are 16 towns returned in Ganjám with an aggregate population of 111,197 or 6·4 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 14, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Ganjám District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others, including "Not Stated."
1. Áska	3,909	3,797	60	52	
2. Báruva	4,298	4,298			
3. Boyaráni	3,339	3,338			
4. Berhampore	23,599	21,692	1,401	506	
5. Calingapatam	4,465	4,334	95	34	
6. Chicacole	16,355	15,087	1,184	83	
7. Ganjám	5,037	4,995	27	14	
8. Gopálpúr	2,675	2,504	24	147	
9. Harimandalam	3,089	3,089	...		
10. Itchapúr	5,528	5,362	166		
11. Mandasa	4,671	4,622	49		
12. Narsannapét	8,230	8,223	7		
13. Parlákimedi	10,812	10,621	188		
14. Purushottapúr	3,962	3,940	22		
15. Surada	3,594	3,456	52	86	
16. Tekkali Raghunádhapuram...	7,634	7,585	47	2	
Total	111,197	106,943	3,322	927	

29. The two municipalities are Berhampore and Chicacole. Berhampore is the chief town of the district and is also a military cantonment. Gopálpúr, Ganjám, Báruva and Calingapatam are the sea-ports in the district, of which the first is the chief. Of the town population 2·99 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population where the percentage is only 0·17 per cent. Similarly there are 0·83 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·04 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are only 478 males to every 522 females.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Position.

1. Vizagapatam is the second northernmost district and lies immediately to the south of Ganjám.

Area and Population.

2. Its entire area is 17,380 square miles, and its population 2,485,141. In size and population Vizagapatam ranks first among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions.

3. The district includes three Government táluqs (one of which, Pálkonda, is rented) covering an area of 673 square miles, eleven Zemindaries or proprietary estates with an area of 2,804 square miles, and twelve táluqs of the Agency Tracts whose area is 13,903 square miles. For administrative purposes the district is divided into two Tahsildars' and eighteen Deputy Tahsildars' charges. The distribution of the population for the purposes of the Census of 1871 was over fifteen táluqs or divisions including Jaipúr, while the present population is shown for twenty-six divisions. This makes the comparison by táluqs of the results of the two Censuses impossible.

Towns and Villages.

4. There are 8,762 inhabited villages, of which 6,095 are in the Agency Tracts. These include ten towns, four of which are municipalities.

Distribution to Divisions.

5. The subjoined table gives the area, number of towns and villages, of houses, and population arranged according to territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population of the Plains and Agency Tracts of Vizágapatam District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Vizagapatam.	Anakápalle ...	313	2	143	27,929	66,297	65,340	131,637
	Bimlipatam ...	211	1	117	21,154	53,645	52,622	106,267
	Bobbili	227	1	177	27,806	69,666	70,308	139,974
	Chípurupalle ...	535	...	268	27,958	69,197	69,699	138,896
	Gajapatinagar ...	348	...	224	24,371	58,727	58,044	116,771
	Golgonda ...	161	...	178	20,827	49,383	48,365	97,748
	Pálkonda ...	165	1	361	41,822	99,969	100,263	200,232
	Párvatípúr ...	91	1	207	23,883	55,448	55,966	111,414
	Sálúr	64	1	155	17,255	39,756	40,710	80,466
	Sarvasiddhi ...	347	...	152	27,868	65,395	66,359	131,754
	Srungavarapukóta...	102	1	177	25,740	63,519	63,091	126,610
	Víravalli ...	504	...	238	36,400	89,296	86,756	176,052
	Vizagapatam ..	142	1	74	17,588	42,951	42,486	85,437
	Vizianagram ...	267	1	186	30,234	73,867	73,343	147,210
	Total ...	3,477	10	2,657	370,785	897,116	893,352	1,790,468
	Agency Tracts specially censused ...	13,903	...	6,095	152,681	357,734	336,939	694,673
	District Total ...	17,380	10	8,752	523,466	1,254,850	1,230,291	2,485,141

Increase of Population.

6. Of the total population of 2,485,141, 1,254,850 are males and 1,230,291 females, showing a total increase of 325,942, or 15·09 per cent. on the population of 1871. The increase of males is 144,816, or 13·05 per cent.; of females 181,176, or 17·26 per cent. The figures in the Final Census Table No. II exhibit a decrease of 54,243 in the district proper and an increase of 380,185 in the Agency Tracts. This is due to the different divisions of the area. The figures for 1871 shown in this return include the táluqs of Gunipúr and Ráyaghada, censused in 1881 as Agency Tracts.

Houses.

7. The number of occupied houses is 370,785 in the district proper and 152,681 in the Agency Tracts. This gives 4·8 per house in the former and 4·5 in the latter. The present number of houses (occupied and unoccupied) is 550,325 against 489,419 in 1871, showing an increase of 60,906.

Density.

8. The following table shows, by táluqs, the density of the population and the average number per occupied house.

Table No. 2, showing the Density of Population and Population per Occupied House in each Táluq in 1881.

District.	Táluq.	Density. Per Square Mile.	Density. Per Occupied House.
Vizagapatam ...	Anakápalle	421	4·7
	Bimlipatam	504	5·0
	Bobbili	617	5·0
	Chípurupalle	260	5·0
	Gajapatinagar	336	4·8
	Golgonda	607	4·7
	Pálkonda	1,214	4·8
	Párvatípúr	1,224	4·7
	Sálúr	1,257	4·7
	Sarvasiddhi	380	4·7
	Srungavarupukóta	1,241	4·9
	Víravalli	349	4·8
	Vizagapatam	602	4·9
	Vizianagram	551	4·9
	Total ...	515	4·8
	Agency Tracts specially censused	50	4·5
	District Total ...	143	4·7
	Total for the Presidency ...	221	5·5

Omitting the Agency Tracts, which are, of course, but thinly populated, it will be seen that the district proper is very densely populated. The average is 515 per square mile, or considerably more than double the average for the Presidency. The thinnest population in the district, that of Chípurupalle, is above the average of other districts, while in four táluqs the density rises above 1,200 per square mile, and is above that observed anywhere else in the Presidency except in Madras City and in the "garden of the Kávéri." This tract of 422 square miles in area has a population of 1,229 persons to the square mile. The density for the whole district, including the Agency Tracts, has risen from 124 per square mile in 1871 to 143 in 1881.

Proportion of Sexes.

9. The proportion of the sexes in the Plains is very nearly equal. There are 501 males to 499 females in every 1,000. In the Agency Tracts there appear 515 males to 485 females. This is, of course, due to defective enumeration, but it is a much better return than was obtained in 1871, as the following figures show :—

Year.	Plains. Males.	Plains. Females.	Agency Tracts. Males.	Agency Tracts. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
1871	510	490	537	463	514	486
1881	501	499	515	485	505	495

As has been noticed elsewhere (page 60), there is a general improvement in this respect, but Vizagapatam is still one of the most backward districts in its return of females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	2,135,432	1,242,647	1,217,827	2,460,474	98·90	99·03	98·99	99·01
Muhammadans	21,030	10,123	10,280	20,403	0·97	0·80	0·83	0·82
Christians	2,185	1,653	1,757	3,410	0·10	0·13	0·14	0·14
Jains and Budhists ...	91	338	357	695	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03
Others	461	89	70	159	0·02	0·01	0·01	...
Total ...	2,159,199	1,254,850	1,230,291	2,485,141	100	100	100	100

The Hindus have gained 15 per cent., the Christians 56 per cent., and the Muhammadans have lost 3 per cent. The Muhammadans are for the most part Sunnis, and the Christians (67 per cent.) are Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

11. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	116	52	168
Eurasians	198	198	396
Total ...	314	250	564

Language.

12. The principal language of Vizagapatam is Telugu. Uriya is also spoken by a large number and is chiefly confined to the Jeypore country (Mr. Winterbotham). Khond, Savara, and Gadaba are the languages spoken by the Hill Tribes. They are distributed as follows :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Telugu	2,056,955
Uriya	348,521
Savara	35,458
Gadaba	11,794
Khond	15,761
Other languages and dialects	16,652
	2,485,141

This distribution is arbitrary and is not based on the actual returns, which were defective, but on information supplied by the Collector of the district.

Ages of the People.

13. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in Vizagapatam District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	245,028	248,500	493,528
10—20	202,872	166,745	369,617
20—30	142,590	160,139	302,729
30—40	122,727	122,334	245,061
40—50	92,476	87,729	180,205
50—60	52,335	57,094	109,429
60 and upwards	39,088	50,811	89,899
Total ...	897,116	893,352	1,790,468

14. This gives, in comparison with the averages for the Presidency, the following proportion per mille :—

	Vizagapatam.	Presidency.
Under 20 ...	482·08	469·00
20 to 60	467·71	476·89
60 and upwards	50·21	54·11

The high proportion under 20 indicates the progressive character of the population.

Caste.

15. There were 166 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census ; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Vizagapatam District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Districts.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	28,738	28,826	57,564	2·34	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	10,842	10,581	21,423	0·87	0·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	16,448	16,952	33,400	1·36	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	446,808	445,140	891,948	36·27	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	61,271	60,927	122,198	4·97	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	36,638	36,720	73,358	2·98	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	7,812	8,046	15,858	0·64	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	44,684	43,806	88,490	3·59	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	7,053	7,436	14,489	0·59	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	7,653	7,402	15,055	0·61	0·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	17,191	17,709	34,900	1·42	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	8,249	8,347	16,596	·67	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers) ...	34,608	35,733	70,341	2 86	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	14,842	14,413	29,255	1·19	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	28,964	28,473	57,437	2·33	1·84
XVI	Others	342,460	322,431	664,891	27·02	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	122,068	119,049	241,117	9·80	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	6,011	5,553	11,564	·47	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	307	283	590	·02	0·01
	Total ...	1,242,647	1,217,827	2,460,474	100	100

Occupation.

16. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq of the Vizagapatam District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.			Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anakápalle	1,537	169	1,706	232	144	376	1,010	312	1,322	31,356	18,979	50,335	7,028	6,092	13,120	25,134	39,644	64,778	66,297	65,340	131,637
Bimlipatam	1,194	131	1,325	778	450	1,228	1,312	275	1,587	23,382	10,689	34,071	5,837	7,452	13,289	21,142	33,625	54,767	53,645	52,622	106,267
Bobbili	1,643	137	1,780	238	150	388	1,364	793	2,157	39,617	32,366	71,983	9,933	8,492	18,425	16,871	28,370	45,241	69,666	70,308	139,974
Chípurupalle	1,199	69	1,268	169	63	232	973	253	1,226	35,930	25,358	61,288	8,845	8,662	17,507	22,081	35,294	57,375	69,197	69,699	138,896
Gajapatinagar... ...	818	38	856	340	275	615	776	363	1,139	28,968	16,902	45,870	8,693	8,412	17,105	19,132	32,054	51,186	58,727	58,044	116,771
Golgonda	1,643	42	1,685	185	245	430	374	142	516	19,863	13,937	33,800	4,542	4,314	8,856	22,776	29,685	52,461	49,383	48,365	97,748
Pálkonda	1,950	243	2,193	788	383	1,171	1,870	1,401	3,271	48,453	24,221	72,674	15,059	13,353	28,412	31,849	60,662	92,511	99,969	100,263	200,232
Párvatipúr	1,283	204	1,487	545	361	906	1,524	566	2,090	25,985	19,812	45,797	7,483	6,108	13,591	18,628	28,915	47,543	55,448	55,966	111,414
Sálúr	1,011	59	1,070	202	246	448	914	370	1,284	16,894	10,485	27,379	4,481	2,973	7,454	16,254	26,577	42,831	39,756	40,710	80,466
Sarvasiddhi	1,066	61	1,127	188	185	373	1,067	419	1,486	33,472	19,437	52,909	7,954	10,630	18,584	21,648	35,627	57,275	65,395	66,359	131,754
Srungavarapukóta ...	990	34	1,024	156	87	243	774	411	1,185	31,091	18,296	49,387	7,748	8,690	16,438	22,760	35,573	58,333	63,519	63,091	126,610
Víravalli	1,113	61	1,174	258	652	910	2,035	542	2,577	45,874	33,186	79,060	10,927	8,416	19,343	29,089	43,899	72,988	89,296	86,756	176,052
Vizagapatam	2,682	187	2,869	604	632	1,236	1,698	359	2,057	14,983	8,179	23,162	5,241	4,544	9,785	17,743	28,585	46,328	42,951	42,486	85,437
Vizianagram	2,833	386	3,219	1,051	961	2,012	1,723	673	2,396	29,256	16,206	45,462	10,178	8,105	18,283	28,826	47,012	75,838	73,867	73,343	147,210
Total ..	20,962	1,821	22,783	5,734	4,834	10,568	17,414	6,879	24,293	425,124	268,053	693,177	113,949	106,243	220,192	313,933	505,522	819,455	897,116	893,352	1,790,468
Agency Tracts specially censused ..	4,066	4,345	8,411	10,979	9,899	20,878	6,629	9,927	16,556	232,214	209,255	441,469	22,210	22,604	44,814	81,636	80,909	162,545	357,734	336,939	694,673
Grand Total ..	25,028	6,166	31,194	16,713	14,733	31,446	24,043	16,806	40,849	657,338	477,308	1,134,646	136,159	128,847	265,006	395,569	586,431	982,000	1,254,850	1,230,291	2,485,141

17. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency:—

Class.		Percentage on total Population.		Percentage on working Population.	
		Vizagapatam.	Presidency.	Vizagapatam.	Presidency.
Occupied.	I. Professional	1·26	1·50	1·79	2·76
	II. Domestic	1·26	0·72	1·80	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·64	1·40	2·35	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	45·66	35·40	65·14	65·21
	V. Industrial	10·66	10·95	15·21	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	9·61	4·34	13·71	8·00
Unoccupied.	Unoccupied	29·91	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 70 per cent. are returned as workers on whom the remaining 30 per cent. of the population depend. This is the highest return of labour in the whole Presidency; it is especially noticeable in the large number engaged in agriculture. 76·76 per cent. males and 63·29 per cent. females were workers.

Birth-place.

18. Of the total population of 2,485,141, 2,465,982, including "Not Stated," or 99¼ per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 93,957 Vizagapatam people; that is to say, 3·67 per cent. of those born in Vizagapatam have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 74,798. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to neighbouring districts, and these have taken a fair proportion of females; those who have gone further abroad are mostly males.

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Vizagapatam to neighbouring Districts and to other places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám	12,704	12,676	25,380
Gódávari	31,990	30,968	62,958
Total ...	44,694	43,644	88,338
Elsewhere	3,023	2,596	5,619
Grand Total ...	47,717	46,240	93,957

19. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts and Provinces.

Table No. 8, showing the Immigrants into Vizagapatam from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjám	3,524	3,536	7,060
Gódávari	2,405	2,383	4,788
Total ...	5,929	5,919	11,848
Bengal	149	99	248
Central Provinces	289	213	502
H. H. The Nizam's Dominions	375	351	726
Grand Total ...	6,742	6,582	13,324

Education.

20. There were educated or under instruction 58,325, of whom 3,962 were females. The percentage for males (6·06) is only about half the average for the Presidency and that for females (0·44) much below the average. The numbers have altogether increased by 15,876, or 37 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are more than four times as many females educated as there were in 1871.

The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Population of each Sex and Religion in the Vizagapatam District.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	5·88	0·38
Muhammadans	15·17	1·23
Christians	48·27	29·12
All Religions ...	6·06	0·44

Afflicted.

21. There were 828 persons of Unsound mind as against 984 in 1871; 2,063 Blind against 2,301 in 1871; 1,605 Deaf-mutes as against 1,844 in 1871; and 856 Lepers as against 586 in 1871. There is no marked difference in "Unsound mind" between the two Censuses.

Towns.

22. There are ten towns returned in Vizagapatam with an aggregate population of 133,461, or 5½ per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the Vizagapatam District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Anakápalle ...	13,341	13,197	143	...	1
Bobbili ...	14,943	14,545	329	38	31
Bimlipatam ...	8,582	7,991	359	232	...
Kásimkóta ...	7,078	6,703	374	1	...
Pálkonda ...	9,531	9,099	95	268	69
Párvatípúr ...	9,933	9,783	150	...	...
Srungavarupukóta.	5,329	5,210	103	...	16
Sálúr ...	11,856	11,426	425	3	2
Vizianagram ...	22,577	21,446	1,105	23	3
Vizagapatam ...	30,291	26,264	2,606	1,389	32
Total ...	133,461	125,664	5,689	1,954	154

23. The four municipalities are Anakápalle, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam are the two ports of Vizagapatam District. The head-quarters are at Vizagapatam. Waltair and Vizianagram are military cantonments. Of the town population 4·26 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 0·6 per cent. Similarly there are 1·46 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·06 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are only 492 males to 508 females.

GÓDÁVARI.

Position.

1. The district of Gódávari lies on the East Coast, south of Vizagapatam.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 7,345 square miles, and in 1881, the population was 1,791,512. In point of size, Gódávari ranks tenth, and in population seventh, among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. The plains are divided into ten Government táluqs and three Zemindári divisions. The Government area is 6,635 square miles. The zemindári area is 710 square miles. The two táluqs of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle, whose area is 911 square miles, were transferred to this district from the Central Provinces in 1874. These, together with the Rampa country, are included in the Agency under the Collector of this district. There were 2,249 inhabited villages including 13 towns in 1881 compared with 2,082 in 1871.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and the Population of the Gódávari District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Gódávari.	Amalápuram	506	1	170	39,410	112,504	114,653	227,157
	Bhímavaram	321	1	138	17,092	53,851	54,748	108,599
	Cocanáda	190	3	58	17,758	49,984	51,091	101,075
	Ellore	729	2	218	26,266	74,891	74,417	149,308
	Narasápúr	437	2	137	33,785	96,592	103,561	200,153
	Peddápuram	552	1	187	25,282	62,088	62,226	124,314
	Pithápuram	200	1	50	12,610	33,502	34,659	68,161
	Rájahmundry	481	2	130	23,365	66,023	65,173	131,196
	Rámachandrapuram ...	400	...	163	39,559	109,427	111,353	220,780
	Tanuku	371	...	175	32,427	93,421	94,885	188,306
	Túni	320	...	139	13,222	32,863	33,681	66,544
	Yernagúdem	1,107	...	192	29,574	80,160	79,204	159,364
	Bhadráchalam	911	...	261	6,973	18,220	17,436	35,656
	Agency Tracts specially censused.	820	...	218	2,410	5,443	5,456	10,899
	District Total ...	7,345	13	2,236	319,733	888,969	902,543	1,791,512

Increase of population.

5. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871 *and the Density for the Gódávari District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Gódávari.	Amalápúram	+ 7·10	+ 12·58	+ 9·80	449	5·8
	Bhímavaram	+ 16·20	+ 18·72	+ 17·46	338	6·4
	Cocanáda	+ 8·81	+ 13·43	+ 11·12	532	5·7
	Ellore	+ 6·11	+ 12·25	+ 9·08	205	5·7
	Narasápúr	+ 7·60	+ 17·54	+ 12·52	458	5·9
	Peddápuram	+ 12·10	+ 10·92	+ 11 50	225	4·9
	Pithápuram	— 14·61	— 14·16	— 14·38	341	5·4
	Rájahmundry	— 0·35	+ 4·03	+ 1·78	273	5·6
	Rámachandrapuram ...	+ 7·14	+ 9·76	+ 8·45	552	5·6
	Tanuku	+ 11·54	+ 13·32	+ 12·43	508	5·8
	Túni	+ 24·94	+ 40·93	+ 32·56	208	5·0
	Yernagúdem . ..	+ 10·01	+ 8·72	+ 9·37	144	5·4
	Agency Tracts specially censused.	...	...	...	13	4·5
	Total ...	+ 8·36	+ 12·13	+ 10·23	273	5·6
	Bhadráchalam	...	...	...	39	5·1
	District Total	+ 10·62	+ 14·34	+ 12·57	244	5·6
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The foregoing table would show that the population of Gódávari is a progressive one. The increase is 12·57 per cent. in 9¼ years, and it is common to both sexes and to every part of the district except the Zemindári of Pithápuram. Part of this increase is due to extended territory; but exclusive of the population of the

new area, the increase is 10·23 per cent. If this increase were all real, and were the rate it indicates maintained, the population would double itself in 65¼ years. It is, however, pretty certain that the increase is due only partly to reproduction and immigration during the Famine and partly to more complete enumeration.

Houses.

7. According to the returns, exclusive of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle, there is a decrease of 56,613 occupied houses in the Gódávari District, that is to say, while the population has increased by 10·23 per cent., the occupied houses have decreased by 15·33 per cent. The discrepancy will be found fully explained in page 17 of the Report. The population per house, exclusive of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle, is 5·6. In 1871 it was 4·3. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density.

8. In 1871 there were 248 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there were 273 persons, exclusive of the new territory. In Government táluqs the density is 234 per square mile, in zemindári 332. Gódávari ranks ninth in point of density, and considerably above the average for the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are, in the Plains, 496 males to 504 females in every 1,000. In the Hills there appear 499 males to 501 females. The enumeration of females this time was much closer than it was in 1871, as the following figures show :—

—	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population in the Plains.	
	1871.	1881.
Males	504	496
Females	496	504
	1,000	1,000

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,555,981	867,919	880,815	1,748,734	97·68	97·63	97·59	97·61
Muhammadans	35,173	18,963	19,835	38,798	2·21	2·13	2·20	2·17
Christians	1,483	2,024	1,869	3,893	0·09	0·23	0·21	0·22
Jains and Buddhists ...	39	8	9	17	...	...	...	...
Others	263	55	15	70	0·02	0·01	...	...
Total ..	1,592,939	888,969	902,543	1,791,512	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

11. Exclusive of Bhadráchalam and Rékapalle the Hindus have gained 10 per cent., the Muhammadans 8½ per cent., and the Christians 144⅓ per cent. The last are chiefly (80 per cent.) Protestants, and the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	194	56	250
Eurasians	208	204	412
Total ...	402	260	662

Language.

13. The principal language of the Gódávari District is Telugu. It is spoken by 1,727,733 persons.

Ages of the People.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Plains of the Gódávari District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	251,926	252,322	504,248
10—20	190,300	168,638	358,938
20—30	141,412	163,505	304,917
30—40	115,609	111,088	226,697
40—50	80,201	77,045	157,246
50—60	51,655	57,316	108,971
60 and upwards	52,423	67,173	119,596
Total ...	883,526	897,087	1,780,613

This gives in comparison with the averages for the Presidency the following proportions per mille :—

—	Gódávari.	Presidency.
Under 20	484·77	469·00
20 to 60	448·06	476·89
60 and upwards	67·17	54·11

The high proportion of children indicates a population progressing by natural reproduction.

Caste.

15. There were 163 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Gódávari under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Gódávari.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	43,851	45,561	89,412	5·11	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	23,485	23,176	46,661	2·67	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	21,742	21,429	43,171	2·47	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	266,470	269,384	535,854	30·64	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	33,462	32,689	66,151	3·78	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	17,838	17,840	35,678	2·04	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	2,112	2,194	4,306	·25	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	35,775	36,001	71,776	4·10	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	27,340	29,084	56,424	3·23	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	6,691	6,549	13,240	·76	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	7,816	9,262	17,078	·98	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	1,861	1,841	3,702	·21	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	78,954	82,314	161,268	9·22	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	9,342	9,669	19,011	1·09	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	22,661	22,970	45,631	2·61	1·84
XVI	Others	58,478	57,215	115,693	6·62	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	209,795	213,423	423,218	24·20	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	225	172	397	·02	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	21	42	63	...	0·01
	Total ...	867,919	880,815	1,748,734	100	100

16. The proportion of Pariahs is unusually high; nearly one-fourth of the Hindus of Gódávari are returned as Pariahs. Of Bráhmans, Vellálars, and Toddy-drawers there are more than the usual proportion; of Vanniyans or Pallis (a Tamil group) there are very few.

Occupation.

17. The distribution by occupation gives the following table ;—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq of the Gódávari District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.			Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Amalápuram	1,867	127	1,994	508	180	688	2,072	225	2,297	49,327	19,876	69,203	13,341	12,357	25,698	45,389	81,588	127,277	112,504	114,653	227,157
Bhímavaram	916	67	983	140	129	269	1,119	226	1,345	28,213	15,054	43,267	4,855	3,859	8,714	18,608	35,413	54,021	53,851	54,748	108,599
Cocanáda	2,024	118	2,142	1,264	397	1,661	3,942	442	4,384	13,206	5,153	18,359	7,957	5,669	13,626	21,591	39,312	60,903	49,984	51,091	101,075
Ellore	2,248	241	2,489	540	323	863	2,383	380	2,763	28,773	7,782	36,555	9,701	6,009	15,710	31,246	59,682	90,928	74,891	74,417	149,308
Narasápúr	1,427	92	1,519	706	227	933	1,895	321	2,216	43,260	19,737	62,997	9,738	10,111	19,849	39,566	73,073	112,639	96,592	103,561	200,153
Peddápuram	1,181	47	1,228	272	240	512	1,454	257	1,711	31,271	14,196	45,467	7,839	6,195	14,034	20,071	41,291	61,362	62,088	62,226	124,314
Pithápuram	663	40	703	597	159	756	1,158	110	1,268	13,898	5,058	18,956	4,574	3,483	8,057	12,612	25,809	38,421	33,502	34,659	68,161
Rájahmundry	3,176	75	3,251	752	222	974	2,651	465	3,116	23,728	8,930	32,658	9,397	7,785	17,182	26,319	47,696	74,015	66,023	65,173	131,196
Rámachandrapuram ...	1,899	130	2,029	293	201	494	2,144	400	2,544	44,741	7,642	52,383	12,726	11,246	23,972	47,624	91,734	139,358	109,427	111,353	220,780
Tanuku	1,882	104	1,986	234	138	372	2,478	302	2,780	41,767	9,371	51,138	11,907	9,413	21,320	35,153	75,557	110,710	93,421	94,885	188,306
Tuni	602	36	638	107	70	177	573	99	672	13,209	3,421	16,630	4,839	1,914	6,753	13,533	28,141	41,674	32,863	33,681	66,544
Yernagúdem	1,311	115	1,426	274	101	375	1,872	350	2,222	38,985	13,970	52,955	9,506	5,740	15,246	28,212	58,928	87,140	80,160	79,204	159,364
Bhadráchalam	587	24	611	173	28	201	473	137	610	8,529	4,348	12,877	1,025	425	1,450	7,433	12,474	19,907	18,220	17,436	35,656
Total ..	19,783	1,216	20,999	5,860	2,415	8,275	24,214	3,714	27,928	378,907	134,538	513,445	107,405	84,206	191,611	347,357	670,998	1,018,355	883,526	897,087	1,780,613
Agency Tracts specially censused ...	93	...	93	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	...	6	2	...	2	5,339	5,456	10,795	5,443	5,456	10,899
Grand Total ...	19,876	1,216	21,092	5,860	2,415	8,275	24,217	3,714	27,931	378,913	134,538	513,451	107,407	84,206	191,613	352,696	676,454	1,029,150	888,969	902,543	1,791,512

18. The following table compares the proportion of distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency:—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Gódávari.	Presidency.	Gódávari.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·18	1·50	2·42	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·46	0·72	0·92	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·56	1·40	3·21	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	28·66	35·40	58·94	65·21
	V. Industrial	10·69	10·95	21·99	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	6·09	4·34	12·52	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	51·36	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

19. About 48¾ per cent. or less than half the population were returned as workers, while 51⅓ per cent. depend on them; 65·62 per cent. of males and 31·89 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

20. Of the total population of 1,791,512, 1,684,058 including "Not Stated," or 94 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 19,917 Gódávari people; that is to say, 1·17 per cent. of those born in Gódávari have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 87,537. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna.

Table No. 7, showing the Emigrants from Gódávari to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vizagapatam	2,405	2,383	4,788
Kistna	5,457	5,808	11,265
Total ...	7,862	8,191	16,053
Elsewhere	2,179	1,685	3,864
Grand Total ...	10,041	9,876	19,917

21. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Immigrants into Gódávari from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Vizagapatam	31,990	30,968	62,958
Kistna	14,301	14,222	28,523
Total ...	46,291	45,190	91,481
Central Provinces	289	243	532
H. H. the Nizam's Dominions	2,774	2,829	5,603
Grand Total ...	49,354	48,262	97,616

Education.

22. There were, in the Plains, educated or under instruction 76,036, of whom 3,846 were females. This gives a very low average in both sexes. The numbers have altogether increased by 28,834 or

61 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are more than ten times as many females educated in 1881 as in 1871.

23. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Population in the Gódávari District for the different Religions.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	7·90	0·34
Muhammadans	16·77	1·96
Christians	40·41	23·55
All Religions ...	8·17	0·43

Afflicted.

24. In the Plains there were 875 persons of Unsound mind as against 834 in 1871; 3,059 Blind against 2,854; 1,553 Deaf-mutes as against 2,154; and 1,037 Lepers as against 654 in 1871. There is no marked difference in the number of those of Unsound mind.

Towns.

25. There are 13 towns returned in Gódávari with an aggregate population of 150,510 or 8·4 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town of the Gódávari District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Amalápuram	8,623	8,176	440	7	...
Chámarlakóta	4,962	4,401	546	14	1
Coringa	4,398	4,255	141	1	1
Cocanáda	28,856	26,680	1,383	772	21
Ellore	25,092	20,391	4,453	248	...
Narsápúr	7,184	6,256	829	99	...
Pálakollu	7,510	7,246	99	165	...
Peddápuram	11,278	10,664	614	...	...
Pithápuram	11,593	10,512	1,081	...	...
Rájahmundry	24,555	22,480	1,785	285	5
Sanavárapóta	3,200	2,773	427	...	...
Dowlaishwaram	8,002	7,602	260	135	5
Víravásaram	5,257	5,169	85	3	...
Total ...	150,510	136,605	12,143	1,729	33

26. The three municipalities are Cocanáda, Ellore and Rájahmundry. Coringa, Cocanáda, and Narsápúr are the ports in the Gódávari District. In the towns there are only 492 males to every 508 females.

KISTNA.

Position.

1. The district of Kistna lies next to, and south of Gódávari.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 8,471 square miles, and in 1881 its population was 1,548,480. In point of size, Kistna ranks fourth and in population twelfth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. The district is divided into thirteen táluqs, eleven being Government and two zemindári divisions. The latter are Núzvíd and Vissanapét, and their area is 1,018 square miles. The number of inhabited villages was 1,823 including 13 towns, of which 2 are municipalities.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table shows the distribution of the several figures over territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population for the Kistna District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Kistna.	Bápatla	679	2	112	26,674	76,574	75,162	151,736
	Bezwáda	534	4	107	14,393	41,778	41,117	82,895
	Bunder	702	2	188	30,779	88,279	87,203	175,482
	Gudiváda	596	...	203	16,488	50,346	48,887	99,233
	Guntoor	500	2	112	22,853	68,476	67,607	136,083
	Nandigáma	649	1	171	18,659	53,677	53,611	107,288
	Narsaráopét	712	...	114	21,909	65,168	63,623	128,791
	Núzvíd	694	1	231	21,219	63,291	61,874	125,165
	Palnád	1,057	...	97	24,356	62,365	63,434	125,799
	Répalle	644	1	147	31,415	93,093	91,247	184,340
	Sattanapalle	714	...	169	18,752	55,695	54,595	110,290
	Vinukonda	666	...	71	11,253	34,113	32,864	66,977
	Vissanapét	324	..	88	10,099	27,733	26,668	54,401
	District Total ...	8,471	13	1,810	268,849	780,583	767,892	1,548,480

Increase in population.

5. The population in 1871 was 1,452,374 ; in 1881 it was 1,548,480, giving an increase of 96,106 or 6·62 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs, and the density of the population. In only two places, viz., Bezwáda and Vissanapét, there was a decrease; in the former by only 0·22 per cent. and in the latter by 2·27 per cent.

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of Population for Kistna District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density.	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Kistna ...	Bápatla	+ 3·83	+ 7·56	+ 5·64	223	5·7
	Bezwáda	— 0·84	+ 0·42	— 0·22	155	5·8
	Bunder	+ 6·69	+ 6·63	+ 6·66	250	5·7
	Gudiváda	+ 15·81	+ 11·96	+ 13·88	166	6·0
	Guntoor	+ 6·75	+ 7·57	+ 7·15	272	6·0
	Nandigáma	— 0·94	+ 2·57	+ 0·79	165	5·7
	Narsaráopét	+ 5·65	+ 7·95	+ 6·78	181	5·9
	Núzvíd	+ 16·71	+ 16·23	+ 16·47	180	5·9
	Palnád	+ 2·81	+ 5·72	+ 4·26	119	5·2
	Répalle	+ 7·91	+ 9·09	+ 8·49	286	5·9
	Sattanapalle	+ 6·32	+ 10·64	+ 8·42	154	5·9
	Vinukonda	+ 3·48	+ 4·19	+ 3·83	101	6·0
	Vissanapét	— 3·96	— 0·44	— 2·27	168	5·4
	District Total ...	+ 5·84	+ 7·42	+ 6·62	183	5·8
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The increase varies from a fractional rise in Nandigama to 16½ per cent. in Núzvíd. Parts of the district felt the pressure of Famine.

Houses.

7. The number of occupied houses decreased by 1 per cent.; the population per occupied house was 5·8 against 5·3 in 1871.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 171 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there were 183 persons. In Government táluqs the density is 184, and in zemindári 176. Kistna ranks fifteenth in density of population.

Proportion of the sexes.

9. There are 504 males to 496 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 508 males to 492 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,365,709	718,184	706,829	1,425,013	94·03	92·01	92·05	·92·02
Muhammadans	78,941	43,864	43,297	87,161	5·44	5·62	5·64	5·63
Christians	7,670	18,477	17,717	36,194	0·53	2·36	2·31	2·34
Jains and Buddhists ...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	...
Others	54	56	48	104	...	0·01	...	0·01
Total ...	1,452,374	780,588	767,892	1,548,480	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have gained 4⅓ per cent., the Muhammadans 10·4 per cent., and the Christians have increased to nearly five times their number in 1871. The Christians are chiefly (71 per cent.) Protestants, and the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	35	17	52
Eurasians	43	30	73
Total ...	78	47	125

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Telugu. It is spoken by 1,452,951 persons, or 93·83 per cent. of the district population; 78,815 or 5·09 per cent. speak Hindustani.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Kistna District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	206,837	208,880	415,717
10—20	168,275	151,580	319,855
20—30	122,455	134,472	256,927
30—40	104,620	95,327	199,947
40—50	66,172	59,486	125,658
50—60	46,939	46,828	93,767
60 and upwards	65,290	71,319	136,609
Total ...	780,588	767,892	1,548,480

15. The following table gives in comparison with the averages for the Presidency the proportions per mille in three Age Periods :—

—	Kistna.	Presidency.
Under 20	475·03	469·00
20 to 60	436·75	476·89
60 and upwards...	88·22	54·11

Caste.

16. There were 147 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Kistna under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	District.	Presidency
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	46,369	48,524	94,893	6·65	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	5,937	5,632	11,569	·82	0·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	35,081	34,773	69,854	4·91	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	263,493	259,203	522,696	36·68	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	51,139	50,439	101,578	7·12	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	17,495	17,033	34,528	2·42	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	145	160	305	·02	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	24,086	23,113	47,199	3·32	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators).	12,204	12,255	24,459	1·71	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	8,369	7,994	16,363	1·14	0·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed castes)	8,565	10,041	18,606	1·31	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen)	2,820	2,753	5,573	·39	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	15,505	15,138	30,643	2·15	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	8,470	8,087	16,557	1·16	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	22,235	22,041	44,276	3·11	1·84
XVI	Others	51,211	48,996	100,207	7·04	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	144,707	140,318	285,025	20·01	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	352	327	679	·04	0·10
XIX	Caste Returns apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules.	1	2	3	...	0·01
	Total ...	718,184	706,829	1,425,013	100	100

Occupation.

17. The following table gives the distribution of occupation in actual number to the several classes :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Kistna District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bápatla	2,392	212	2,604	345	219	564	1,700	519	2,219	32,004	13,524	45,528
Bezwáda	1,587	186	1,773	566	791	1,357	1,551	294	1,845	15,416	3,984	19,400
Bunder	3,310	366	3,676	1,165	395	1,560	3,404	240	3,644	33,656	9,836	43,492
Gudiváda	1,325	73	1,398	105	48	153	638	118	756	26,967	10,939	37,906
Guntoor	2,255	239	2,494	349	210	559	1,736	305	2,041	28,465	10,092	38,557
Nandigáma	1,888	152	2,040	371	188	559	2,118	215	2,333	19,591	8,726	28,317
Narsaráopét	1,706	251	1,957	164	100	264	1,305	280	1,585	27,996	11,003	38,999
Núzvíd	1,879	114	1,993	307	324	631	1,269	212	1,481	32,527	15,131	47,658
Pálnád	1,075	146	1,221	110	138	248	1,321	359	1,680	29,040	20,163	49,203
Répalle	2,149	253	2,402	231	233	464	1,914	436	2,350	45,028	15,035	60,063
Sattanapallo	1,193	83	1,276	36	70	106	1,027	147	1,174	25,515	11,563	37,078
Vinukonda	722	47	769	44	52	96	995	119	1,114	13,898	6,534	20,432
Vissanapét	480	40	520	193	110	303	639	86	725	10,121	1,109	11,230
Total ...	21,961	2,162	24,123	3,986	2,878	6,864	19,617	3,330	22,947	340,224	137,639	477,863

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Kistna District—(Continued).

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bápatla	12,471	8,330	20,801	27,662	52,358	80,020	76,574	75,162	151,736
Bezwáda	5,671	4,103	9,774	16,987	31,759	48,746	41,778	41,117	82,895
Bunder	12,134	10,104	22,238	34,610	66,262	100,872	88,279	87,203	175,482
Gudiváda	3,847	2,444	6,291	17,464	35,265	52,729	50,346	48,887	99,233
Guntoor	10,018	7,111	17,129	25,653	49,650	75,303	68,476	67,607	136,083
Nandigáma	8,109	3,964	12,073	21,600	40,366	61,966	53,677	53,611	107,288
Narsaráopet	7,696	3,790	11,486	26,301	48,199	74,500	65,168	63,623	128,791
Núzvid	6,904	4,568	11,472	20,405	41,525	61,930	63,291	61,874	125,165
Pálnád	7,339	5,637	12,976	23,480	36,991	60,471	62,365	63,434	125,799
Répalle	11,332	5,795	17,127	32,439	69,495	101,934	93,093	91,247	184,340
Sattanapalle	7,471	4,351	11,822	20,453	38,381	58,834	55,695	54,595	110,290
Vinukonda	4,219	1,934	6,153	14,235	24,178	38,413	34,113	32,864	66,977
Vissanapét	3,043	1,294	4,337	13,257	24,029	37,286	27,733	26,668	54,401
Total ...	100,254	63,425	163,679	294,546	558,458	853,004	780,588	767,892	1,548,480

18. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency :—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Kistna.	Presidency.	Kistna.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·56	1·50	3·12	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·44	0·72	0·84	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·48	1·40	2·97	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	30·86	35·40	61·79	65·21
	V. Industrial	10·57	10·95	21·16	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive Occupied	5·06	4·34	10·12	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	50·03	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

19. About half the population are returned as workers ; 66 per cent. of males and 33·62 per cent. of females were workers. The total workers are below the average in number, but the proportion of male workers is nearly the same as the average.

Birth-place.

20. Of the total population of 1,548,480, 1,462,551 including "Not Stated," or 94½ per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 46,407 Kistna people, that is to say, 3·08 per cent. of those born in Kistna have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 39,522. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Emigrants from Kistna to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gódávari	14,301	14,222	28,523
Nellore	3,576	4,371	7,947
Kurnool	1,316	1,650	2,966
Total ...	19,193	20,243	39,436
Elsewhere	3,840	3,131	6,971
Grand Total ...	23,033	23,374	46,407

21. Similarly of immigrants, the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Immigrants into Kistna from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Gódávari	5,457	5,808	11,265
Nellore	16,840	16,662	33,502
Kurnool	4,153	4,419	8,572
Total ...	26,450	26,889	53,339
H.H. the Nizam's Dominions	12,610	13,768	26,378
Grand Total ...	39,060	40,657	79,717

Education.

22. There were 81,166 persons who were educated or under instruction, of whom 3,640 were females. The percentage for males, 9·93 per cent., is considerably below the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females 0·47 per cent. is also below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 22,993 or 39·53 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nine times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different Religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Kistna District.

Religions.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	10·11	0·40
Muhammadans	7·31	0·43
Christians	9·28	3·51
All Religions	9·93	0·47

Afflicted.

23. There were 1,081 persons of Unsound mind as against 919 in 1871; 3,165 Blind against 2,761 in 1871; 918 Deaf-mutes as against 1,786; and 626 Lepers as against 517 in 1871.

Towns.

24. There are thirteen towns returned in Kistna with an aggregate population of 122,337 or 7·9 per cent. of the total.

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the Kistna District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Bezwáda	9,336	7,605	1,584	145	2
Bápatla	6,086	5,689	396	1	...
Chellapalle	5,615	5,118	497	...	...
Chirala	9,061	8,652	409	...	...
Guntoor	19,646	14,706	4,618	314	8
Jaggayapét	10,072	9,207	851	13	1
Kondapalli	4,289	3,391	898	...	...
Mangalagiri	5,617	5,169	448	...	...
Mylaveram	3,704	3,360	312	32	...
Bunder	35,056	30,377	4,288	390	1
Núzvíd	5,657	4,824	827	6	...
Nizampatam	4,128	3,392	734	2	...
Vallúr	4,070	3,775	289	6	...
Total ...	122,337	105,265	16,151	909	12

25. The two municipalities are Guntoor and Bunder. Of the town population, 13·20 per cent. are Mussulmans—a very high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 4·98 per cent. Of Christians, the town proportion is low. They form only 0·74 per cent. of the Town Population compared with 2·47 of the rural Population. In the towns there are 504 males to 496 females in every 1,000.

NELLORE.

Position.

1. Nellore is bounded on the south by Chingleput and North Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, on the west by Cuddapah and Kurnool, and on the north by the Kistna District.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 8,739 square miles, and in 1881 had a population of 1,220,236. In point of size, Nellore ranks third, and in population, thirteenth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It contains nine Government táluqs with an area of 6,778 square miles, and four Zemindáries with an area of 1,961 square miles. There were 1,688 inhabited villages including nine towns in 1881 against 2,132 in 1871.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for Nellore District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns & Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore.	Átmakúr	638	...	110	16,823	44,495	43,257	87,752
	Gúdúr	910	1	163	24,239	63,789	61,664	125,453
	Kandukúr	787	1	164	23,552	63,449	63,308	126,757
	Kanyagiri	1,014	1	183	20,561	55,422	53,339	108,761
	Kávali	548	1	77	13,837	36,565	36,348	72,913
	Nellore	638	1	151	33,975	81,167	82,573	163,740
	Ongole	797	2	166	34,404	94,348	94,245	188,593
	Rápúr	596	...	109	9,911	25,639	24,135	49,774
	Udayagiri	850	1	133	16,650	43,808	42,518	86,326
	Dársi (Zemindári) ...	616	...	118	12,174	34,442	33,722	68,164
	Podili (do.) ...	564	...	194	10,071	28,319	27,273	55,592
	Polúr (do.) ...	355	...	122	8,278	22,407	22,089	44,496
	Venkatagiri (Zemindári).	426	1	89	8,584	21,482	20,433	41,915
	District Total ...	8,739	9	1,679	233,059	615,332	604,904	1,220,236

Decrease of population.

5. Nellore was severely affected by the Famine of 1876–78, and although the pressure was most severe in the Government Táluqs of Rápúr, Atmakúr and Gudúr and in the Zemindári Divisions of Venkatagiri and Polúr, the whole district felt the scarcity, and in every division there has been a loss of population compared with 1871. The following table shows the percentages of difference between the population of 1871 and 1881, and the density of the population in the several divisions. It will be observed that the district lost 11·37 per cent. of the population it held in 1871, entirely owing to the Famine. The Rápúr Táluq seems to have suffered more than the other táluqs, and Ongole suffered least. The latter is the northernmost táluq of the district and borders on the Kistna District.

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871 *and the Density of the Population for the Nellore District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Nellore.	Atmakúr	— 16·90	— 13·94	— 15·46	138	5·2
	Gúdúr	— 16·76	— 12·54	— 14·74	138	5·2
	Kandukúr	— 10·12	— 6·60	— 8·40	161	5·4
	Kanyagiri	— 15·97	— 12·99	— 14·54	107	5·3
	Kávali	— 12·96	— 7·57	— 10·36	133	5·3
	Nellore	— 10·02	— 7·80	— 8·92	257	4·8
	Ongole	— 4·39	— 2·22	— 3·32	237	5·5
	Rápúr	— 22·61	— 21·52	— 22·09	84	5·0
	Udayagiri	— 16·59	— 12·27	— 14·52	102	5·2
	Dársi (Zemindári)...	— 7·65	— 5·89	— 6·79	111	5·6
	Podili (do.)...	— 13·82	— 9·31	— 11·67	99	5·5
	Polúr (do.)...	— 13·87	— 11·09	— 12·51	125	5·4
	Venkatagiri (do.)...	— 23·11	— 15·99	— 19·79	98	4·9
	District Total ...	— 13·01	— 9·64	— 11·37	140	5·2
	Total of the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The total decrease in population is 156,575 or 11·37 per cent. Of this loss 92,060 are males and 64,515 are females. The population, but for the Famine, should have stood in 1881 at 1,481,460, *i.e.*, 261,224 more than are actually found.

Houses.

7. The number of occupied houses had also fallen by 20,607 or 8 per cent., while the population had decreased by 11⅓ per cent. The population per house is 5·2, varying from 5·6 in Dársi to 4·8 in Nellore. In 1871 it was 5·4. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 158 persons to a square mile, in 1881 there are only 140. This varies from 257 in Nellore and 237 in Ongole to 84 in Rápúr. In Government táluqs the density is 149 per square mile; in Zemindáries 107. Nellore ranks sixteenth in density.

Proportion of the Sexes.

9. There are 504 males to 496 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 514 males to 486 females. As has been argued above (page 60), these altered relations are probably due, for the most part, to the better enumeration of the females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,308,014	573,538	564,493	1,138,031	95·00	93·21	93·32	93·26
Muhammadans	65,670	31,160	30,184	61,344	4·77	5·06	4·99	5·03
Christians	3,012	10,602	10,192	20,794	0·22	1·72	1·68	1·70
Jains and Buddhists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	115	32	35	67	·01	·01	·01	·01
Total ...	1,376,811	615,332	604,904	1,220,236	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have lost 13 per cent., the Muhammadans 6½ per cent., and the Christians are seven times as numerous as they were in 1871. The Christians are chiefly (95 per cent.) Protestants ; the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis,

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	23	10	33
Eurasians	155	165	320
Total ...	178	175	353

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Telugu. It is spoken by 1,143,145, or 93·68 per cent. of the population. There were also 22,465 persons speaking Tamil and 50,087 Hindustani.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Nellore District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	138,745	141,819	280,564
10—20	133,280	116,816	250,096
20—30	100,837	108,510	209,347
30—40	95,910	90,022	185,932
40—50	63,713	57,533	121,246
50—60	39,852	40,294	80,146
60 and upwards	42,995	49,910	92,095
Total ...	615,332	604,904	1,220,236

15. The proportions per mille in three Age Periods are compared below with the averages for the Presidency :—

	Nellore.	Presidency.
Under 20	434·88	469·00
20 to 60	488·98	476·89
60 and upwards	76·14	54·11

16. This comparison shows one of the invariable traces of Famine effect—a very low proportion of children and youths. The high proportion of aged is peculiar to Nellore and to three other districts.

17. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion of young children per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 5, comparing (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age Period below 5 with the general result for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Nellore.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	3,069	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	1,615	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	1,546	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,878	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,285	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	10,393	13,838	10,790	12,653

18. This shows that the proportion of young children between 1 and 5 is much below the proportions for the Presidency, and even lower than the average for the Famine districts. The large number of children under one, *i.e.*, born in 1880, shows an exceptional revival of the birth-rate in Nellore. But the check to reproduction and the mortality of young children during the Famine are both strongly remarked by the figures.

19. Between 5 to 10 the proportions per 100,000 are :—

Nellore.		Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
12,600	... ...	13,845	13,592	13,747

Caste.

20. There were 146 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Nellore District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Proportion.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Nellore.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	28,296	28,669	56,965	5·01	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	5,787	5,518	11,305	0·99	0·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	29,177	28,881	58,058	5·12	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	209,892	208,157	418,049	36·72	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	51,183	51,833	103,016	9·06	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	10,829	10,606	21,435	1·88	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	316	269	585	0·05	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	14,382	13,513	27,895	2·45	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	4,992	5,291	10,283	0·91	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	6,894	6,645	13,539	1·18	0·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed castes)	8,436	9,272	17,708	1·55	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	10,160	10,068	20,228	1·78	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	7,662	7,605	15,267	1·34	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	6,630	6,239	12,869	1·13	1·22
XV	Vánnán (Washermen)	16,845	16,225	33,070	2·91	1·84
XVI	Others	47,620	45,522	93,142	8·19	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	114,201	109,954	224,155	19·69	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	219	212	431	0·04	0·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	17	14	31	...	0·01
	Total ...	573,538	564,493	1,138,031	100	100

The proportion of Bráhmans, Traders, Agriculturists, and Shepherds in Nellore is high.

Occupation.

21. The following table gives the occupation distribution :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Nellore District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Atmakúr	1,079	69	1,148	257	109	366	1,091	198	1,289	21,187	9,335	30,522
Dársi	1,057	109	1,166	263	104	367	919	199	1,118	14,422	6,928	21,350
Gúdúr	1,665	134	1,799	172	756	928	1,319	393	1,712	30,604	11,190	41,794
Kandukúr	1,657	255	1,912	283	261	544	1,587	401	1,988	32,512	17,667	50,179
Kanyagiri	1,184	118	1,302	171	163	334	1,635	220	1,855	22,002	15,219	37,221
Kávali	1,145	76	1,221	126	279	405	731	246	977	16,810	8,026	24,836
Nellore	2,844	235	3,079	378	619	997	2,449	589	3,038	33,884	16,262	50,146
Ongole	2,922	187	3,109	353	280	633	3,272	606	3,878	39,923	14,859	54,782
Podíli	793	107	900	122	42	164	744	167	911	11,928	8,020	19,948
Polúr	843	90	933	239	180	419	708	154	862	10,974	3,869	14,843
Rápúr	754	42	796	83	75	158	466	125	591	12,057	3,964	16,021
Udayagiri	847	60	907	120	69	189	1,119	239	1,358	20,099	13,871	33,970
Venkatagiri	865	58	923	254	158	412	1,458	228	1,686	7,562	3,509	11,071
Total ...	17,655	1,540	19,195	2,821	3,095	5,916	17,498	3,765	21,263	273,964	132,719	406,683

Table No. 7, showing the number of Persons following the Occupations in each Taluq in the Nellore District under the six Heads mentioned below—(Continued).

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Atmakúr	7,178	4,053	11,231	13,703	29,493	43,196	44,495	43,257	87,752
Dársi	5,564	2,189	7,753	12,217	24,193	36,410	34,442	33,722	68,164
Gúdúr	9,873	8,720	18,593	20,156	40,471	60,627	63,789	61,664	125,453
Kandukúr	9,056	5,977	15,033	18,354	38,747	57,101	63,449	63,308	126,757
Kanyagiri	10,989	5,106	16,095	19,441	32,513	51,954	55,422	53,339	108,761
Kávili	5,400	4,552	9,952	12,353	23,169	35,522	36,565	36,348	72,913
Nellore	13,231	10,677	23,908	28,381	54,191	82,572	81,167	82,573	163,740
Ongole	14,576	7,195	21,771	33,302	71,118	104,420	94,348	94,245	188,593
Podíli	4,873	2,040	6,913	9,859	16,897	26,756	28,319	27,273	55,592
Polúr	2,760	2,268	5,028	6,883	15,528	22,411	22,407	22,089	44,496
Rápúr	3,854	2,226	6,080	8,425	17,703	26,128	25,639	24,135	49,774
Udayagiri	7,916	5,181	13,097	13,707	23,098	36,805	43,808	42,518	86,326
Venkatagiri	4,919	2,477	7,396	6,424	14,003	20,427	21,482	20,433	41,915
Total ...	100,189	62,661	162,850	203,205	401,124	604,329	615,332	604,904	1,220,236

22. The following table compares the proportions of the occupied and the unoccupied population in the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency:—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Nellore.	Presidency.	Nellore.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·57	1·50	2·99	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·48	0·72	0·80	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·74	1·40	3·31	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	33·33	35·40	63·37	65·21
	V. Industrial	13·35	10·95	25·38	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied	2·18	4·34	4·15	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	47·35	45·69	...	...
		100	100	100	100

About 52⅔ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 47⅓ per cent. depend; 68·99 per cent. or two-thirds of males, and 35·9 per cent. or one-third of females were workers.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 1,220,236, 1,191,205 or 97·63 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 81,171 Nellore people, that is to say, 6·38 per cent. of those born in Nellore have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 52,140. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Emigrants from Nellore to neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kistna	16,840	16,662	33,502
Cuddapah	4,933	5,152	10,085
Kurnool	4,905	5,916	10,821
Chingleput	3,262	3,540	6,802
North Arcot	3,298	4,158	7,456
Madras City	4,147	3,902	8,049
Total ...	37,385	39,330	76,715
Elsewhere	2,922	1,534	4,456
Grand Total ...	40,307	40,864	81,171

The figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

24. Similarly of immigrants, the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Immigrants into Nellore from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kistna	3,576	4,371	7,947
Cuddapah	1,827	1,658	3,485
Kurnool	1,428	1,582	3,010
Chingleput	1,318	1,602	2,920
North Arcot	2,519	3,036	5,555
Madras City	1,623	1,508	3,131
Total	12,291	13,757	26,048

Education.

25. There were 68,921 persons who were educated or under instruction; of whom 65,430 were males and 3,491 females. The percentage for males (10·63) is about 75 per cent. of the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females is 0·58 per cent., against the average 0·87. The numbers altogether have increased by 13,333, or 24 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nearly eight times as many females educated now as in 1871.

26. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 10, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Nellore District.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	10·74	0·48
Muhammadans	8·75	0·67
Christians	10·45	5·44
All Religions ...	10·63	0·58

Afflicted.

27. There were 629 persons of Unsound mind as against 1,881 in 1871; 2,076 Blind as against 3,231 in 1871; 1,319 Deaf-mutes as against 2,247 in 1871; and 396 Lepers against 545 in 1871. The decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all the Famine Districts. The most helpless of the population would be the most likely to succumb first.

Towns.

28. There are nine towns returned in Nellore with an aggregate population of 74,319, or 6 per cent. of the total.

Table No. 11, showing the distribution of the Population in each Town of the Nellore District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Addanki	6,481	5,968	176	337	...
Gúdúr	4,862	4,276	520	66	...
Kandukúr	6,601	5,423	1,117	61	...
Kanyagiri	2,869	2,302	482	85	...
Kávali	4,927	4,510	408	9	...
Kondayapollam or Udayagiri	3,885	2,762	1,123	...	...
Nellore	27,505	22,128	4,672	700	5
Ongole	9,200	7,556	923	717	4
Venkatagiri	7,989	6,816	1,149	24	...
Total ...	74,319	61,741	10,570	1,999	9

29. The two municipalities are Nellore and Ongole. The former is the chief town of the district. Of the town population 14·22 are Mussulmans as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 4·43 per cent. Similarly there are 2·69 per cent. of Christians in towns to 1·64 per cent in villages. In the towns there are 493 males to 507 females in every 1,000.

CUDDAPAH.

Position.

1. Cuddapah is one of the five central districts and lies to the west of Nellore and south of Kurnool and is bounded on the west by Bellary and on the south by North Arcot.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 8,745 square miles, and in 1881, contained a population of 1,121,038. In point of size this district ranks second, and in population fifteenth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into eleven táluqs, and contains 1,241 inhabited villages, including ten towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures for the territorial divisions:—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Cuddapah District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuddapah.	Badvél	755	1	117	17,697	41,801	40,644	82,445
	Cuddapah... ...	760	1	146	31,104	74,421	73,032	147,453
	Jammulamadugu...	616	1	126	18,918	46,853	45,105	91,958
	Kadiri	1,165	1	138	26,299	59,656	56,596	116,252
	Madhanapalle ...	843	1	95	24,854	53,900	52,315	106,215
	Proddutúr ...	487	1	91	19,166	45,732	44,921	90,653
	Pulivendala ...	701	2	103	19,787	49,006	46,611	95,617
	Pullampét ...	979	...	130	29,667	68,162	66,204	134,366
	Ráyachóti ...	998	1	92	21,734	47,376	45,165	92,541
	Sidhout	610	...	79	13,237	30,015	29,061	59,076
	Váyalpád	831	1	114	24,723	53,048	51,414	104,462
	District Total ...	8,745	10	1,231	247,186	569,970	551,068	1,121,038

Decrease of population.

5. The population in 1871 was 1,351,194, so that there has been a decrease of 230,156 or 17·03 per cent. There are 123,430 fewer males and 106,726 fewer females than in 1871. This was one of the districts that suffered most severely from the Famine of 1876–78. In all the táluqs there was actual Famine, and in every one of them there has been a loss of population. The percentage of loss is very high in the four táluqs of Váyalpád, Ráyachóti, Sidhout, and Madhanapalle.

6. The following table shows the percentage of decrease of population by táluqs and the density of population:—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of Population for the Cuddapah District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density.	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Cuddapah.	Badvél	— 13·04	— 9·65	— 11·40	109	4·7
	Cuddapah	— 10·15	— 8·92	— 9·55	194	4·7
	Jammulamadugu	— 16·99	— 15·72	— 16·38	149	4·9
	Kadiri	— 17·96	— 17·08	— 17·52	100	4·4
	Madhanapalle	— 22·00	— 21·17	— 21·59	126	4·3
	Proddutúr	— 12·43	— 11·08	— 11·77	186	4·7
	Pulivendala...	— 14·45	— 12·26	— 13·39	136	4·8
	Pullampét	— 8·59	— 6·25	— 7·45	137	4·5
	Ráyachóti	— 28·55	— 26·98	— 27·79	93	4·3
	Sidhout	— 23·53	— 22·33	— 22·94	97	4·5
	Váyalpád	— 28·93	— 27·54	— 28·25	126	4·2
	District Total ...	— 17·80	— 16·22	— 17·03	128	4·5
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

7. Calculated at the normal rate of increase for the Presidency, the population, but for the Famine, should have stood in 1881 at 1,453,895, or 332,857 more than actually found. It will be seen that in no táluq was the loss less than 7·45 per cent., and that in Váyalpád it rose to 28·25 per cent. In every táluq the loss of males was greater than the loss of females.

Houses.

8. There is a decrease of 77,215 occupied houses or 24 per cent., while the population also has decreased by 17 per cent. The population per house is 4·5. In 1871 it was 4·2. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

9. In 1871 there were 155 persons per square mile; in 1881 there are 128. This varies from 194 in Cuddapah and 186 in Proddutúr to 93 in Ráyachóti. Cuddapah stands, in point of density, the lowest but four of the districts of the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. There are 508 males to 492 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 513 males to 487 females. As has been argued above (page 60) these altered relations are probably due for the most part to the better enumeration of females. It is also known that more males died in the Famine than females, and, it is believed, that an abnormally large proportion of the births during and since the Famine have been females.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of Districts for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,242,317	516,026	501,185	1,017,211	91·94	90·54	90·95	90·74
Muhammadans ...	103,676	50,717	47,032	97,749	7·67	8·90	8·53	8·72
Christians	4,973	3,220	2,847	6,067	0·37	0·56	0·52	0·54
Jains and Buddhists.	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	224	7	4	11	0·02	...	...	...
Total ...	1,351,194	569,970	551,068	1,121,038	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have lost 18 per cent. and the Muhammadans 5¾ per cent., while the Christians have gained 22 per cent. The latter are chiefly (89 per cent.) Protestants. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	22	20	42
Eurasians	156	126	282
Total ...	178	146	324

Language.

14. The principal language of the district is Telugu. It is spoken by 1,013,916 persons, or 90·44 per cent. Of the remainder 9,081 speak Canarese, 78,706 Hindustani, and 6,224 Yerukala.

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Cuddapah District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	116,045	119,408	235,453
10—20	129,350	112,187	241,537
20—30	108,278	111,755	220,033
30—40	99,678	86,598	186,276
40—50	59,956	54,264	114,220
50—60	32,698	35,025	67,723
60 and upwards	23,965	31,831	55,796
Total ...	569,970	551,068	1,121,038

16. The following figures compare the proportion per mille in three age-periods with the averages for the Presidency:—

—	Cuddapah.	Presidency.
Under 20	425·49	469·00
20 to 60	524·74	476·89
60 and upwards	49·77	54·11

The Famine effect is apparent by the very low proportion of children and youths and of aged people.

17. The following table shows for purpose of comparison with the general results the proportion under five years of age per 100,000 of the population:—

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general result for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Cuddapah.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,574	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	1,109	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	985	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,427	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	1,738	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	7,833	13,838	10,790	12,653

This shows that the proportion of young children is enormously lower than the low proportion for the Presidency, and even much lower than the average for the Famine Districts. Not only is the depression in the 1 to 3 periods almost incredible, for it indicates almost a cessation of births in 1878 and 1879, but the reproductive power of the people appears to have been so injured that even in 1880 the births were terribly low. The depression in the 3 to 5 periods indicates a very heavy infant mortality during the Famine.

18. Between 5 to 10, the proportions per 100,000 are—

Cuddapah.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,170	13,845	13,592	13,747

which continues the evidence of child mortality.

Caste.

19. There were 137 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5a, *showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Cuddapah under the eighteen Major Heads adopted in the Census.*

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Cuddapah.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	11,989	12,237	24,226	2·39	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	8,528	8,122	16,650	1·63	0·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	17,171	17,090	34,261	3·37	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	225,163	217,357	442,520	43·51	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	43,384	42,709	86,093	8·47	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	6,783	6,855	13,638	1·34	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	56	49	105	·01	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	26,690	25,478	52,168	5·12	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	390	381	771	0·08	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,130	5,009	10,139	·99	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	6,257	7,260	13,517	1·32	2·20
XII	Shembádavan (Fishermen) ...	17,791	17,465	35,256	3·47	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	3,790	3,645	7,435	0·74	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	7,425	7,280	14,705	1·44	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	14,322	13,725	28,047	2·76	1·84
XVI	Others	45,910	43,641	89,551	8·81	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	75,046	72,687	147,733	14·52	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	151	152	303	·02	0·10
	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	50	43	93	·01	0·01
	Total ...	516,026	501,185	1,017,211	100	100

20. The proportion of the Vellálars in Cuddapah is very high, the highest in the Presidency. "The local name of this Caste is Kápu or Balija." Vanniyans or labourers and toddy-drawers number very few.

Occupation.

21. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, *showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Cuddapah District.*

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Badvél	926	36	962	120	102	222	1,000	205	1,205	20,018	12,092	32,110
Cuddapah	2,457	116	2,573	329	296	625	2,868	730	3,598	34,412	23,923	58,335
Jammulamadugu ...	1,109	75	1,184	126	52	178	1,077	315	1,392	24,130	19,657	43,787
Kadiri	1,361	120	1,481	195	162	357	1,631	531	2,162	29,289	20,962	50,251
Madhanapalle	1,460	108	1,568	283	274	557	1,338	437	1,775	28,856	20,880	49,736
Proddutúr	1,344	127	1,471	185	83	268	1,311	275	1,586	21,679	17,651	39,330
Pulivendla	1,044	75	1,119	73	32	105	1,095	330	1,425	23,606	17,452	41,058
Pullampét	1,308	106	1,414	435	107	542	1,333	535	1,868	35,216	19,711	54,927
Ráyachóti	1,210	101	1,311	377	111	488	1,210	455	1,665	24,304	17,928	42,232
Sidhout	902	70	972	147	47	194	709	223	932	14,319	4,746	19,065
Váyalpád	1,489	113	1,602	318	224	542	1,381	421	1,802	27,821	19,815	47,636
Total ...	14,610	1,047	15,657	2,588	1,490	4,078	14,953	4,457	19,410	283,650	194,817	478,467

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Cuddapah District—(Continued).

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Badvél	5,019	3,329	8,348	14,718	24,880	39,598	41,801	40,644	82,445
Cuddapah	11,053	6,375	17,428	23,302	41,592	64,894	74,421	73,032	147,453
Jammulamadugu ...	8,383	6,830	15,213	12,028	18,176	30,204	46,853	45,105	91,958
Kadiri	8,529	6,536	15,065	18,651	28,285	46,936	59,656	56,596	116,252
Madhanapalle	6,580	4,760	11,340	15,383	25,856	41,239	53,900	52,315	106,215
Proddutúr	6,574	4,030	10,604	14,639	22,755	37,394	45,732	44,921	90,653
Pulivendla	7,317	5,481	12,798	15,871	23,241	39,112	49,006	46,611	95,617
Pullampét	7,924	5,314	13,238	21,946	40,431	62,377	68,162	66,204	134,366
Ráyachóti	6,225	4,459	10,684	14,050	22,111	36,161	47,376	45,165	92,541
Sidhout	4,288	3,215	7,503	9,650	20,760	30,410	30,015	29,061	59,076
Váyalpád	7,026	5,085	12,111	15,013	25,756	40,769	53,048	51,414	104,462
Total ...	78,918	55,414	134,332	175,251	293,843	469,094	569,970	551,068	1,121,038

22. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency.

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Cuddapah.	Presidency.	Cuddapah.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·40	1·50	2·31	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·36	0·72	0·60	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·73	1·40	2·86	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	42·68	35·40	70·49	65·21
	V. Industrial	11·98	10·95	19·79	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	2·39	4·34	3·95	8·00
Unoccupied ..	Unoccupied	39·46	45·69	.	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 60·54 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 39·46 per cent. of the population depend; 71·51 per cent. of males and 49·21 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 1,121,038, 1,072,401, or 95·66 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 33,764 Cuddapah people, that is to say, 3·05 per cent. of those born in Cuddapah have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 14,873. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Cuddapah to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore	1,827	1,658	3,485
Kurnool	3,943	5,675	9,618
Bellary	4,747	6,333	11,080
North Arcot	2,924	3,254	6,178
Total ...	13,441	16,920	30,361
Elsewhere	1,950	1,453	3,403
Grand Total ...	15,391	18,373	33,764

These figures show the usual feature that such of the people as do go out of the district, do not, as a rule, go very far; and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

24. Similarly of immigrants, the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Cuddapah from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore	4,933	5,152	10,085
Kurnool	4,041	5,564	9,605
Bellary	4,610	5,201	9,811
North Arcot	4,757	4,829	9,586
Total ...	18,341	20,746	39,087
Mysore	2,410	3,155	5,565
Grand Total ...	20,751	23,901	44,652

Education.

25. There were 51,693 persons who were educated or under instruction—49,811 males and 1,882 females. The percentage for males (8·74) is low, that for females (0·34) is very low. The numbers altogether have increased by 7,514, or 17 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nearly three times as many females educated now as in 1871.

26. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Cuddapah District.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	8·70	0·27
Muhammadans	7·90	0·38
Christians	27·98	12·22
All Religions	8·74	0·34

Afflicted.

27. There were 495 persons of Unsound mind as against 971 in 1871; 1,720 Blind against 3,338; 1,040 Deaf-mutes against 2,773 in 1871; and 210 Lepers against 405 in 1871. The enormous decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all the Famine Districts.

Towns.

28. There are ten towns returned in Cuddapah with an aggregate population of 65,438 or 5·8 per cent. of the total. They are:—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Cuddapah District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Badvél	8,638	7,469	1,166	3	...
Cuddapah	18,982	11,216	7,273	493	...
Jammulamadugu	4,846	3,601	1,241	4	...
Kadiri	5,004	3,555	1,443	6	...
Madhanapalle	5,700	4,598	1,095	7	...
Proddutúr	6,510	4,828	1,667	15	...
Pulivendala	1,885	1,508	372	5	...
Ráyachóti	4,367	2,634	1,729	4	...
Vempallo	5,811	4,770	1,041	...	...
Váyalpád	3,695	2,994	698	3	...
Total ...	65,438	47,173	17,725	540	...

29. Cuddapah is the only municipal town in the district. Of the town population 27·09 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 7·58. Similarly there are 0·83 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·52 per cent. in villages. In the towns there is an equal proportion of males and females.

KURNOOL.

Position.

1. Kurnool is one of the five central districts, lying to the south of the Hyderabad Territory and east of Bellary.

Area and population.

2. It covers an area of 7,788 square miles, including the Native State of Banaganpalle (255 square miles) which is situated within the district. The district population in 1881 was 709,305. In size, Kurnool ranks eighth, and in population, nineteenth among the districts in the Madras Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into eight táluqs, exclusive of the State of Banaganpalle. It contains 836 inhabited villages, inclusive of 3 towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the population distributed over the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Kurnool District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Kurnool.	Kambam	1,044	1	100	23,703	55,054	54,797	109,851
	Koilkuntla	571	...	85	17,747	38,196	38,100	76,296
	Márkápúr	1,110	...	80	16,543	42,245	41,803	84,048
	Nandikotkúr	1,323	...	113	14,761	36,875	35,866	72,741
	Nandiál	894	1	91	17,143	39,688	38,594	78,282
	Pattikonda	1,134	...	107	20,755	54,666	50,772	105,438
	Rámallakóta	834	1	106	19,029	48,393	46,305	94,698
	Sirvél	623	...	87	12,961	28,754	28,443	57,197
	Banaganpalle	255	...	64	6,552	15,483	15,271	30,754
	District Total ...	7,788	3	833	149,194	359,354	349,951	709,305

Decrease of population.

5. In 1871 the population was 959,640, in 1881, 709,305, a loss of 250,335 or 26·09 per cent. Kurnool was in the heart of the Famine Zone; a poor, thinly-populated district at the best of times, remote from the great centres of trade and from railway communication, it was the most difficult district to relieve with imported food. The following table shows the percentage of decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 as compared with 1871, and the Density of the Population in the Kurnool District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Kurnool.	Kambam	— 11·80	— 9·61	— 10·72	105	4·6
	Koilkuntla	— 23·58	— 22·02	— 22·81	134	4·3
	Márkápúr	— 10·52	— 8·03	— 9·30	76	5·1
	Nandikotkúr	— 29·45	— 27·69	— 28·59	55	4·9
	Nandiál	— 27·25	— 26·86	— 27·06	88	4·6
	Pattikonda	— 39·17	— 39·24	— 39·21	93	5·1
	Rámallakóta	— 35·55	— 35·02	— 35·29	113	5·0
	Sirvél	— 20·68	— 18·31	— 19·52	92	4·4
	Banaganpalle	— 33·39	— 30·48	— 31·97	121	4·7
	District Total ...	— 26·79	— 25·34	— 26·09	91	4·8
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. This table shows that the decrease was common to the whole district, and varied from 9·30 per cent. in Márkápúr to 39·21 in Pattikonda. The latter táluq with Rámallakóta and Banaganpalle, an area of 2,223 square miles, lost 36·74 per cent. With reference to the smaller decrease shown for Márkápúr, the Collector (Mr. Glenny) says :—" Large migrations from Márkápúr Táluq to the Kistna District took place in the Famine. The emigrants returned in 1879 and 1880." Had there been no Famine, and had the district increased at the accepted normal rate, the Census would have shown 323,275 or 45·58 more inhabitants than it does.

Houses.

7. There is a decrease of 45,579 occupied houses, that is to say, while the population has decreased by 26 per cent., the occupied houses have decreased by 23 per cent. The population per house is 4·8, varying from 5·1 in Márkápúr and Pattikonda, to 4·3 in Koilkuntla. In 1871 it was 4·9. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 123 persons per square mile ; in 1881 there are only 91. This varies from 134 in Koilkuntla to 55 in Nandikotkúr. The density in the Banaganpalle State is 121.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 507 males to 493 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 512 males to 488 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	847,805	311,789	304,203	615,992	88·35	86·76	86·93	86·84
Muhammadans	107,920	41,711	40,116	81,827	11·24	11·61	11·46	11·54
Christians	3,855	5,840	5,624	11,464	0·40	1·63	1·61	1·62
Jains and Buddhists ...	2	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
Others	58	8	8	16	0·01	...	...	...
Total ...	959,640	359,354	349,951	709,305	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have lost 27 per cent. and the Muhammadans 24 per cent. The number of Christians has nearly trebled in number. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis, and three-fourths of their numbers are of the Hindustani-speaking races of the North ; and the Christians are nearly all (90 per cent.) Protestants.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	33	19	52
Eurasians	22	13	35
Total ...	55	32	87

Upon this return the Collector who superintended the Census operations says :—" There were not more than half this number of Europeans in the district when the Census was taken. On the other hand there were many more Eurasians than 35."

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Telugu. It is spoken by 619,762 persons, or 87·31 per cent. of the population. 8,113 speak Canarese, 69,257 Hindustani, 4,112 Maráthí, and 4,224 Yerukala.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Kurnool District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	67,847	68,983	136,830
10—20	88,845	78,095	166,940
20—30	70,239	74,980	145,219
30—40	62,161	53,852	116,013
40—50	35,837	32,718	68,555
50—60	19,217	22,040	41,257
60 and upwards	15,208	19,283	34,491
Total ...	359,354	349,951	709,305

15. The following figures indicate the proportions per mille in three age-periods compared with the averages for the Presidency:—

——	Kurnool.	Presidency.
Under 20	428·26	469·00
20 to 60	523·11	476·89
60 and upwards	48·63	54·11
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00

The low proportion under 20 and over 60 is the characteristic mark of Famine at its worst. The proportion under 20 in Kurnool is next to Cuddapah, the lowest in the Famine Districts.

16. From the following table, which shows, for the purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion under 5 years of age per 100,000 of the population, this effect of Famine is yet more distinct.

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Kurnool.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,206	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	777	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	889	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,200	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	1,582	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	6,654	13,838	10,790	12,653

17. This shows the worst effects of Famine upon the Age Tables, and in Kurnool they are more accentuated than in any other district. The attenuated proportions in the 1–3 period represent almost a cessation of births in 1878 and 1879, and the almost equally miserable return in the 3–5 period indicates the decimation of infants during the Famine. The proportion under 5 is *less than half* the proportion in Non-Famine Districts, and is only two-thirds of that in the other Famine Districts. The evidence of abnormal child-mortality is continued after the 1–5 period as the following figures show.

18. Between 5 to 10 the proportions per 100,000 are—

Kurnool.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
12,637	13,845	13,592	13,747

Here again the proportion is much below the proportion in other Famine Districts.

19. If we take the proportions under ten in the táluqs worst affected and compare them with the proportions in the Non-Famine Districts, the Famine effects are very strikingly displayed.

Table No. 6, comparing the Proportions under Ten Years of Age in the severely-affected parts of the Kurnool District with the proportions in the Non-Famine Districts.

Ages.	Proportion per 100,000.					Non-Famine.
	Pattikonda.	Ramalla-kóta.	Bangana-palle.	Nandikót-kúr.	Nandyal.	
Under 1	2,125	1,939	1,727	1,761	1,868	3,058
1— 2	601	689	686	790	695	2,206
2— 3	838	753	644	954	736	2,473
3— 4	1,305	975	949	883	972	3,114
4— 5	1,559	1,327	1,154	1,296	1,455	2,987
5— 6	2,214	1,810	1,980	1,782	1,819	2,922
6— 8	4,974	4,608	3,938	4,218	4,439	5,623
8—10	6,396	5,932	5,372	5,837	5,880	5,300
Total ...	20,012	18,033	16,450	17,521	17,864	27,683

In all of these táluqs the revival of the birth-rate is hardly apparent; in all five it is far below even the average for Famine Districts. The effect on the reproductive powers of the surviving adults seems to have been so severe as to have permanently affected the fertility of a section. The proportions in the 1–3 period are so low as to suggest that in 1878-79 births had all but ceased, and that of those who were born in 1878 only a small proportion survived. The figures from 3 to 5 show a terrible child mortality. The high proportion compared with Non-Famine Districts between 8–10 is one of the most characteristic marks of Famine. The loss under 8 was so enormous that all the other proportions are distorted.

Caste.

20. There were 133 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Kurnool under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Kurnool.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	9,306	9,537	18,843	3·05	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	1,505	1,393	2,898	48	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	16,066	15,498	31,564	5·12	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	96,602	95,484	192,086	31·19	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	36,325	35,586	71,911	11·68	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	4,916	4,979	9,895	1·61	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	333	296	629	·11	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	7,713	7,409	15,122	2·46	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	282	297	579	·09	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,104	4,854	9,958	1·62	0·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	6,087	6,424	12,511	2·03	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ..	33,970	32,735	66,705	10·82	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	5,286	5,307	10,593	1·72	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	5,539	5,320	10,859	1·77	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	9,905	9,724	19,629	3·18	1·84
XVI	Others	23,461	22,433	45,894	7·46	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	49,224	46,745	95,969	15·56	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	150	168	318	0·05	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	15	14	29	...	0·01
	Total ...	311,789	304,203	615,992	100	100

21. The proportions of Shetties (Traders), Vellálars (Agriculturists), Idaiyars (Shepherds), and Fishermen were high.

Occupation.

22. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Kurnool District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kambam	1,219	52	1,271	123	51	174	2,395	327	2,722	21,991	9,475	31,466
Koilkuntla	854	18	872	127	18	145	1,055	196	1,251	17,107	7,433	24,540
Márkápúr	848	49	897	549	40	589	1,602	341	1,943	14,738	7,235	21,973
Nandikótkúr	1,015	72	1,087	159	44	203	966	159	1,125	18,133	11,617	29,750
Nandiál	1,284	93	1,377	250	93	343	1,227	247	1,474	18,110	8,364	26,474
Pattikonda	1,359	115	1,474	373	353	726	1,041	304	1,345	24,054	11,091	35,145
Rámallakóta	1,829	171	2,000	573	232	805	1,547	934	2,481	19,589	9,012	28,601
Sirvél	786	18	804	69	46	115	958	168	1,126	13,435	7,342	20,777
Banaganpalle	842	79	921	123	31	154	548	68	616	6,161	2,179	8,340
Total ...	10,036	667	10,703	2,346	908	3,254	11,339	2,744	14,083	153,318	73,748	227,066

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kambam	8,218	2,736	10,954	21,108	42,156	63,264	55,054	54,797	109,851
Koilkuntla	5,822	7,358	13,180	13,231	23,077	36,308	38,196	38,100	76,296
Márkápúr	6,965	2,537	9,502	17,543	31,601	49,144	42,245	41,803	84,048
Nandikótkúr	4,916	2,519	7,435	11,686	21,455	33,141	36,875	35,866	72,741
Nandiál	5,323	5,031	10,354	13,494	24,766	38,260	39,688	38,594	78,282
Pattikonda	7,207	8,815	16,022	20,632	30,094	50,726	54,666	50,772	105,438
Rámallakóta	7,225	5,538	12,763	17,630	30,418	48,048	48,393	46,305	94,698
Sirvél	3,763	2,049	5,812	9,743	18,820	28,563	28,754	28,443	57,197
Banaganpalle	2,745	2,854	5,599	5,064	10,060	15,124	15,483	15,271	30,754
Total ...	52,184	39,437	91,621	130,131	232,447	362,578	359,354	349,951	709,305

23. The following table compares the proportions of distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Kurnool.	Presidency.	Kurnool.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·51	1·50	2·79	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·46	0·72	0·84	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·99	1·40	3·67	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	32·01	35·40	59·14	65·21
	V. Industrial	12·92	10·95	23·86	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	5·25	4·34	9·70	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	45·86	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 54 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 46 per cent. of the population depend. 68·43 of males and 39·46 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

24. Of the total population of 709,305, 664,516 or 93·69 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 35,737 Kurnool people, that is to say, 5·10 per cent. of those born in Kurnool have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 9,052. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Emigrants from Kurnool to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kistna	4,153	4,419	8,572
Nellore	1,428	1,582	3,010
Cuddapah	4,041	5,564	9,605
Bellary	5,730	7,300	13,030
Total ...	15,352	18,865	34,217
Elsewhere	869	651	1,520
Grand Total ...	16,221	19,516	35,737

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

25. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 10, showing the Number of Immigrants into Kurnool from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kistna	1,316	1,650	2,966
Nellore	4,905	5,916	10,821
Cuddapah	3,943	5,675	9,618
Bellary	5,010	6,335	11,345
Total ...	15,174	19,576	34,750
Nizam's Dominions	3,482	4,349	7,831
Grand Total ...	18,656	23,925	42,581

Education.

26. There were educated or under instruction 34,593 persons—32,781 males and 1,812 females. The percentage for males (9·12) is below the average for the Presidency (13·77), and that for females (0·52) is also much below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have decreased by 1,325, or 3·69 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are four times as many females educated now as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions, in both sexes :—

Table No. 11, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Kurnool District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	9·35	0·41
Muhammadans	6·67	0·66
Christians	14·62	5·42
All Religions ...	9·12	0·52

The degree of education among Mussulmans is very much below the average noted elsewhere.

Afflicted.

27. There were 242 persons of Unsound mind as against 557 in 1871; 1,172 Blind against 2,493 in 1871; 523 Deaf-mutes as against 1,589 in 1871; and 246 Lepers against 349 in 1871. The enormous decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all districts. The most helpless of the population would be the most likely to succumb first.

Towns.

28. There are three towns returned in Kurnool with an aggregate population of 36,406, or 5·1 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 12, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Kurnool District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Kambam	7,170	4,691	2,471	8	...
Kurnool	20,329	9,995	10,007	320	7
Nandiál	8,907	5,749	3,112	46	...
Total ...	36,406	20,435	15,590	374	7

29. The only municipal town is Kurnool. Of the town population, 42·82 per cent. are Mussulmans, a very high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 9·84. In the towns there are 483 males to 517 females in every 1,000.

BELLARY.

Position.

1. Bellary, one of the central group of districts at the north-western extremity of the Presidency, lies to the west of Anantapúr and Kurnool.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 5,904 square miles, and, in 1881, contained a population of 736,807. These are the figures for the present district. At the time of the Census Bellary ranked second in area and thirteenth in population. In point of size, Bellary now ranks twelfth, and in population, eighteenth among the districts in the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into eight táluqs, and contains the Native State of Sundúr, which has an area of 164 square miles. The number of inhabited villages is 1,184, inclusive of 10 towns, against 1,403 in 1871.

Distribution to Division.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population for the Bellary District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Bellary.	Ádóni	787	2	192	23,272	62,491	59,594	122,085
	Allúr	646	...	107	12,039	33,212	32,374	65,586
	Bellary	925	2	160	29,359	75,821	73,116	148,937
	Harpanahalli	631	1	134	13,579	35,493	35,127	70,620
	Havinhudgalli	534	...	145	14,567	38,410	37,162	75,572
	Hospét	480	3	121	18,198	43,219	41,767	84,986
	Kudligi	839	1	145	15,086	37,226	37,464	74,690
	Raidroog	898	1	147	16,017	42,778	41,021	83,799
	Sundúr	164	...	23	2,173	5,298	5,234	10,532
	District Total ...	5,904	10	1,174	144,290	373,948	362,859	736,807

Decrease in population.

5. The population in 1881 was 736,807. In 1871 it was 926,751, showing a decrease of 189,944 or 20·50 per cent. Next to Kurnool, Bellary was the district most severely stricken by Famine. Every táluq suffered greatly, although, as the following table shows, not in the same degree :—

Table No. 2, showing the Increase or Decrease in Population as compared with 1871 *and the Density of the Population for the Bellary District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Bellary.	Ádóni	— 33·01	— 32·50	— 32·77	155	5·2
	Allúr	— 34·94	— 31·38	— 33·23	102	5·4
	Bellary	— 19·24	— 17·25	— 18·28	161	5·1
	Harpanahalli	— 19·24	— 15·93	— 17·62	112	5·2
	Havinhudgalli	— 15·65	— 15·54	— 15·60	142	5·2
	Hospét	— 9·21	— 8·84	— 9·03	177	4·7
	Kudligi	— 21·38	— 18·34	— 19·88	89	5·0
	Raidroog	— 6·88	— 1·96	— 4·53	93	5·2
	Sundúr	— 29·68	— 29·86	— 29·77	64	4·8
	District Total ...	— 21·46	— 19·47	— 20·50	125	5·2
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

The total decrease in population is 189,944,—102,194 males and 87,750 females. The táluqs of Allúr and Ádóni lost nearly one-third of their population. In these táluqs the distress was most prolonged and the starving inhabitants had to compete for what food there was, with swarms of Famine Immigrants from H.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Houses.

6. The number of occupied houses is 144,290, showing a decrease of 30,184 or 17 per cent. since 1871. The average population per house is 5·2.

Density of Population.

7. The number of persons to a square mile is 125, varying from 177 in Hospet to 64 in Sundúr. Bellary stands, in point of density, eighteenth among the districts of the Presidency.

Proportion of Sexes.

8. There are 508 males to 492 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 514 males to 486 females. It was noted that more females died in the Famine than males, but the altered proportion here observed is only partially due to this cause. It is almost certain that the principal cause of the proportion now given is the improved enumeration.

Religion.

9. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	838,862	335,067	327,005	662,072	90·52	89·60	90·12	89·86
Muhammadans	82,562	36,267	33,500	69,767	8·91	9·70	9·23	9·47
Christians	4,903	2,105	2,035	4,140	·53	·56	·56	·56
Jains and Buddhists ...	301	408	212	620	·03	·11	·06	·08
Others	123	101	107	208	·01	·03	·03	·03
Total ...	926,751	373,948	362,859	736,807	100	100	100	100

The Hindus have lost 21·07 per cent., the Muhammadans 15·50 per cent., and the Christians 15·56 per cent.

Ages of the people.

10. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Bellary District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	78,204	80,957	159,161
10—20	89,789	79,567	169,356
20—30	73,803	76,715	150,518
30—40	61,763	54,304	116,067
40—50	36,201	33,262	69,463
50—60	20,312	21,536	41,848
60 and upwards	13,876	16,518	30,394
Total ...	373,948	362,859	736,807

11. The proportion per mille under three age-periods compared with the averages for the Presidency is shown below :—

—	Bellary.	Presidency.
Under 20	445·88	469·00
20 to 60	512·87	476·89
60 and upwards	41·25	54·11

The low proportion of children and of aged people is the mark of the Famine.

12. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion under five years of age per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) with the General Results for the Presidency—Non-Famine and Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Bellary.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,584	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	967	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	1,203	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,494	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	1,880	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	8,128	13,838	10,790	12,653

The proportion of young children is lower even than the average for the Famine Districts. The check to births during the Famine indicated by the figures in the 1—3 period, the poor revival of the birth-rate after the Famine as indicated by the figure for the 0—1 period, and the heavy infant mortality during the Famine as indicated by the 3—4—5 figures are all present. The abnormal child mortality during the Famine is further shown by the figures for the 5—10 period given below :—

13. Between 5 to 10 the proportion per 100,000 are—

Bellary.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,473	13,845	13,592	13,747

Caste.

14. There were 148 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Bellary District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage. District.	Percentage. Presidency
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	7,800	7,575	15,375	2·32	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	1,361	1,261	2,622	·39	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	5,907	5,353	11,260	1·71	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	50,868	49,025	99,893	15·09	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	49,859	48,096	97,955	14·79	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	11,480	11,079	22,559	3·41	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	253	229	482	·07	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	14,777	13,891	28,668	4·34	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	1,403	1,386	2,789	·42	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	3,126	3,065	6,191	·94	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Caste)	23,593	23,298	46,891	7·08	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	62,292	62,614	124,906	18·86	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	3,159	3,131	6,290	·95	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	3,154	3,035	6,189	·94	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	6,947	6,891	13,838	2·09	1·84
XVI	Others	46,083	44,774	90,857	13·73	9·76
XVII	Parials	42,608	41,922	84,530	12·76	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	392	379	771	·11	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	5	1	6	...	0·01
	Total ...	335,067	327,005	662,072	100	100

The proportion of Vellálars (Agriculturists) is much lower, and those of Idaiyars (Shepherds) "Mixed Castes," and Fishermen are higher than those for the Presidency.

Occupation.

15. The distribution by occupation gives the following table:—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Bellary District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ádóni	1,537	62	1,599	269	332	601	1,232	270	1,502	27,421	9,954	37,375
Allúr	514	43	557	84	19	103	477	97	574	19,834	8,859	28,693
Bellary	4,058	193	4,251	1,240	520	1,760	2,938	537	3,475	28,256	18,481	46,737
Harpanahalli ...	480	57	537	189	50	239	369	134	503	21,522	16,435	37,957
Havinhudgalli ...	797	47	844	434	230	664	936	213	1,149	19,203	9,944	29,147
Hospét	1,030	90	1,120	215	112	327	1,038	226	1,264	21,070	14,728	35,798
Kudligi	900	76	976	35	18	53	453	221	674	22,128	20,904	43,032
Raidroog	624	33	657	165	47	212	1,032	176	1,208	21,179	16,601	37,780
Sundúr	243	11	254	68	79	147	145	49	194	2,586	2,246	4,832
Total ...	10,183	612	10,795	2,699	1,407	4,106	8,620	1,923	10,543	183,199	118,152	301,351

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ádóni	12,024	16,553	28,577	20,008	32,423	52,431	62,491	59,594	122,085
Allúr	2,386	2,923	5,309	9,917	20,433	30,350	33,212	32,374	65,586
Bellary	11,000	7,663	18,663	28,329	45,722	74,051	75,821	73,116	148,937
Harpanahalli ...	2,707	1,585	4,292	10,226	16,866	27,092	35,493	35,127	70,620
Havinhudgalli ...	4,149	4,148	8,297	12,891	22,580	35,471	38,410	37,162	75,572
Hospét	5,904	4,339	10,243	13,962	22,272	36,234	43,219	41,767	84,986
Kudligi	3,435	2,135	5,570	10,275	14,110	24,385	37,226	37,464	74,690
Raidroog	6,737	5,372	12,109	13,041	18,792	31,833	42,778	41,021	83,799
Sundúr	589	406	995	1,667	2,443	4,110	5,298	5,234	10,532
Total ...	48,931	45,124	94,055	120,316	195,641	315,957	373,948	362,859	736,807

16. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency:—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Bellary.	Presidency.	Bellary.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·47	1·50	2·49	2·76
	II. Domestic	·56	0·72	·94	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·43	1·40	2·43	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	40·90	35·40	69·37	65·21
	V. Industrial	12·76	10·95	21·65	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied	1·84	4·34	3·12	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	41·04	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

17. About 58·96 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 41·04 per cent. of the population depend; 69·86 per cent. of males and 47·73 per cent. of females were workers.

Education.

18. There were educated or under instruction 49,701 persons—47,695 males and 2,006 females. The percentage for males (12·75) is slightly below the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (·55) much below the average (·87).

19. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 8, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population of the Bellary District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	12·59	·36
Muhammadans	11·05	·71
Christians	57·86	27·57
All Religions ...	12·75	·55

The native Christian community is small and the high proportion of Christians educated is due to the large proportion of Europeans.

Afflicted.

20. In 1881 there were 238 persons of Unsound mind, 1,169 Blind, 450 Deaf-mutes, and 238 Lepers.

Towns.

21. There are ten towns returned in Bellary with an aggregate population of 132,051, or 17·9 per cent. of the total; they are—

Table No. 9, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the Bellary District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Ádóni	22,441	14,129	8,235	67	10
Bellary	53,460	34,636	15,068	3,566	190
Hospét	10,219	8,868	1,231	60	60
Harpanahalli	6,536	5,276	1,240	5	15
Kampti	9,828	7,907	1,912	8	1
Kottúr	5,156	4,799	326	31	...
Náráyanadévarakera	3,669	3,084	585	...	...
Raidroog	8,766	7,298	1,455	2	11
Siruguppa	5,013	3,327	1,686	...	...
Yemiganúr	6,963	5,633	1,322	...	8
Total ...	132,051	94,957	33,060	3,739	295

22. Ádóni and Bellary are the two municipalities. Of the town population, 25·04 per cent. are Mussulmans, a very high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 6·07; similarly there are 2·83 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·07 per cent. in villages. In the towns the proportion of the sexes are 503 males to 497 females in every 1,000.

Bellary and Anantapur.

23. The following paragraphs give the facts concerning Language, Birth-place, and the European and Eurasian population, for the districts of Bellary and Anantapúr together. The division of the old Bellary District into two districts took place subsequent to the Census, and these results have not been tabulated for the two districts separately.

Europeans and Eurasians.

24. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	417	135	552
Eurasians	79	48	127
Total ...	496	183	679

Compared with 1871 there is a decrease of Europeans, which is due to military movements. In Eurasians there is a decrease of 847.

Language.

25. The principal languages of the district are Telugu and Canarese. The following is the distribution according to language :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Telugu	700,907
Canarese	503,938
Tamil	11,354
Hindustani	94,846
Other tongues	25,651
Total ...	1,336,696

Birth-place.

26. Of the total population of 1,336,696, 1,246,778 are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 27,047 Bellary people, that is to say, 2·12 per cent. of those born in Bellary have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 62,871. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 10, *showing the Number of Emigrants from Bellary to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuddapah	4,610	5,201	9,811
Kurnool	5,010	6,335	11,345
Total ...	9,620	11,536	21,156
Elsewhere	3,232	2,659	5,891
Grand Total ...	12,852	14,195	27,047

27. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 11, *showing the Number of Immigrants into Bellary from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuddapah	4,747	6,333	11,080
Kurnool	5,730	7,300	13,030
Total ...	10,477	13,633	24,110
Mysore	14,172	18,366	32,538
Bombay	3,381	2,590	5,971
Nizam's Dominions ...	7,064	7,649	14,713
Grand Total ...	35,094	42,238	77,332

ANANTAPÚR.

Position.

1. Anantapúr, formerly part of the Bellary District, lies on the frontiers of Mysore, to the east of Cuddapah.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 5,103 square miles, and contained a population of 599,889 in 1881. In point of size, Anantapúr ranks fifteenth, and in population, twentieth among the districts in the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into seven táluqs, and in 1881 contained 900 inhabited villages, inclusive of 10 towns, as against 934 in 1871.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions;—

Table No. 1, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Anantapúr District.*

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Anantapúr ...	Anantapúr	868	1	122	16,466	47,546	44,270	91,816
	Dharmavaram ...	1,192	1	180	18,680	49,558	47,548	97,106
	Gooty	1,010	3	150	21,577	56,400	54,197	110,597
	Hindupúr	425	1	97	15,257	36,970	36,300	73,270
	Madaksíra	362	1	149	12,512	27,650	27,463	55,113
	Penukonda	655	1	98	15,865	37,266	35,757	73,023
	Tádpatri	591	2	94	18,771	50,062	48,902	98,964
	District Total ...	5,103	10	890	119,128	305,452	294,437	599,889

Decrease of population.

5. The population in 1881 was 599,889, and in 1871, 741,255, showing a decrease of 141,366 or 19·07 per cent.—the result of Famine. The following table shows the percentages of decrease by táluqs and the density of the population.

Table No. 2, *showing the Increase or Decrease in Population in* 1881 *as compared with* 1871 *and the Density of the Population for the Anantapúr District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Anantapúr ...	Anantapúr	—11·18	—10·07	—10·65	106	5·6
	Dharmavaram	—21·45	—17·33	—19·49	81	5·2
	Gooty	—25·04	—21·83	—23·50	110	5·1
	Hindupúr	—18·21	—14·98	—16·64	172	4·8
	Madaksíra	—32·29	—28·99	—30·64	152	4·4
	Penukonda	—19·31	—16·01	—17·72	111	4·6
	Tádpatri	—16·49	—14·61	—15·57	167	5·3
	District Total ...	—20·46	—17·58	—19·07	117	5·0
	Total for the Presidency.	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

The total decrease in population is 141,366—78,579 males and 62,787 females. Madaksíra, which lies next to Mysore, and Gooty which was part of the worst affected tract, suffered most severely; but, as the foregoing table shows, every táluq gives a loss.

Houses.

6. The number of occupied houses is 119,128 showing a decrease of 23,091 or 16 per cent. since 1871. The average population per house is 5·0.

Density.

7. There are 117 persons to a square mile, varying from 172 in Hindupúr to 81 in Dharmavaram. In point of density, Anantapúr stands nineteenth among the districts in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

8. There are 509 males to 491 females in every 1,000; in 1871 there were 518 males to 482 females. The improved ratio is attributed in some degree to the excess of mortality among males in the Famine, but chiefly to the improved enumeration.

Religion.

9. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	695,361	284,127	274,458	558,585	93·81	93·02	93·21	93·12
Muhammadans	45,221	20,756	19,483	40,239	6·10	6·80	6·62	6·71
Christians	642	455	402	857	·09	·15	·14	·14
Jains and Buddhists ...	26	74	55	129	...	·02	·02	·02
Others	5	40	39	79	...	·01	·01	·01
Total ...	741,255	305,452	294,437	599,889	100	100	100	100

The Hindus have lost 19·67 per cent., the Muhammadans 11·02 per cent., and the Christians have gained 33·49 per cent.

Ages of the people.

10. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Anantapúr District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	61,697	64,241	125,938
10—20	72,748	64,130	136,878
20—30	57,295	60,424	117,719
30—40	51,808	44,448	96,256
40—50	31,642	28,132	59,774
50—60	18,045	18,068	36,113
60 and upwards	12,217	14,994	27,211
Total ...	305,452	294,437	599,889

11. The proportion per mille under three age-periods compared with the averages of the Presidency is shown below :—

—	Anantapúr.	Presidency.
Under 20	438·11	469·00
20 to 60	516·53	476·89
60 and upwards	45·36	54·11

The low proportion of children and of aged persons is the mark of "Famine Effect."

12. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion under five years of age per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 *of the Population) with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.*

Ages.	Anantapúr.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under	2,575	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	963	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	945	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,301	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	1,761	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	7,545	13,838	10,790	12,653

The proportions are nearly the same as in Bellary. "The proportion of young children is lower even than the average for the Famine Districts. The

check to births during the Famine indicated by the figures in the 1–3 period, the poor revival of the birth-rate after the Famine as indicated by the figures for the 0–1 period, and the heavy infant mortality during the Famine as indicated by the 3–4–5 figures, are all present. The abnormal child mortality during the Famine is shown by the figures for the 5–10 period given below."

13. Between five and ten the proportions per 100,000 are—

Anantapúr.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,449	13,845	13,592	13,747

Caste.

14. There were 161 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Anantapúr District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	7,626	7,527	15,153	2·71	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	599	554	1,153	·21	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	7,982	7,250	15,232	2·72	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	90,182	85,541	175,723	31·46	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	39,730	38,307	78,037	13·98	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	3,738	3,665	7,403	1·33	2·98
VII	Kankkan (Writers)	141	127	268	·05	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	12,512	12,170	24,682	4·42	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	155	142	297	·05	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	2,543	2,429	4,972	·89	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	3,243	3,280	6,523	1·17	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	41,430	40,827	82,257	14·72	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers) ...	2,971	2,973	5,944	1·07	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	4,808	4,478	9,286	1·67	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	6,309	6,078	12,387	2·21	1·84
XVI	Others	20,672	20,152	40,824	7·31	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	39,387	38,853	78,240	14·01	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	74	93	167	·02	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	25	12	37	...	0·01
	Total ...	284,127	274,458	558,585	100	100

In this district the proportion of Vellálars (Agriculturists) is higher than the general average (31·46 against 27·25). As in Bellary, the proportions of Idaiyars (Shepherds), and Fishermen are high.

Occupation.

15. The distribution by occupation gives the following table:—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Anantapúr District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anantapúr	841	39	880	76	155	231	875	159	1,034	24,588	16,680	41,268
Dharmavaram ...	1,278	63	1,341	64	45	109	826	184	1,010	24,848	18,832	43,680
Gooty	1,764	64	1,828	214	208	422	1,334	213	1,547	27,627	15,123	42,750
Hindupúr	563	33	596	55	90	145	941	209	1,150	21,028	14,174	35,202
Madakaśira	859	87	946	101	96	197	622	278	900	14,541	12,203	26,744
Penukonda	783	49	832	103	55	158	826	213	1,039	19,930	15,239	35,169
Tádpatri	839	128	967	130	106	236	750	262	1,012	25,371	14,700	40,071
Total ...	6,927	463	7,390	743	755	1,498	6,174	1,518	7,692	157,933	106,951	264,884

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Túluqs of the Anantapúr District—(Continued).

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anantapúr	6,673	5,160	11,833	14,493	22,077	36,570	47,546	44,270	91,816
Dharmavaram ...	7,249	3,758	11,007	15,293	24,666	39,959	49,558	47,548	97,106
Gooty	8,124	6,050	14,174	17,337	32,539	49,876	56,400	54,197	110,597
Hindupúr	4,193	2,738	6,931	10,190	19,056	29,246	36,970	36,300	73,270
Madaksíra	3,701	2,452	6,153	7,826	12,347	20,173	27,650	27,463	55,113
Penukonda	4,734	3,083	7,817	10,890	17,118	28,008	37,266	35,757	73,023
Tádpatri	6,997	5,523	12,520	15,975	28,183	44,158	50,062	48,902	98,964
Total...	41,671	28,764	70,435	92,004	155,986	247,990	305,452	294,437	599,889

16. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Anantapúr.	Presidency.	Anantapúr.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·23	1·50	2·07	2·76
	II. Domestic	·25	0·72	·42	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·28	1·40	2·15	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	44·16	35·40	74·05	65·21
	V. Industrial	11·74	10·95	19·69	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	·97	4·34	1·62	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	40·37	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 59·63 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 40·37 per cent. of the population depend. 70·85 per cent. of males and 47·98 per cent. of females were workers.

Education.

17. There were educated or under instruction 28,744 persons—27,791 males and 953 females. The percentage for males (9·10 per cent.) is below the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (·32 per cent.) very much below the average (·87).

18. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 8, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population of the Anantapúr District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated on Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	8·95	·28
Muhammadans	10·03	·66
Christians	43·52	16·17
All Religions ...	9·10	·32

Afflicted.

19. In 1881 there were 179 persons of Unsound mind, 1,113 Blind, 463 Deaf-mutes, and 118 Lepers.

Towns.

20. There are ten towns returned in Anantapúr with an aggregate population of 57,843, or 9·6 per cent. of the total. They are :—

Table No. 9, showing the Distribution of Population in each Town in Anantapúr District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Amarápuram	3,165	2,855	261	...	49
Anantapúr	4,907	3,488	1,407	12	..
Dharmavaram	5,916	5,086	822	8	...
Gooty	5,373	3,749	1,587	37	...
Hindupúr	6,694	5,806	884	...	4
Pámidi	5,260	4,290	970	...	...
Penukonda	5,331	4,149	1,160	17	5
Tádpatri	8,585	5,972	2,559	54	...
Uravakonda	6,203	5,302	901	...	..
Yadiki	6,409	5,577	832	..	...
Total ...	57,843	46,274	11,383	128	58

21. The only municipality is that of Anantapúr. Of the town population 19·68 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 5·32. In the towns the proportions of the sexes are equal.

(*For particulars as to Birth-place, Language, Europeans and Eurasians,* vide *Bellary Chapter.*)

CHINGLEPUT.

Position.

1. Chingleput District is bounded on the north by Nellore, on the south by South Arcot, on the east by the Bay of Bengal, and on the west by North Arcot.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 2,842 square miles and contains a population of 981,381. In point of size, Chingleput ranks twentieth, and in population, sixteenth among the districts in the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into six táluqs and contains 2,003 inhabited villages (including 6 towns) in 1881, against 2,362 in 1871.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions:—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Chingleput District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput...	Chingleput ...	436	1	297	16,456	59,049	58,169	117,218
	Conjeveram ...	514	1	363	26,364	91,909	93,740	185,649
	Madhurántakam ...	696	...	525	30,725	112,239	110,828	223,067
	Ponnéri	347	...	241	17,249	54,522	53,021	107,543
	Saidápét	342	3	271	29,558	102,676	101,904	204,580
	Tiruvallúr ...	507	1	300	21,830	72,231	71,093	143,324
	District Total ...	2,842	6	1,997	142,182	492,626	488,755	981,381

Increase or decrease of population.

5. In 1871 the population was 938,184, in 1881 it was 981,382, an increase of 43,197 or 4·6 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs, and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of the Population for the Chingleput District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Chingleput.	Chingleput	— 12·72	— 10·06	— 11·42	269	7·1
	Conjeveram	+ 9·65	+ 11·31	+ 10·48	361	7·0
	Madhurántakam	+ 11·73	+ 14·43	+ 13·06	321	7·3
	Ponnéri	+ 2·48	+ 3·95	+ 3·20	310	6·2
	Saidápét	+ 9·40	+ 10·11	+ 9·75	598	6·9
	Tiruvallúr	— 6·17	— 2·50	— 4·39	283	6·6
	District Total ...	+ 3·50	+ 5·74	+ 4·60	345	6·9
	Total for the Presidency...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The increase, although small, is common to all the táluqs except two. There is a decrease of 11½ per cent. in Chingleput and nearly 4⅔ per cent. in Tiruvallúr. Chingleput felt the Famine pressure severely and was the scene of large Famine camps and of Famine relief works.

Houses.

7. There is an increase of 8,124 occupied houses or 6 per cent. The number of persons to a house is 6·9, varying from 7·3 in Madhurántakam to 6·2 in Ponnéri. In 1871 it was 7·0. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density.

8. In 1871 there were 330 persons to a square mile; in 1881, 345 persons. This varies from 598 in Saidápét to 269 in Chingleput. In point of density, Chingleput ranks sixth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

9. The proportions of the sexes are nearly equal. There are 502 males to 498 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 507 males to 493 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	899,686	471,247	468,067	939,314	95·90	95·66	95·77	95·72
Muhammadans	23,192	12,707	12,327	25,034	2·47	2·58	2·52	2·55
Christians	15,156	8,525	8,249	16,774	1·61	1·73	1·69	1·71
Jains and Buddhists ...	147	126	103	229	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·02
Others	3	21	9	30	...	...	...	...
Total ...	938,184	492,626	488,755	981,381	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have increased 4·40 per cent., the Muhammadans 7·94 per cent., and the Christians 10·68 per cent. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis, and the Christians are (81 per cent.) Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	1,061	622	1,683
Eurasians	480	694	1,174
Total ...	1,541	1,316	2,857

Language.

13. The principal languages of the district are Tamil and Telugu. They are spoken by 730,687 and 221,499 persons or 74·45 and 22·57 respectively.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Chingleput District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	133,421	140,507	273,928
10—20	105,790	95,145	200,935
20—30	78,339	88,675	167,014
30—40	71,405	65,104	136,509
40—50	48,426	43,231	91,657
50—60	28,872	28,314	57,186
60 and upwards	26,373	27,779	54,152
Total ..	492,626	488,755	981,381

15. This gives, in comparison with the averages for the Presidency, the following proportion per mille in three age-periods :—

	Chingleput.	Presidency.
Under 20 ...	483·87	469·00
20 to 60 ...	460·95	476·89
60 and upwards	55·18	54·11

Caste.

16. There were 131 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census ; the population was distributed as follows ;—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Chingleput under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	15,620	16,406	32,026	3·41	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	3,290	3,145	6,435	·69	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	8,616	8,209	16,825	1·79	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	90,456	90,860	181,316	19·31	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	28,050	27,221	55,271	5·89	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	10,940	10,865	21,805	2·33	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	7,458	7,601	15,059	1·61	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	18,018	17,644	35,662	3·79	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	95,647	95,229	190,876	20·33	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	3,941	3,834	7,775	·82	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	7,018	7,531	14,549	1·55	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen)... ...	8,184	7,843	16,027	1·71	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	9,197	9,093	18,290	1·94	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barber)	4,855	4,800	9,655	1·02	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	6,490	6,599	13,089	1·39	1·84
XVI	Others	30,483	30,143	60,626	6·45	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	122,770	120,827	243,597	25·93	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	214	217	431	·04	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census and Schedules	...	...	...	...	0·01
	Total ...	471,247	468,067	939,314	100	100

17. The proportions of Vanniyans (Labourers) and Pariahs are much above the average, while those of Vellálars (Agriculturists) and Shánárs (Toddy-drawers) are below the average for the Presidency.

Occupation.

18. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq of the Chingleput District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	2,002	318	2,320	303	356	659	963	141	1,104	27,441	12,354	39,795
Conjeveram	2,257	396	2,653	242	399	641	1,540	159	1,699	40,802	15,364	56,166
Madhurántakam ...	2,259	337	2,596	192	311	503	1,256	315	1,571	56,267	18,671	74,938
Ponnéri	1,571	193	1,764	152	299	451	1,009	252	1,261	27,988	10,124	38,112
Saidápét	4,822	489	5,311	1,586	1,270	2,856	3,395	419	3,814	33,351	5,386	38,737
Tiruvallúr	1,847	216	2,063	189	284	473	894	200	1,094	38,179	14,399	52,578
Total ...	14,758	1,949	16,707	2,664	2,919	5,583	9,057	1,486	10,548	224,028	76,298	300,326

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	5,568	3,851	9,419	22,772	41,149	63,921	59,049	58,169	117,218
Conjeveram	13,647	12,339	25,986	33,421	65,083	98,504	91,909	93,740	185,649
Madhurántakam ...	8,665	5,867	14,532	43,600	85,327	128,927	112,239	110,828	223,067
Ponnéri	5,909	4,851	10,760	17,893	37,302	55,195	54,522	53,021	107,543
Saidápét	14,537	10,392	24,929	44,985	83,948	128,933	102,676	101,904	204,580
Tiruvallúr	6,300	3,926	10,226	24,822	52,068	76,890	72,231	71,093	143,324
Total ...	54,626	41,226	95,852	187,493	364,877	552,370	492,626	488,755	981,381

19. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency:—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Chingleput.	Presidency.	Chingleput.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·70	1·50	3·39	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·37	0·72	1·13	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·08	1·40	2·14	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	30·60	35·40	60·93	65·21
	V. Industrial	9·77	10·95	19·44	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	6·51	4·34	12·97	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	49·77	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

20. About 50·23 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 49·77 per cent. of the population depend. 67·13 per cent. of males and 33·19 per cent. of females were workers. Although the total proportion of workers is slightly below the average, that of male workers is slightly above the average.

Birth-place.

21. Of the total population of 981,381, 891,975 or 90·89 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 80,374 Chingleput people, that is to say, 8·27 per cent. of those born in Chingleput have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 9,032. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Chingleput to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore	1,318	1,602	2,920
North Arcot	9,095	15,007	24,102
South Arcot	2,269	3,196	5,465
Madras City	20,557	23,112	43,669
Total ...	33,239	42,917	76,156
Elsewhere	2,241	1,977	4,218
Grand Total ...	35,480	44,894	80,374

22. These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far. Similarly of immigrants, the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Chingleput from the neighbouring Districts.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore	3,262	3,540	6,802
North Arcot	15,131	23,497	38,628
South Arcot	3,401	5,756	9,157
Madras City	9,931	13,559	23,490
Total ...	31,725	46,352	78,077

Education.

23. There were educated or under instruction 101,096 persons—95,964 males and 5,132 females. The percentage for males (19·48) is much above the average observed for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (1·05) is also above the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 26,604 or 35·71 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are four times as many females educated now as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to Population in the Chingleput District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	18·86	0·75
Muhammadans	33·02	2·90
Christians	32·84	15·53
All Religions ...	19·48	1·05

Afflicted.

24. There were 218 persons of Unsound mind as against 299 in 1871; 1,652 Blind against 1,478 in 1871; 623 Deaf-mutes against 1,143 in 1871; and 984 Lepers against 580 in 1871.

Towns.

25. There are six towns returned in Chingleput with an aggregate population of 83,535, or 8·5 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the Chingleput District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Chingleput	5,617	5,286	235	95	1
Conjeveram	37,275	35,989	1,172	28	86
Saidápét	10,290	9,672	538	80	...
St. Thomas' Mount	15,013	10,645	1,902	2,416	50
Tiruvotiyúr	9,098	8,611	323	164	...
Tiruvallúr	6,242	5,757	470	15	...
Total ...	83,535	75,960	4,640	2,798	137

26. Conjeveram is the only municipal town in the district. Of the town population 5·55 per cent. are Mussulmans; in the rural population the percentage is only 2·27. Similarly there are 3·35 per cent. of Christians in towns to 1·56 per cent, in villages. In the towns there are 490 males to 510 females in every 1,000.

Cantonments.

27. There are military cantonments at St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram, and Poonamallee. Their population, according to Religion, is shown below:—

Cantonment.	Population.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
	Males.	Females	Total.				
St. Thomas' Mount	7,404	7,609	15,013	10,645	1,902	2,416	50
Pallávaram	1,962	1,994	3,956	2,077	908	970	1
Poonamallee	2,407	2,414	4,821	3,385	754	682	...
Total ...	11,773	12,017	23,790	16,107	3,564	4,068	51

NORTH ARCOT.

Position.

1. North Arcot is one of the five central districts. It lies to the west of Chingleput and north of South Arcot, and is bounded on the west by Salem and Mysore and on the north by Cuddapah.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 7,256 square miles, and the population in 1881 was 1,817,814. In point of size, North Arcot ranks eleventh, and in population, fifth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into nine Government táluqs and five Zemindári Divisions. There are four large Zemindáries and one Jághír. Of the area, 4,391 square miles are Government and 2,865 Zemindári. There are 3,967 inhabited villages including 16 towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population in the North Arcot District.

District.	Táluq.		Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
				Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
North Arcot.	Árcot		432	1	301	19,579	72,607	74,781	147,388
	Chandragiri		548	2	135	17,650	47,090	46,061	93,151
	Chittúr		671	1	460	30,227	86,779	85,128	171,907
	Gudiyátam		446	1	246	22,821	76,491	78,155	154,646
	Palmanaír		447	1	159	8,867	21,184	20,631	41,815
	Pólúr		443	1	194	13,357	52,713	54,105	106,818
	Vellore		454	2	167	24,642	83,471	86,745	170,216
	Wállájá		484	3	281	27,339	98,863	100,314	199,177
	Wandiwash		466	1	374	19,128	73,426	74,674	148,100
	Árni		183	1	141	10,035	36,019	37,398	73,417
	Zemindáries.								
	Kálahasti	Kálahasti	...	1	271	10,103	26,271	25,766	52,037
		Mádarpák	...	...	202	10,553	33,706	32,279	65,985
		Total ...	874	1	473	20,656	59,977	58,045	118,022
	Kangundi		342	...	307	8,682	22,475	22,709	45,184
	Kárvetnagar	Náráinvaram ...	...	...	322	20,465	65,526	63,386	128,912
		Tirutani	...	...	323	20,609	74,356	72,562	146,918
		Total ...	943	...	645	41,074	139,882	135,948	275,830
	Punganúr		523	1	68	15,271	36,377	35,766	72,143
	District Total ...		7,256	16	3,951	279,328	907,354	910,460	1,817,814

Decrease in population.

5. The population in 1871 was 2,015,278, and in 1881, 1,817,814, giving a decrease of 197,464 or 9·80 per cent. North Arcot was severely affected by the Famine of 1876–1878. But for this the population, estimated at the normal rate of increase, would in 1881 have

reached 2,168,455, or 19·29 per cent. more than the Census gives. The following table shows the percentage of decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of Population in North Arcot District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per House.
North Arcot.	Árcot	— 7·58	— 5·13	— 6·36	341	7·5
	Chandragiri	— 7·74	— 5·19	— 6·50	170	5·3
	Chittúr	— 20·81	— 17·72	— 19·31	256	5·7
	Gudiyátam	— 7·25	— 2·93	— 5·11	347	6·8
	Palmanair	— 31·00	— 30·09	— 30·55	94	4·7
	Pólúr	— 3·84	— 0·41	— 2·14	241	8·0
	Vellore	— 6·20	— 3·79	— 4·99	375	6·9
	Wallájá	— 9·30	— 6·44	— 7·88	412	7·3
	Wandiwash	— 4·88	— 2·14	— 3·52	318	7·7
	Árni	— 7·75	— 3·19	— 5·49	401	7·8
	Zemindáries.					
	Kálahasti { Kálahasti ...	—13·48	— 11·76	— 12·64	135	5·2
	Kálahasti { Mádarpak ...					6·3
	Kangundi	— 14·47	— 11·87	— 13·19	132	5·2
	Kárvetnagar { Náráinvaram ...	— 5·68	— 3·98	— 4·85	293	6·4
	Kárvetnagar { Tirutani ...					7·1
	Punganúr	— 34·28	— 33·68	— 33·98	138	4·7
	District Total ...	— 11·19	— 8·46	— 9·80	251	6·5
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

Distribution of decrease.

6. The total decrease in population is 197,464, of whom 113,324 are males and 84,140 are females, a total loss of nearly 10 per cent. The decrease is common to the whole district, but varies according to the severity with which the Famine affected the different táluqs. The Famine was worst in Punganúr and Palmanair *above ghát*, and in Chittúr, which marches with Palmanair. The two former are geographically related to the Ceded Districts and Mysore (the centre of the Famine Zone), being, with them, part of the old *Carnatic Bálághát*, and they suffered very much more than the *Payenghát* táluqs.

7. The southernmost táluqs, *i.e.*, the táluqs furthermost removed from the centre of the Famine, suffered least. Pólúr, Wandiwash, and Árni in the extreme south, and Vellore on the line of railway, were far less affected than their neighbours to the north. Punganúr has lost more than one-third of its people, Palmanair nearly a third, and Chittúr about one-fifth. The degree of loss varies from 2 per cent. in Pólúr to 34 per cent. in Punganúr.

Houses.

8. There is a decrease of 34,772 occupied houses, that is to say, while the population has decreased by 10 per cent., the occupied houses have decreased by 11 per cent. The population per house is 6·5, varying from 8 in Pólúr to 4·7 in Palmanair and Punganúr. In 1871 it was 6·4. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density.

9. In 1871 there were 278 persons per square mile; in 1881 there are only 251. This varies from 412 in well-irrigated Wállájá and 401 in Árni, to 94 in the uplands of Palmanair. In Government táluqs the density is 281 per square mile, in Zemindári Divisions only 204. In point of density North Arcot holds the eleventh place in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. The proportion of the sexes is very nearly equal. There are 449 males to 501 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 506 males to 494 females. As has been argued above (pp. 60), these altered relations are probably due for the most part to the better enumeration

of females. It is known that more males died in the Famine than females, and there is ground to believe that an abnormally large proportion of the births during and since the Famine have been females. It is, however, to be noted that it is almost exclusively in the tracts worst affected by Famine that males are found in excess of females. The least affected táluqs happen also to be the most civilised, which may account for the better enumeration.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage of the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,913,020	858,143	859,452	1,717,595	94·93	94·58	94·40	94·49
Muhammadans	86,741	40,616	41,822	82,438	4·30	4·48	4·59	4·53
Christians	7,436	4,761	5,257	10,018	0·37	0·52	0·58	0·55
Jains and Buddhists ...	7,889	3,832	3,929	7,761	0·39	0·42	0·43	0·43
Others	192	2	...	2	·01	...	...	...
Total ...	2,015,278	907,354	910,460	1,817,814	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have lost 10 per cent., the Muhammadans 5 per cent., the Jains and Buddhists more than 1½ per cent. The Christians have gained nearly 35 per cent. The latter are chiefly (75 per cent.) Roman Catholics. The Muhammadans are nearly all Sunnis, and more than one-third of them are Labbais or Tamil Mussulmans.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	72	43	115
Eurasians	223	223	446
Total ...	295	266	561

Buddhists.

14. Of the few Buddhists returned, the majority are Burman convicts in Vellore jail.

Language.

15. The languages of North Arcot are Tamil and Telugu. Roughly speaking the Pálár river divides these; Telugu being spoken to the north of the river and Tamil to the south. The following is the language distribution :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Tamil	987,725
Telugu	734,487
Hindustani	50,321
Canarese	29,241
Maráthí	11,662
Other tongues	4,378
Total ...	1,817,814

16. Hindustani is, of course, the language of the non-Labbai Mussulmans, who are comparatively numerous in Vellore.

Ages of the people.

17. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the North Arcot District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10 ...	227,911	239,829	467,740
10—20 ...	206,493	183,988	390,481
20—30 ...	155,260	174,968	330,228
30—40 ...	140,157	130,005	270,162
40—50 ...	88,873	82,785	171,658
50—60 ...	48,491	51,415	99,906
60 and upwards	40,169	47,470	87,639
Total ...	907,354	910,460	1,817,814

18. The proportion per mille under three periods of age, compared with the averages of the Presidency, is shown below :—

	North Arcot.	Presidency.
Under 20	472·12	469·00
20 to 60	479·67	476·89
60 and upwards ...	48·21	54·11

19. The low proportion of Aged people is a mark of the Famine. That the proportion of children and youths is not also very low is explained by the next table. The following table shows, for the purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion under five years of age in every 100,000 of the population:—

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	North Arcot.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	3,360	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	2,352	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	1,931	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	2.111	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,451	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	12,205	13,838	10,790	12,653

20. This shows that the proportion of young children is lower than the low proportion observed for the whole Presidency; but it is higher than the average proportion observed for the Famine Districts. There is a great drop in the proportion between 1 and 3, which is deepest between 2 and 3, instead of, as in the Non-Famine Districts, deepest in the 1–2 period, a result which is attributed in this Review to the effect of Famine mortality among infants (which was confined to the Famine Districts), added to Famine check upon births (which was common, in varying degree, to all districts). The Famine mortality among infants is further evidenced by the low proportion between 3 and 5 years, which represents the children who were born in 1876 and 1877.

21. For the district however, as a whole, there is one redeeming feature, which is also observed in the adjoining district of Salem; this is the rebound of the birth-rate after the Famine. In most districts this feature is wanting. The high proportion in the 0–1 period in North Arcot indicates a very high birth-rate in 1880, and materially affects the total number of children under five. This rebound is not observed where Famine was worst, but is sufficiently distinct in the táluqs most lightly affected to redeem the figures for the whole district.

22. Between five to ten the proportions per 100,000 are :—

North Arcot.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,525	13,845	13,592	13,747

This gives continued traces of the mortality among young children nearly as marked as in the average of the Famine Districts, although North Arcot was only in part affected by the worst phases of the Famine.

23. If we take the proportions under ten in the táluqs worst affected and compare them with the proportions in the Non-Famine Districts, the "Famine effects" are very strikingly displayed.

Table No. 6, comparing the Proportions under 10 Years of Age in the severely-affected parts of the North Arcot District, with the proportions in the Non-Famine Districts.

Ages.	Proportion per 100,000.			Non-Famine.
	Punganúr.	Palmanair.	Chittúr.	
0—1	2,399	2,523	2,680	3,058
1—2	1,393	1,182	1,784	2,206
2—3	640	753	1,310	2,473
3—4	1,184	1,138	1,854	3,114
4—5	1,580	1,521	2,175	2,987
5—6	1,782	1,865	2,846	2,922
6—8	4,992	5,426	5,509	5,623
8—10	6,015	6,080	5,847	5,300
Total ...	19,985	20,488	24,005	27,683

24. In these táluqs the revival of the birth-rate is poor; in all three it is far below even the average for Famine Districts. The effect on the reproductive powers of the surviving adults was too severe. The proportions in the 1–2 period, and still more in the 2–3 period, are so low as to suggest that in 1878-79 births had all but ceased, and that of those who were born in 1878 only a small proportion survived. The figures from 3 to 5 show a terrible child mortality. It will be noticed that the ratio of these proportions to the proportions for the Non-Famine Districts varies with the degree of loss in each táluq. Punganúr has the lowest average throughout, Chittúr the highest of the three, and Punganúr lost 34 per cent. of its population and Chittúr 19. Palmanair, which lost 30½ per cent., comes midway between these in its proportion of children, and in this respect more closely resembles Punganúr than it does Chittúr. The proportions between 8 and 10 give another recognised indication of severe "Famine effect." The loss of children under 5 is so great that the *proportion* between 8 and 10 is higher than that in the Non-Famine Districts.

Caste.

25. There were 181 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the North Arcot District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	North Arcot.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	24,275	25,024	49,299	2·87	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	12,122	11,441	23,563	1·37	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	14,859	14,539	29,398	1·72	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	253,911	254,017	507,928	29·58	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	62,256	62,231	124,487	7·24	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	23,754	23,276	47,030	2·74	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	9,879	10,016	19,895	1·16	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	28,850	27,861	56,711	3·31	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	133,303	134,407	267,710	15·58	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	7,950	7,627	15,577	0·91	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	12,824	13,221	26,045	1·51	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	12,919	13,057	25,976	1·51	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	12,104	12,104	24,208	1·41	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	10,133	10,064	20,197	1·18	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	13,781	13,828	27,609	1·61	1·84
XVI	Others	67,439	67,220	134,659	7·84	9 76
XVII	Pariahs	157,121	158,904	316,025	18·39	15·58
XVIII	Sect Not Stated	643	614	1,257	·07	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules...	20	1	21	...	0·01
	Total ...	858,143	859,452	1,717,595	100	100

26. The proportions among the several main heads are fairly representative of the Presidency average.

Occupation.

27. The distribution by occupation gives the following table:—

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq, in the District of North Arcot.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.			Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Árcot	1,689	313	2,002	113	251	364	1,079	234	1,313	36,502	17,697	54,199	7,712	5,385	13,097	25,512	50,901	76,413	72,607	74,781	147,388
Árni	783	118	901	209	95	304	721	151	872	16,698	9,455	26,153	4,696	4,073	8,769	12,912	23,506	36,418	36,019	37,398	73,417
Chandragiri	1,720	48	1,768	292	77	369	2,122	558	2,680	22,922	9,440	32,362	5,040	4,325	9,365	14,994	31,613	46,607	47,090	46,061	93,151
Chittúr	2,116	182	2,298	598	210	808	1,673	624	2,297	46,112	20,911	67,023	6,382	4,126	10,508	29,898	59,075	88,973	86,779	85,128	171,907
Gudiyátam	1,437	134	1,571	492	801	1,293	1,718	292	2,010	37,066	18,722	55,788	8,917	5,273	14,190	26,861	52,933	79,794	76,491	78,155	154,646
Palmanair	1,511	40	1,551	228	289	517	773	168	941	9,352	4,678	14,030	2,009	1,359	3,368	7,311	14,097	21,408	21,184	20,631	41,815
Pólúr	830	127	957	101	327	428	1,109	167	1,276	27,815	18,460	46,275	4,351	3,119	7,470	18,507	31,905	50,412	52,713	54,105	106,818
Vellore	3,296	294	3,590	558	467	1,025	2,996	622	3,618	33,951	21,295	55,246	9,380	7,160	16,540	33,290	56,907	90,197	83,471	86,745	170,216
Wállájápét	1,729	403	2,132	368	397	765	1,949	441	2,390	49,325	25,401	74,726	9,821	7,526	17,347	35,671	66,146	101,817	98,863	100,314	199,177
Wandiwash	1,350	114	1,464	135	139	274	819	181	1,000	40,272	15,447	55,719	5,002	2,602	7,604	25,848	56,191	82,039	73,426	74,674	148,100
Zemindáries.																					
Kálahasti { Kálahasti ...	1,161	61	1,222	1,060	178	1,238	864	233	1,097	11,326	5,003	16,329	4,184	2,755	6,939	7,676	17,536	25,212	26,271	25,766	52,037
Kálahasti { Mádarpák ...	961	57	1,018	1,938	44	1,982	586	130	716	16,506	7,647	24,153	3,949	2,480	6,429	9,766	21,921	31,687	33,706	32,279	65,985
Total ...	2,122	118	2,240	2,998	222	3,220	1,450	363	1,813	27,832	12,650	40,482	8,133	5,235	13,368	17,442	39,457	56,899	59,977	58,045	118,022
Kangundi	406	24	430	245	86	331	294	65	359	11,757	6,003	17,760	1,497	667	2,164	8,276	15,864	24,140	22,475	22,709	45,184
Kárvet-nagar. { Náráinvaram ...	1,112	90	1,202	429	246	675	1,336	315	1,651	29,423	17,341	46,764	7,212	5,515	12,727	26,014	48,257	74,271	65,526	63,386	128,912
Kárvet-nagar. { Tirutani	1,493	117	1,610	1,129	76	1,205	968	316	1,284	38,002	8,963	46,965	7,423	5,032	12,455	25,341	49,680	75,021	74,356	72,562	146,918
Total ...	2,605	207	2,812	1,558	322	1,880	2,304	631	2,935	67,425	26,304	93,729	14,635	10,547	25,182	51,355	97,937	149,292	139,882	135,948	275,830
Punganúr	891	40	931	495	55	550	639	194	833	17,984	8,190	26,174	2,971	2,138	5,109	13,397	25,149	38,546	36,377	35,766	72,143
Grand Total ...	22,485	2,162	24,647	8,390	3,738	12,128	19,646	4,691	24,337	445,013	214,653	659,666	90,546	63,535	154,081	321,274	621,681	942,955	907,354	910,460	1,817,814

28. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes with the proportions for the Presidency:—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		North Arcot.	Presidency.	North Arcot.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·35	1·50	2·59	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·67	0·72	1·26	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·34	1·40	2·56	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	36·29	35·40	69·30	65·21
	V. Industrial	8 48	10·95	16·19	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	4·24	4·34	8·10	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	47·63	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

29. About 52⅓ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 47⅔ per cent. of the population depend; 67·83 per cent. of males and 36·95 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

30. Of the total population of 1,817,814, 1,732,706, including "Not Stated," or 95·32 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 115,378 North Arcot people, that is to say, 6¼ per cent. of those born in North Arcot have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 30,270. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to neighbouring districts, and it will be observed that they take more than their complement of women with them, as the following table shows:—

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Emigrants from North Arcot to the neighbouring Districts and other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	15,131	23,497	38,628
South Arcot	9,898	12,420	22,318
Madras City	9,110	9,310	18,420
Salem	4,690	5,950	10,640
Cuddapah	4,757	4,829	9,586
Nellore	2,519	3,036	5,555
Total ...	46,105	59,042	105,147
Elsewhere	5,616	4,615	10,231
Grand Total ...	51,721	63,657	115,378

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

31. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 10, *showing the Number of Immigrants into North Arcot from neighbouring Districts and Provinces.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	9,095	15,007	24,102
South Arcot	4,100	7,815	11,915
Salem	4,476	5,182	9,658
Madras City	3,433	4,834	8,267
Nellore	3,298	4,158	7,456
Cuddapah	2,924	3,254	6,178
Total ...	27,326	40,250	67,576
Mysore	3,153	4,200	7,353
Grand Total ...	30,479	44,450	74,929

Education.

32. There were educated or under instruction 132,527, of whom 5,312 were females. The percentage for males is slightly over the average for the Presidency, that for females slightly below the average. The numbers altogether have increased by 23,489, or 21·54 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are more than four times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 11, *showing the Percentages for Males and Females of Educated to Total Population of each Religion.*

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus.	13·39	0·44
Muhammadans	24·15	2·34
Christians	22·66	9·99
All Religions ...	14·02	0·58

Afflicted.

33. There were 489 persons of Unsound mind as against 1,071 in 1871; 2,996 Blind against 4,220 in 1871; 480 Deaf-mutes as against 3,263 in 1871. The enormous decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all the Famine Districts.

Towns.

34. There are sixteen towns returned in North Arcot with an aggregate population of 143,907, or 7·9 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 12, *showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the North Arcot District according to Religion.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
1. Ámbúr	10,390	5,991	4,388	11	...
2. Árcot	10,718	8,732	1,906	80	...
3. Árkónam	3,220	2,575	419	226	...
4. Árni	4,812	4,177.	536	26	73
5. Chittúr	5,809	4,720	1,026	63	...
6. Chandragiri	4,193	3,811	382	...	...
7. Gudiyátam	10,641	8,567	2,060	8	6
8. Kálahasti	9,935	8,627	1,258	50	...
9. Pólúr	5,649	4,310	1,227	112	...
10. Punganúr	7,672	6,306	1,305	61	...
11. Palmanair	1,931	1,511	373	47	...
12. Ránipét	3,697	2,211	1,183	303	...
13. Tirupati	13,232	12,645	544	43	...
14. Vellore	37,491	27,508	8,296	1,686	1
15. Wandiwash	4,130	3,389	709	31	1
16. Wállájápét	10,387	9,566	803	18	...
Total ...	143,907	114,646	26,415	2,765	81

35. Two of these, Vellore and Wállájápét, are municipalities; Árkónam is an important Railway junction; Chittúr is the head town of the district, and Tirupati a religious centre. Árcot, Ámbúr and Gudiyátam are important places as trade centres, but none of the others are real towns. Of the town population 18·36 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 3·35 per cent. Similarly there are 1·92 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·43 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are only 477 males to 523 females in every 1,000.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Position.

1. South Arcot forms one of the five southern districts and lies to the south of Chingleput and North Arcot, to the east of Salem, and is bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the south by Tanjore and Trichinopoly.

Area and Population.

2. It embraces an area of 4,873 square miles. The population in 1881 was 1,814,738. In point of size, South Arcot ranks sixteenth, and in population, sixth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into eight táluqs, and includes within its limits the French colony of Pondicherry. It contains 2,850 inhabited villages (including 9 towns).

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table shows the population for territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the South Arcot District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
South Arcot.	Chilambaram ...	393	2	428	38,130	130,345	134,905	265,250
	Cuddalore	459	2	221	42,559	149,148	149,375	298,523
	Kallakurchi	607	...	368	27,355	96,962	99,067	196,029
	Tindivanam	816	1	504	33,559	132,958	131,303	264,261
	Tirukóilúr	580	...	343	26,002	103,961	102,528	206,489
	Tiruvannamalai ...	944	1	390	19,787	76,670	76,552	153,222
	Villupuram	508	2	283	33,003	123,183	120,713	243,896
	Vriddháchalam ...	566	1	304	23,378	92,544	94,524	187,068
	District Total ...	4,873	9	2,841	243,773	905,771	908,967	1,814,738

Increase in the population.

5. In 1871 the population was 1,755,817; in 1881, 1,814,738, showing an increase of 58,921 or $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

6. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 as compared with 1871 and the Density of the Population for the South Arcot District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density.	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
South Arcot.	Chilambaram	+ 9·98	+ 11·85	+ 10·92	675	7·0
	Cuddalore	+ 4·46	+ 5·14	+ 4·80	650	7·0
	Kallakurchi	— 2·43	+ 1·93	+ 0·22	323	7·2
	Tindivanam	+ 8·62	+ 11·90	+ 10·22	324	7·9
	Tirukóilúr	— 5·14	— 3·86	— 4·51	356	7·9
	Tiruvannamalai	— 8·26	— 5·59	— 6·94	162	7·7
	Villupuram	+ 2·50	+ 4·13	+ 3·30	480	7·4
	Vriddháchalam	+ 3·41	+ 6·20	+ 4·80	331	8·0
	District Total ...	+ 2·25	+ 4·49	+ 3·36	372	7·4
	Total for the Presidency ..	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

7. The increase is common to all the táluqs except Tiruvannamalai and Tirukóilúr. In these two there has been a decrease of 6·94 per cent. and 4·51 per cent. respectively. In the other táluqs the increase varies from 0·22 per cent. in Kullakurchi to 10·92 in Chilambaram. South Arcot on its north-west boundary marches with the Famine Districts of Salem and North Arcot, and in some of its táluqs felt the Famine pressure severely. There were Famine relief works in parts of the district.

Houses.

8. There is an increase of 17,991 occupied houses or nearly 8 per cent. The population per house is 7·4; in 1871 it was 7·8. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

9. In 1871 there were 360 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are 372. In point of density, South Arcot ranks fifth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. The proportion of the sexes is very nearly equal. There are 499 males to 501 females in every 1,000. In 1871 the ratio was 505 males to 495 females.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,676,462	859,651	861,963	1,721,614	95·48	94·91	94·83	94·87
Muhammadans	44,567	23,959	24,330	48,289	2·54	2·64	2·68	2·66
Christians	30,817	19,558	20,013	39,571	1·75	2·17	2·20	2·18
Jains and Buddhists ...	3,861	2,602	2,659	5,261	0·22	0·28	0·29	0·29
Others	110	1	2	3	0·01	...	...	...
Total ..	1,755,817	905,771	908,967	1,814,738	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have gained 2·69 per cent., the Muhammadans 8·35 per cent., and the Christians 28·41 per cent. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis, and the Christians are chiefly (90 per cent.) Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	69	15	84
Eurasians	186	189	375
Total ...	255	204	459

Language.

14. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 1,574,018 persons, or 86·73 per cent. of the population.

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the South Arcot District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	238,348	251,230	489,578
10—20	197,260	176,077	373,337
20—30	145,714	166,221	311,935
30—40	134,930	128,226	263,156
40—50	91,101	85,238	176,339
50—60	53,327	53,910	107,237
60 and upwards	45,091	48,065	93,156
Total ...	905,771	908,967	1,814,738

16. This gives in comparison with the averages for the Presidency the following proportion per mille:—

—	South Arcot.	Presidency.
Under 20	475·51	469·00
20 to 60	473·16	476·89
60 and upwards	51·33	54·11

Caste.

17. There were 120 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the South Arcot District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Order.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	17,294	17,261	34,555	2·01	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors) ...	1,758	1,784	3,542	·21	·68
III	Shettics (Traders)	16,616	16,098	32,714	1·91	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	121,934	123,110	245,044	14·23	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	49,628	50,181	99,809	5·79	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artizans)	21,019	20,650	41,669	2·43	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	5,213	5,221	10,434	·61	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weaver)	22,165	22,254	44,419	2·58	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	297,033	295,347	592,380	34·41	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,791	5,551	11,342	·66	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	6,480	6,638	13,118	·76	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	9,364	9,815	19,179	1·12	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers) ...	7,569	7,490	15,059	·87	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	9,578	9,639	19,217	1·11	1·22
XV	Vánnán (Washermen)	9,917	10,088	20,005	1·16	1·84
XVI	Others	45,251	45,276	90,527	5·26	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	212,628	215,117	427,745	24·84	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	413	443	856	·04	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	...	...	...	...	0·01
	Total ...	859,651	861,963	1,721,614	100	100

Considerably more than half the population are Vanniyans and Pariahs.

Occupation.

18. The distribution by occupation gives the following table:—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the South Arcot District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chilambaram ...	3,092	308	3,400	256	539	795	2,337	830	3,167	63,776	23,861	87,637
Cuddalore ...	2,938	340	3,278	536	1,320	1,856	2,672	1,340	4,012	69,082	19,820	88,902
Kallakurchi ...	1,094	158	1,252	94	372	466	1,046	120	1,166	55,067	33,539	88,606
Tindivanam ...	2,175	275	2,450	158	733	891	1,353	372	1,725	70,233	37,171	107,404
Tirukóilúr ...	1,350	270	1,620	210	1,089	1,299	763	362	1,125	57,591	21,553	79,144
Tiruvannamalai ...	1,390	235	1,625	73	199	272	1,436	165	1,601	39,972	26,979	66,951
Villupuram ...	1,765	171	1,936	189	588	777	965	931	1,896	67,496	28,716	96,212
Vriddhachalam ...	1,726	206	1,932	121	322	443	459	173	632	54,261	24,336	78,597
Total ...	15,530	1,963	17,493	1,637	5,162	6,799	11,031	4,293	15,324	477,478	215,975	693,453

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chilambaram ...	12,101	9,170	21,271	48,783	100,197	148,980	130,345	134,905	265,250
Cuddalore ..	15,933	10,478	26,411	57,987	116,077	174,064	149,148	149,875	298,523
Kallakurchi ...	6,786	5,036	11,822	32,875	59,842	92,717	96,962	99,067	196,029
Tindivanam ...	7,711	3,818	11,529	51,328	88,934	140,262	132,958	131,303	264,261
Tirukóilúr ...	6,491	2,830	9,321	37,556	76,424	113,980	103,961	102,528	206,489
Tiruvannamalai ...	5,071	3,218	8,289	28,728	45,756	74,484	76,670	76,552	153,222
Villupuram ...	8,219	3,887	12,106	44,549	86,420	130,969	123,183	120,713	243,896
Vriddhachalam ...	7,106	4,539	11,645	28,871	64,948	93,819	92,544	94,524	187,068
Total ...	69,418	42,976	112,394	330,677	638,598	969,275	905,771	908,967	1,814,738

19. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		South Arcot.	Presidency.	South Arcot.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	0·96	1·50	1·97	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·38	0·72	0·75	1·28
	III. Commercial	0·85	1·40	1·73	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	38·21	35·40	78·04	65·21
	V. Industrial	6·19	10·95	12·65	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	2·38	4·34	4·86	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	51·03	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

20. About 49 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 51 per cent. of the population depend. 65·64 per cent. of males and 32·34 females were workers. The total proportion of "employed" is below the average. Of the working population the proportion engaged in agriculture is very much above the average.

Birth-place.

21. Of the total population of 1,814,738, 1,739,241 or 95·84 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 61,879 South Arcot people, that is to say, 3·44 per cent. of those born in South Arcot have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 30,618. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from South Arcot to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	3,401	5,756	9,157
North Arcot	4,100	7,815	11,915
Tanjore	4,206	6,955	11,161
Trichinopoly	5,562	10,881	16,443
Salem	2,943	4,298	7,241
Madras City	1,938	2,112	4,050
Total ...	22,150	37,817	59,967
Elsewhere	1,188	724	1,912
Grand Total ...	23,338	38,541	61,879

22. These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts and Provinces.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into South Arcot from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chingleput	2,269	3,196	5,465
North Arcot	9,898	12,420	22,318
Tanjore	5,930	9,092	15,022
Trichinopoly	3,120	6,262	9,382
Salem	2,762	3,668	6,430
Madras City	1,562	1,894	3,456
Total ...	25,541	36,532	62,073
French Settlements	3,923	6,553	10,476
Grand Total ...	29,464	43,085	72,549

Education.

23. There were educated or under instruction 144,344—138,863 males and 5,481 females. The percentage for males (15·33) is above the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (0·60) below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 50,424 or 53·69 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are eighteen times as many females educated now as there were in 1871.

24. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	15·24	0·54
Muhammadans	20·56	1·45
Christians	9·12	2·44
All Religions ...	15·33	0·60

The proportion of educated among Christian males is much below the average for the Presidency.

Afflicted.

25. There were 423 persons of Unsound mind, as against 492 in 1871; 3,131 Blind as against 2,734 in 1871; 606 Deaf-mutes, as against 1,727 in 1871; and 1,208 Lepers, as against 849 in 1871.

Towns.

26. There are nine towns returned in South Arcot with an aggregate population of 127,314, or 7 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the South Arcot District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Chilambaram	19,837	18,583	1,154	99	1
Cuddalore	43,545	39,997	1,983	1,510	55
Panruti	20,172	18,953	1,135	84	...
Porto Novo	7,823	4,401	3,350	72	...
Tindivanam	8,526	3,223	272	15	16
Tiruvannamalai	9,592	8,396	1,147	31	18
Valavanúr	7,231	7,100	119	12	...
Villupuram	8,241	6,737	1,270	234	...
Vriddhachalam	7,347	6,771	549	27	...
Total ...	127,314	114,161	10,979	2,084	90

The two municipalities are Cuddalore and Chilambaram. Of the town population 8·62 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 2·21. There are 1·64 per cent. of Christians in towns, which is a lower proportion than is observed in the rural population, where the percentage is 2·22. In the towns there are 486 males to 514 females in every 1,000.

TANJORE.

Position.

1. Tanjore is one of the five southern districts, and is the most fertile and most densely populated of all the Madras districts. It is bounded on the north by South Arcot, on the east and south-east by the Bay of Bengal, on the south by Madura, and on the west by Trichinopoly.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 3,654 square miles and contained a population of 2,130,383 in 1881. In point of size, Tanjore ranks eighteenth, and in population, fourth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. The district is divided into nine táluqs and contains 3,551 inhabited villages (including 12 towns).

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Tanjore District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore.	Kumbhakónam ..	314	2	505	61,667	179,538	191,185	370,723
	Mannárgudi ...	284	1	299	31,647	88,213	93,437	181,650
	Máyavaram ...	332	2	341	42,114	115,909	123,085	238,994
	Negapatam ...	239	2	322	40,085	101,468	115,399	216,867
	Nannilam ...	279	...	397	41,143	104,052	116,150	220,202
	Pattukótai ...	909	...	840	47,846	117,871	126,846	244,717
	Shiyáli	159	1	190	19,647	55,465	58,576	114,041
	Tanjore	672	4	407	57,108	181,268	193,818	375,086
	Tiruturaipúndi ...	466	...	238	33,775	82,744	85,359	168,103
	District Total ...	3,654	12	3,539	374,532	1,026,528	1,103,855	2,130,383

Increase of population.

5. In 1871 the population was 1,973,731, in 1881 2,130,383, showing an increase of 156,652 or 7·94 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of increase by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of the Population for the Tanjore District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Tanjore ...	Kumbhakónam	+ 8·42	+ 8·97	+ 8·71	1,181	6·0
	Mannárgudi	+ 13·33	+ 12·00	+ 12·64	640	5·7
	Máyavaram	+ 8·82	+ 9·08	+ 8·95	720	5·7
	Negapatam	+ 8·37	+ 7·74	+ 8·04	907	5·4
	Nannilam	+ 5·58	+ 6·70	+ 6·17	789	5·4
	Pattukótai	+ 1·81	+ 4·27	+ 3·07	269	5·2
	Shiyáli	+ 5·21	+ 7·01	+ 6·13	717	5·8
	Tanjore	+ 8·43	+ 9·40	+ 8·93	558	6 6
	Tiruturaipúndi	+ 8·62	+ 8·67	+ 8·65	361	5·0
	District Total ...	+ 7·61	+ 8·25	+ 7·94	583	5·7
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The increase of population is common to all the divisions, and varies from 3·07 per cent. in Pattukótai to 12·64 per cent. in Mannárgudi. A small portion of the increase is perhaps only apparent, and is due to the better enumeration of females, but this is less appreciable in Tanjore than in any other district.

Houses.

7. There is an increase of 16,744 occupied houses, or 4·68 per cent. on the figures of 1871. The population per house is 5·7; in 1871 it was 5·5. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density.

8. There were 583 persons per square mile against 540 in 1871. In this respect, the district is first in the Presidency. Its average density of population is two-and-a-half times that observed for the Presidency, and in some of its táluqs it is more than five times the Presidency average. Kumbhakónam has a population of 1,181 to a square mile.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 482 males to 518 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 483 males to 517 females. In the return of females, as in several other respects, the returns of Tanjore are fuller and more accurate than those of any other district. This is believed to have been the case in the 1871 Census also.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,803,787	939,105	1,000,816	1,939,421	91·39	91·48	90·62	91·04
Muhammadans	102,703	49,186	62,872	112,058	5·20	4·79	5·70	5·26
Christians	66,409	37,933	40,325	78,258	3·37	3·70	3·65	3·67
Jains and Buddhists ...	239	292	335	627	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03
Others	593	12	7	19	0·03	..	.	...
Total ...	1,973,731	1,026,528	1,103,855	2,130,383	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have increased 7·52 per cent., the Muhammadans 9·11 per cent., and the Christians 17·84 per cent. The Muhammadans are Sunnis and Labbais, the Christians are chiefly (88 per cent.) Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	110	58	168
Eurasians	348	329	677
Total ...	458	387	845

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 1,992,626 persons, or 93·54 per cent. of the total population.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Tanjore District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	283,296	295,497	578,793
10—20	207,982	191,769	399,751
20—30	149,891	188,648	338,539
30—40	149,701	160,226	309,927
40—50	107,214	117,227	224,441
50—60	69,971	80,016	149,987
60 and upwards	58,473	70,472	128,945
Total ...	1,026,528	1,103,855	2,130,383

15. This gives in comparison with the averages for the Presidency the following proportion per mille:—

—	Tanjore.	Presidency.
Under 20	459·33	469·00
20 to 60	480·14	476·89
60 and upwards	60·53	54·11

16. It is inferred from these proportions that the Famine affected the population only in the check to reproduction in the year 1879. The high proportion of aged persons suggests that there could have been little real pressure beyond the effect of high prices.

Caste.

17. There were 122 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Tanjore District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage. District.	Percentage. Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	65,999	68,585	134,584	6·94	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	2,515	2,643	5,158	·26	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	12,209	13,172	25,381	1·31	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	177,863	194,546	372,409	19·21	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	34,214	36,591	70,805	3·66	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	29,948	30,738	60,686	3·13	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	91	105	196	·01	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	29,295	29,957	59,252	3·05	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	294,355	315,378	609,733	31·44	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,853	5,824	11,677	·61	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes) . ..	20,431	22,524	42,955	2·21	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	59,908	63,298	123,206	6·36	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	18,669	19,195	37,864	1·95	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	11,111	11,880	22,991	1·18	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	7,658	8,177	15,835	·81	1·84
XVI	Others	23,484	24,257	47,741	2·46	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	144,936	152,985	297,921	15·36	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	564	460	1,024	·05	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	2	1	3	...	·01
	Total ...	939,105	1,000,316	1,939,421	100	100

18. The proportion of Bráhmans is nearly double the average proportion. This is an expected result, as Tanjore is notably a Bráhman district. Vanniyans (Labourers) and Fishermen are numerous. The numbers of Vellálars (Agriculturists) and Toddy-drawers are considerably below the general average for the Presidency.

Occupation. 19. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Tanjore District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kumbhakónam ...	8,374	842	9,216	1,103	1,183	2,286	4,299	1,489	5,788	67,144	31,253	98,397
Mannárgudi	3,428	477	3,905	305	622	927	1,614	536	2,150	41,446	18,283	59,729
Máyavaram	5,574	545	6,119	541	604	1,145	2,525	579	3,104	48,348	20,470	68,818
Negapatam	5,545	551	6,096	710	780	1,490	5,327	789	6,116	33,840	18,132	51,972
Nannilam	4,366	282	4,648	268	456	724	2,490	771	3.261	47,624	24,914	72,538
Pattukótai	3,455	644	4,099	420	900	1,320	1,741	655	2,396	59,668	36,018	95,686
Shiyáli	2,224	194	2,418	250	368	618	1,364	232	1,596	25,088	11,313	36,401
Tanjore	7,915	1,026	8,941	1,602	1,591	3,193	4,020	1,287	5,307	75,518	33,571	109,089
Tiruturaipúndi ...	2,787	403	3,190	160	263	423	1,633	407	2,040	39,156	15,670	54,826
Total ...	43,668	4,964	48,632	5,359	6,767	12,126	25,013	6,745	31,758	437,832	209,624	647,456

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.,			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kumbhakónam .	30,500	22,795	53,295	68,118	133,623	201,741	179,538	191,185	370,723
Mannárgudi	8,519	6,581	15,100	32,901	66,938	99,839	88,213	93,437	181,650
Máyavaram	16,360	10,072	26,432	42,561	90,815	133,376	115,909	123,085	238,994
Negapatam . ..	14,499	10,987	25,486	41,547	84,160	125,707	101,468	115,399	216,867
Nannilam	12,112	9,213	21,325	37,192	80,514	117,706	104,052	116,150	220,202
Pattukótai	9,464	9,897	19,361	43,123	78,732	121,855	117,871	126,846	244,717
Shiyáli	5,053	5,837	10,890	21,486	40,632	62,118	55,465	58,576	114,041
Tanjore	20,580	17,266	37,846	71,633	139,077	210,710	181,268	193,818	375,086
Tiruturaipúndi ...	7,018	6,349	13,367	31,990	62,267	94,257	82,744	85,359	168,103
Total . .	124,105	98,997	223,102	390,551	776,758	1,167,309	1,026,528	1,103,855	2,130,383

20. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency:—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Tanjore.	Presidency.	Tanjore.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	2·28	1·50	4·81	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·57	0·72	1·20	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·49	1·40	3·14	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	30·39	35·40	63·98	65·21
	V. Industrial	10·48	10·95	22·05	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	2·29	4·34	4·82	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	52·50	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

21. About 47·50 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 52·50 per cent. of the population depend. 64·57 per cent. of males and 31·62 per cent. of females were workers. The general proportion of occupied to unoccupied is low, but this is due to the small proportion of females returned as workers. The proportion of male workers is nearly up to the average.

Birth-place.

22. Of the total population of 2,130,383, 2,029,317, or 95¼ per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 64,323 Tanjore people, that is to say, 3 per cent. of those born in Tanjore have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 36,743. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts, as the following table shows:—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Tanjore to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Arcot	5,930	9,092	15,022
Trichinopoly	7,904	13,640	21,544
Madura	2,259	2,395	4,654
Pudukóta Territory	2,729	6,982	9,711
Total ...	18,822	32,109	50,931
Elsewhere	7,194	6,198	13,392
Grand Total ...	26,016	38,307	64,323

23. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Tanjore from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Arcot	4,206	6,955	11,161
Trichinopoly	9,979	15,544	25,523
Madura	13,765	15,986	29,751
Pudukóta	3,922	6,994	10,916
Total ...	31,872	45,479	77,351
French Settlements	2,558	4,139	6,697
Grand Total ...	34,430	49,618	84,048

Education.

24. There were educated or under instruction 239,127 persons—231,936 males and 7,191 females. The percentage for males (22·59) is very high compared with that observed for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (0·65 per cent.) is slightly below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 65,778, or 38 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are more than five times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Tanjore District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	22·45	0·51
Muhammadans	27·92	0·78
Christians	18·85	4·01
All Religions ...	22·59	0·65

Afflicted.

25. There were 495 persons of Unsound mind as against 933 in 1871; 2,716 Blind as against 3,393 in 1871; 1,226 Deaf-mutes against 3,432 in 1871; and 1,072 Lepers against 1,430 in 1871.

Towns.

26. There are twelve towns returned in Tanjore with an aggregate population of 249,912, or 11·7 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Tanjore District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Kumbhakónam	50,098	47,908	1,228	908	54
Mannárgudi	19,409	18,277	643	323	166
Máyavaram	23,044	21,933	484	625	2
Negapatam	53,855	36,328	12,408	5,118	1
Porayár	6,189	4,916	820	453	
Tiruvádi	8,473	8,232	56	185	
Tirunágésvaram	5,275	4,688	555	32	
Tiruvárúr	9,181	7,897	1,213	54	17
Tanjore	54,745	47,195	3,152	4,174	224
Vallam Vadakusetti ...	7,168	5,505	705	958	...
Valangiman	7,285	6,873	257	138	17
Vadapatti Melpatti ...	5,190	4,818	216	156	
Total	249,912	214,570	21,737	13,124	481

27. The five municipalities are Kumbhakónam, Mannárgudi, Máyavaram, Negapatam and Tanjore. Of the town population 8·70 per cent. are Mussulmans. In the rural population the percentage is only 4·80. Similarly there are 5·25 per cent. of Christians in towns to 3·46 in villages. In the towns there are 476 males to 524 females in every 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Position.

1. Trichinopoly is one of the five southern districts and lies west of Tanjore and south of South Arcot and Salem, and is bounded on the west by Coimbatore and on the south by Madura and the Pudukóta territory.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 3,561 square miles, and, in 1881, its population was 1,215,033. In point of size, Trichinopoly ranks nineteenth, and in population fourteenth among the districts in the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into five táluqs and contains 1,485 inhabited villages, including five towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population in the Trichinopoly District.*

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Trichinopoly.	Kulitalai	879	...	246	41,666	97,382	104,608	201,990
	Músiri	748	1	222	46,322	122,262	135,806	258,068
	Perambalúr	686	...	214	23,719	83,052	89,229	172,281
	Trichinopoly	486	2	359	56,862	161,169	174,349	335,518
	Udiarpolliem	762	2	439	32,611	122,569	124,607	247,176
	District Total ...	3,561	5	1,480	201,180	586,434	628,599	1,215,033

Increase of population.

5. In 1871 the population was 1,200,408, in 1881 1,215,033, an increase of 14,625 or 1·22 per cent. Trichinopoly was not one of the so-called Famine Districts, but it suffered from the general effects of the Famine pressure. "In all the dry parts of the district there was considerable distress—principally in Kulitalai. Relief-works were opened in several places"—(Mr. Sewell). The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in* 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of the Population in the Trichinopoly District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Trichinopoly.	Kulitalai	—14·00	— 9·10	—11·53	230	4·8
	Músiri	— 1·30	+ 1·88	+ 0·35	345	5·6
	Perambalúr	— 0·94	+ 2·88	+ 1·00	251	7·3
	Trichinopoly	+ 9·50	+ 9·47	+ 9·48	690	5·9
	Udiarpolliem	+ 2·14	+ 5·61	+ 3·90	324	7·6
	District Total ...	— 0·29	+ 2·67	+ 1·22	341	6·0
	Total of the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The result shows a slight decrease of males, which may be put down to the Famine check to the birth-rate, and an increase of females which may be wholly attributed to improved enumeration. An apparent increase in females and a decrease in males is the result observed for the Presidency.

Houses.

7. The number of occupied houses has decreased by $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The population per house is 6·0 per cent.; in 1871 it was 5·8. The average for the Presidency is 5·5 per cent.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 337 persons per square mile. In 1881 there are 341 persons. Trichinopoly ranks, in point of density, the seventh in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 483 males to 517 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 490 males to 510 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,115,776	540,011	579,423	1,119,434	92·95	92·08	92·18	92·13
Muhammadans	32,024	16,902	17,202	34,104	2·67	2·88	2·74	2·81
Christians	52,222	29,477	31,963	61,440	4·35	5·03	5·08	5·06
Jains and Buddhists ...	143	39	...	39	0·01	·01	...	...
Others	243	5	11	16	0·02	...	...	...
Total ...	1,200,408	586,434	628,599	1,215,033	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have gained 0·33 per cent., the Muhammadans 6·49 per cent., and the Christians about 18 per cent. The latter are chiefly (95 per cent.) Roman Catholics. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	110	67	177
Eurasians	197	174	371
Total ...	307	241	548

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 1,018,200 persons, or 83·8 per cent. of its population. 147,182 speak Telugu and 26,921 Canarese.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Tables in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Trichinopoly District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	155,730	164,370	320,100
10—20	122,645	113,126	235,771
20—30	88,618	108,183	196,801
30—40	85,943	94,570	180,513
40—50	62,413	67,288	129,701
50—60	39,064	43,507	82,571
60 and upwards	32,021	37,555	69,576
Total ...	586,434	628,599	1,215,033

15. The following figures compare the proportion per mille in three Age-periods with the averages for the Presidency :—

—	Trichinopoly.	Presidency.
Under 20	457·50	469·00
20 to 60	485·24	476·89
60 and upwards	57·26	54·11

The proportion of children and youths is below the average, that of aged people something above the average.

16. There were 127 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows:—

Caste.

Table No. 5, showing the number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Trichinopoly under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	District.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	17,040	17,070	34,110	3·04	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	1,038	1,019	2,057	·19	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	8,704	9,168	17,872	1·59	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	92,572	100,429	193,001	17·24	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	30,654	33,186	63,840	5·71	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	14,659	14,907	29,566	2·65	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	118	129	247	·02	·36
VIII	Kaikalars (Weavers)	17,209	18,119	35,328	3·15	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	182,453	195,989	378,442	33·87	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	3,001	2,995	5,996	·53	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	66,236	72,896	139,132	12·42	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	5,226	5,606	10,832	·96	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	2,730	2,870	5,600	·50	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	6,797	7,087	13,884	1·24	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	5,910	6,400	12,310	1·09	1·84
XVI	Others	21,041	22,014	43,055	3·84	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	64,356	69,257	133,613	11·93	15·58
XVII	Caste Not Stated	267	282	549	·03	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	...	...	...	...	·01
	Total ...	540,011	579,423	1,119,434	100	100

17. The proportion of the Vellálars is low, that of Vanniyans and of so-called Mixed Castes is very high.

Occupation.

18. The distribution by occupation gives the following:—

Table No. 6, showing the number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Trichinopoly District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kulitalai	2,329	313	2,642	352	812	1,164	1,053	224	1,277	54,043	42,889	96,932
Músiri	2,458	272	2,730	195	957	1,152	985	359	1,344	67,726	42,682	110,408
Perambalúr	1,515	336	1,851	26	283	309	259	28	287	45,692	21,182	66,874
Trichinopoly	9,708	1,049	10,757	1,171	1,579	2,750	4,719	1,589	6,308	61,127	30,596	91,723
Udiarpolliem	2,619	246	2,865	99	447	546	441	104	545	72,144	30,458	102,602
Total ...	18,629	2,216	20,845	1,843	4,078	5,921	7,457	2,304	9,761	300,732	167,807	468,539

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kulitalai	9,335	6,493	15,828	30,270	53,877	84,147	97,882	104,608	201,990
Músiri	11,054	11,095	22,149	39,844	80,441	120,285	122,262	135,806	258,068
Perambalúr	4,839	3,224	8,063	30,721	64,176	94,897	83,052	89,229	172,281
Trichinopoly	23,249	18,071	41,320	61,195	121,465	182,660	161,169	174,349	335,518
Udiarpolliem	9,220	6,435	15,655	38,046	86,917	124,963	122,569	124,607	247,176
Total ...	57,697	45,318	103,015	200,076	406,876	606,952	586,434	628,599	1,215,033

19. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency:—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Trichinopoly.	Presidency.	Trichinopoly.	Presidency.
Occupied.	I. Professional	1·72	1·50	3·26	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·49	0·72	0·92	1·28
	III. Commercial	0·80	1·40	1·53	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	38·56	35·40	73·36	65·21
	V. Industrial	8·48	10·95	16·13	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	2·52	4·34	4·80	8·00
Unoccupied.	Unoccupied	47·43	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 52½ per cent. are returned as workers on whom the remaining 47½ per cent. of the population depend. 67·97 per cent. of males and 38·20 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

20. Of the total population of 1,215,033, 1,119,158 or 92·11 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 82,283 Trichinopoly people, that is to say, 6·85 per cent. of those born in Trichinopoly have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 13,592. The emigrants have gone generally to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Trichinopoly to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Arcot	3,120	6,262	9,382
Tanjore	9,979	15,544	25,523
Madura	4,352	7,025	11,377
Coimbatore	2,215	3,167	5,382
Salem	4,867	9,093	13,960
Pudukóta Territory	2,057	4,204	6,261
Total ...	26,590	45,295	71,885
Elsewhere	5,528	4,870	10,398
Grand Total ...	32,118	50,165	82,283

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district, do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

21. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Trichinopoly from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
South Arcot	5,562	10,881	16,443
Tanjore	7,904	13,640	21,544
Madura	4,342	5,819	10,161
Salem	7,486	12,654	20,140
Coimbatore	2,738	4,017	6,755
Pudukóta Territory	2,903	4,529	7,432
Total ...	30,935	51,540	82,475

Education.

22. There were 102,084 persons who were educated or under instruction—97,651 males and 4,433 females. The percentage for males, 16·65, is above the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females 0·71 per cent. is a little below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 29,998 or 41·61 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nine times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of the educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Trichinopoly District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	16·15	0·49
Muhammadans	31·38	2·06
Christians	17·33	3·86
All Religions	16·65	0·71

Afflicted.

23. There are 265 persons of Unsound mind as against 309 in 1871 ; 2,078 Blind against 1,587 ; 658 Deaf-mutes against 1,027 in 1871 ; and Lepers 495 against 343.

Towns.

24. There are 5 towns returned in Trichinopoly with an aggregate population of 122,433 or 10 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Trichinopoly District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Ariyalúr	5,871	5,635	146	90	...
Turaiyúr	6,637	6,465	145	27	...
Trichinopoly ...	84,449	61,296	11,993	11,155	5
Srírangam ...	19,773	19,543	61	168	1
Udiarpolliem ...	5,703	5,318	369	16	...
Total ...	122,433	98,257	12,714	11,456	6

25. The two municipalities are Trichinopoly and Srírangam. Of the town population, 10·38 per cent. are Mussulmans—a very high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 1·96. Similarly there are 9·36 per cent. of Christians in towns, to 4·57 per cent. in villages. In towns there are 484 males to 516 females in every 1,000.

MADURA.

Position.

1. The district of Madura, in the south of the Peninsula, lies to north and north-east of Tinnevelly.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 8,401 square miles; its population in 1881 was 2,168,680. In point of size, it ranks fifth, and in population, third, among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into six Government táluqs, and contains the two great Zemindáries of Rámnád and Shivaganga, covering an aggregate area of 3,663 square miles. It contains 3,971 inhabited villages, inclusive of ten towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population in the Madura District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Madura ...	Dindigul	1,071	1	208	52,527	147,736	157,047	304,783
	Madura	335	1	273	35,454	104,850	110,483	215,333
	Mélúr	628	...	93	29,354	63,169	69,368	132,537
	Periyakulam ...	1,169	1	85	36,369	112,251	119,872	232,123
	Pulney	910	1	125	34,457	82,959	88,556	171,515
	Tirumangalam ...	625	...	259	33,517	99,662	104,031	203,693
	Rámnád and Shivaganga.	3,663	6	2,918	173,418	422,080	486,616	908,696
	District Total ...	8,401	10	3,961	395,096	1,032,707	1,135,973	2,168,680

Decrease in population.

5. The population in 1871 was 2,266,615, so that the Census of 1881 shows a decrease of 97,935 or 4·32 per cent. The district, especially in its southernmost táluqs and in Pulney, felt the Famine of 1876–78 severely. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881, as compared with 1871, and the Density of the Population, in the Madura District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Madura ...	Dindigul	— 7·51	— 4·60	— 6·04	285	5·8
	Madura	— 8·47	— 5·46	— 6·95	643	6·1
	Mélúr	— 0·26	+ 5·66	+ 2·76	211	4·5
	Periyakulam	+ 4·84	+ 8·63	+ 6·76	199	6·4
	Pulney	— 8·91	— 5·54	— 7·20	188	5·0
	Tirumangalam	— 17·45	— 13·66	— 15·56	326	6·1
	Rámnád and Shivaganga ...	— 7·35	+ 0·79	— 3·16	248	5·2
	District Total ...	— 7·14	— 1·61	— 4·32	258	5·5
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

Famine effects.

6. It will be observed that there is a decrease in every táluq except two, Periyakulam and Mélúr, and that the loss was proportionately greatest in Tirumangalam. Four-fifths of the loss would appear from the figures to have occurred in the male population. But as is shown above, this is not the fact. It is probable more men died in the Famine than women, but the contrast here shown is chiefly due to the fuller return of women. The fact is, this fuller return of women obscures the real loss of population.

Houses.

7. There is a decrease of 32,729 occupied houses, that is to say, while the population has decreased by 4·32 per cent., the occupied houses have decreased by 7·65 per cent. The population per house is 5·5. In 1871 it was 5·3. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density.

8. In 1871 there were 270 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are 258, varying from 643 in Madura to 188 in the hill táluq of Pulney. Madura stands in point of density tenth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 476 males to 524 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 491 males to 509 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881, *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	2,062,768	929,481	1,013,339	1,942,820	91·01	90·01	89·20	89·59
Muhammadans	132,833	62,909	78,039	140,948	5·86	6·09	6·87	6·50
Christians	70,941	40,310	44,590	84,900	3·13	3·90	3·93	3·91
Jains and Buddhists ...	13	5	4	9	...	...	...	...
Others	60	2	1	3	...	...	...	..
Total ...	2,266,615	1,032,707	1,135,973	2,168,680	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have lost 5·81 per cent. The Muhammadans have increased 6·11 per cent. and the Christians 19·68 per cent. The latter are chiefly (81 per cent) Roman Catholics, and the Muhammadans chiefly Sunnis.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	101	75	176
Eurasians	253	124	377
Total ...	354	199	553

Language.

13. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 1,730,020 persons, or 80 per cent. Telugu is spoken by 307,637, Mahrátti by 1,957, Patnúl by 30,510, and Hindustani by 12,877.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people as they appear in the Final Statement in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Madura District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	290,020	302,072	592,092
10—20	214,382	192,849	407,231
20—30	162,472	206,492	368,964
30—40	157,990	176,151	334,141
40—50	104,396	123,559	227,955
50—60	59,906	76,075	135,981
60 and upwards	43,541	58,775	102,316
Total ...	1,032,707	1,135,973	2,168,680

15. The proportion per mille under three periods of age, compared with the averages of the Presidency, is shown below :—

—	Madura.	Presidency.
Under 20	460·80	469·00
20 to 60	492·02	476·89
60 and upwards	47·18	54·11

The low proportion both of the young and aged is the mark of Famine effect.

16. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion of children under 5 years of age per 100,000 of the population.

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age Period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Madura.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,625	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	2,079	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	2,197	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	2,766	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,874	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	12,541	13,838	10,790	12,653

17. This shows that the proportion of young children is slightly lower than the low proportion observed for the whole Presidency, but it is higher than the proportion observed for the Famine Districts.

18. It is noticeable that, while the check on births and the infant mortality were not nearly so great in Madura as the averages for Famine Districts, the rebound in the birth-rate, observed for the latter since the Famine, is absent in Madura. The birth-rate in 1880 was abnormally low in this district.

19. Between 5 to 10 the proportion per 100,000 are—

Madura.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
14,761	13,845	13,592	13,747

20. Here we have further proof that the mortality among children was much less in Madura than elsewhere, and also the suggestion that the birth-rate between 1871 and 1876 was very high.

Caste.

21. There were 127 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Madura District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Proportion.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Madura.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	21,082	21,473	42,555	2·19	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	2,108	2,015	4,123	·21	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	23,965	26,118	50,083	2·58	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists	239,841	258,173	498,014	25·63	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	69,255	75,028	144,283	7·42	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	36,993	38,978	75,971	3·91	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	170	148	318	·01	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	41,536	43,725	85,261	4·39	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators).	227,120	251,475	478,595	24·64	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	12,415	13,126	25,541	1·31	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	15,809	17,699	33,508	1·72	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	56,466	62,193	118,659	6·11	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	40,654	45,614	86,268	4·45	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers) ...	16,003	17,672	33,675	1·74	1·22
XV	Vannàn (Washermen)	13,637	14,663	28,300	1·46	1·84
XVI	Others	31,765	33,988	65,754	3·39	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	80,399	91,010	171,409	8·82	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	257	240	497	·02	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules...	6	...	6	...	·01
	Total ...	929,481	1,013,339	1,942,820	100	100

The number of Vanniyans returned is more than the average, being nearly double the percentage for the Presidency. Their number is nearly one-fourth of the district population. These so-called Vanniyans are the Maravars and Kallars.

Occupation.

22. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Madura District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dindigul	2,718	169	2,887	604	4,121	4,725	1,872	596	2,468	78,937	68,016	146,953
Madura	4,010	365	4,375	818	1,098	1,916	2,118	659	2,777	39,524	30,164	69,688
Mélúr	779	72	851	84	369	453	565	80	645	33,571	23,409	56,980
Periyakulam	1,208	117	1,325	605	538	1,143	1,026	249	1,275	57,832	49,631	107,463
Pulney	1,349	129	1,478	293	647	940	1,808	442	2,250	37,259	32,148	69,407
Tirumungalum ..	1,181	118	1,299	292	630	922	602	128	730	48,447	35,363	83,810
Rámnád andShivaganga	8,157	1,181	9,338	1,768	2,483	4,251	9,009	2,484	11,493	200,402	170,016	370,418
Total ...	19,402	2,151	21,553	4,464	9,886	14,350	17,000	4,638	21,638	495,972	408,747	904,719

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dindigul	15,850	11,955	27,805	47,755	72,190	119,945	147,736	157,047	304,783
Madura	18,058	13,389	31,447	40,322	64,808	105,130	104,850	110,483	215,333
Mélúr	2,881	2,627	5,508	25,289	42,811	68,100	63,169	69,368	132,537
Periyakulam	10,009	6,213	16,222	41,571	63,124	104,695	112,251	119,872	232,123
Pulney	12,977	9,824	22,801	29,273	45,366	74,639	82,959	88,556	171,515
Tirumungalum ...	6,551	6,239	12,790	42,589	61,553	104,142	99,662	104,031	203,693
Rámnád andShivaganga	37,883	37,554	75,437	164,861	272,898	437,759	422,080	486,616	908,696
Total ...	104,209	87,801	192,010	391,660	622,750	1,014,410	1,032,707	1,135,973	2,168,680

23. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency.

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Madura.	Presidency.	Madura.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional ...	·99	1·50	1·69	2·76
	II. Domestic ...	·66	0·72	0·89	1·28
	III. Commercial ...	1·00	1·40	1·70	2·57
	IV. Agricultural ...	41·72	35·40	71·04	65·21
	V. Industrial ...	8·85	10·95	15·08	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied ...	5·64	4·34	9·60	8·00
Unoccupied...	Unoccupied ...	41·14	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

24. About $58\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining $41\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the population depend. 66·01 per cent. males and 52·10 per cent. females were workers. The proportion of workers is higher than the average. The agricultural proportion is one of the highest in the Presidency.

Birth-place.

25. Of the total population of 2,168,680, 2,109,773, or 97·29 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 81,165 Madura people ; that is to say, 3·70 per cent.

of those born in Madura have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 22,258. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Emigrants from Madura to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore	13,765	15,986	29,751
Trichinopoly	4,342	5,819	10,161
Tinnevelly	6,637	9,245	15,882
Coimbatore	4,492	6,218	10,710
Pudukóta Territory	2,203	5,277	7,480
Total ...	31,439	42,545	73,984
Elsewhere	3,992	3,189	7,181
Grand Total ...	35,431	45,734	81,165

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

26. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Immigrants into Madura from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore	2,259	2,395	4,654
Trichinopoly	4,352	7,025	11,377
Tinnevelly	10,830	12,257	23,087
Coimbatore	4,464	6,794	11,258
Pudukóta Territory	604	1,345	1,949
Total ...	22,509	29,816	52,325
Cochin State	37	10	47
Travancore State	109	39	148
Grand Total ...	22,655	29,865	52,520

Education.

27. There were 181,532 persons who were educated or under instruction—175,354 males and 6,178 females. The percentage for males (16·98) is above the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females, 0·54 per cent., is below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 46,965, or 34·9 per cent., upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nine times as many females educated now as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 10, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population in the Madura District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentages of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	16·41	0·42
Muhammadans	24·24	0·48
Christians	18·88	3·55
All Religions ...	16·98	0·54

Afflicted.

28. There were 473 persons of Unsound mind as against 660 in 1871, 3,897 Blind against 4,206 in 1871, 1,116 Deaf-mutes as against 2,204 in 1871, and 812 Lepers as against 659 in 1871. The

enormous decrease in the people thus afflicted has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all Famine districts. The most helpless of the population would be the most likely to succumb first.

Towns.

29. There are ten towns returned in Madura with an aggregate population of 176,727, or 8·1 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 11, *showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town in the Madura District according to Religion.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Aruppakótai	10,831	10,365	309	157	...
Dévikóta	8,451	7,987	405	59	...
Dindigul	14,182	10,484	1,601	2,097	...
Kílakarai	11,887	2,926	8,274	687	...
Madura	73,807	64,823	6,701	2,281	2
Periyakulam	16,446	14,564	1,233	649	...
Pulney	12,974	11,395	1,329	250	...
Permagudi	9,287	8,392	783	112	...
Rámnád	10,519	8,532	1,693	294	...
Shivaganga	8,343	7,528	719	96	...
Total ...	176,727	146,996	23,047	6,682	2

30. The two municipalities are Dindigul and Madura. Of the town population, 13·04 per cent. are Mussulmans—a very high proportion, as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 5·92. There are 483 males to 517 females in towns in every 1,000.

TINNEVELLY.

Position.

1. Tinnevelly is the southernmost district in India.

Area and Population.

2. It has an area of 5,381 square miles and in 1881 the population was 1,699,747. In point of size Tinnevelly ranks fourteenth and in population ninth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into nine Government Táluqs, and includes one large zemindári (Ettiyapuram). The number of inhabited villages was 1,497 (including 39 towns) or 39 fewer than 1871. The decrease is due " to the net result of clubbing and splitting of villages at the recent Revenue Settlement "—(Mr. Pennington). The Census return of villages does not coincide with the Revenue returns. This is explained at page 15 of the Report.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population in the Tinnevelly District.*

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Tinnevelly	Ambásamudram ...	569	4	88	36,881	78,882	86,270	165,152
	Nánguneri	665	7	220	37,149	84,243	90,104	174,347
	Ottipidáram ...	1,075	3	373	54,592	131,624	138,173	269,797
	Sankarainárkoil ...	712	3	110	37,817	89,566	91,498	181,064
	Sátúr	548	2	212	31,945	73,382	77,504	150,886
	Srívilliputtúr ...	571	4	101	36,172	80,441	83,167	163,608
	Tenkarai	553	8	139	63,874	135,971	147,139	283,110
	Tenkási	361	4	96	32,054	68,605	71,800	140,405
	Tinnevelly	327	4	119	36,113	83,173	88,205	171,378
	District Total ...	5,381	39	1,458	366,597	825,887	873,860	1,699,747

Increase or decrease of population.

5. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of Population in the Tinnevelly District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Tinnevelly ...	Ambásamudram	+ 1·60	+ 0·81	+ 1·19	290	4·5
	Nánguneri	— 3·20	— 1·04	— 2·10	262	4·7
	Ottipidáram	— 11·15	— 6·79	— 8·97	251	4·9
	Sankaraninárkoil	— 0·72	— 0·33	— 0·52	254	4·8
	Sátúr	— 6·48	— 1·14	— 3·81	275	4·7
	Srívilliputtúr	— 8·86	— 6·23	— 7·54	287	4·5
	Tenkarai	+ 20·64	+ 20·96	+ 20·81	512	4·4
	Tenkási	+ 12·45	+ 17·72	+ 15·09	389	4·4
	Tinnevelly	— 10·61	— 3·14	— 6·91	524	4·7
	District Total ...	— 1·27	+ 1·91	+ 0·34	316	4·6
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The total increase in population is 5,788, a decrease of 10,628 in males and an increase of 16,416 in females, that is, a net increase of 0·34 per cent.

7. Tinnevelly, although not classed in the pages of this Review as a Famine District, felt the Famine pressure seriously, and in some of its táluqs the distress was acute. The effect on the population is to represent it as stationary between 1871 and 1881. This was certainly not the case. Between 1871 and 1876 Tinnevelly was a prosperous district, and, as the Age Tables show, population was increasing rapidly. In 1881 there is a nominal total increase. Six táluqs out of nine show a decrease, and the total increase is confined to females and is illusory, for this is almost entirely due to the better enumeration. On the other hand some of the táluq decreases are due to alteration of area. In Ottipidaram, Srívilliputtúr and Sátúr the Famine pressure was severe and the loss in the last would have appeared greater but for an accession of territory subsequent to the Famine. The loss in Tinnevelly and Sankaranainárkoil and the large gain in Tenkarai and Tenkási are only apparent and due to rectification of boundaries.

Houses.

8. There is a decrease of 1,751 occupied houses, that is to say, while the population has increased by 0·34 per cent., the houses have decreased by 0·47 per cent. Practically both items are stationary. The population per house is 4·64; in 1871 it was 4·60. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

9. In 1871 there were 315 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there were 316. Tinnevelly stands, in point of density, the eighth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. There are 486 males to 514 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 494 males to 506 females.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,506,621	716,932	752,045	1,468,977	88·94	86·81	86·06	86·42
Muhammadans ...	84,753	40,258	49,509	89,767	5·00	4·87	5·67	5·28
Christians	102,576	68,669	72,277	140,946	6·06	8·32	8·27	8·29
Jains and Buddhists.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	9	28	29	57	...	...	...	0·01
Total ...	1,693,959	825,887	873,860	1,699,747	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have lost 2·5 per cent., the Muhammadans have increased 5·92 per cent., and the Christians 37·41 per cent. The former are chiefly Sunnis, the latter are 59 per cent. Anglican, and 41 per cent. Roman Catholics. The religious division is more significant in Tinnevelly than in any other district. The work of conversion to Christianity has been on a scale sufficient to make a definite mark on the district history.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	71	54	125
Eurasians	308	258	566
Total ...	379	312	691

Language.

14. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 1,440,111 persons. The only other languages which are spoken by any considerable number of persons are :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Telugu	234,249
Canarese	12,627
Gujaráti	1,566
Hindustani	7,583
Patnúl	1,820

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Tinnevelly District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	230,531	235,416	465,947
10—20	170,311	158,852	329,163
20—30	128,034	148,849	276,883
30—40	120,992	124,650	245,642
40—50	82,691	88,579	171,270
50—60	53,022	63,241	116,263
60 and upwards	40,306	54,273	94,579
Total ...	825,887	873,860	1,699,747

16. The following gives, in comparison with the averages for the Presidency, the proportion per mille for the district in three Age-periods :—

—	Tinnevelly.	Presidency.
Under 20	467·78	469·00
20 to 60	476·58	476·89
60 and upwards	55·64	54·11
Total ...	1,000	1,000

Caste.

17. There were 119 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census ; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Tinnevelly District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Proportion.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	District.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	28,228	30,874	59,102	4·03	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	2,994	2,820	5,814	·39	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	7,314	7,883	15,197	1·03	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	161,795	169,599	331,394	22·56	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	44,464	45,648	90,112	6·13	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	34,041	33,897	67,938	4·63	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	522	486	1,008	0·06	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	21,442	22,316	43,758	2·98	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators).	176,343	185,982	362,325	24·67	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,349	5,375	10,724	0·74	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	11,345	13,052	24,397	1·66	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	2,712	2,861	5,573	0·38	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	114,941	117,516	232,457	15·83	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	10,380	10,409	20,789	1·42	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	10,272	10,382	20,654	1·41	1·84
XVI	Others	26,278	26,321	52,599	3·58	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	57,998	65,927	123,925	8·43	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated...	272	380	652	0·04	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedule.	242	317	559	0·03	·01
	Total ...	716,932	752,045	1,468,977	100	100

18. Apart from the Vellálars, the Vanniyans and Shánáns are the most important castes. The so-called Vanniyans of Tinnevelly are the Maravers, which is the name by which they are locally and correctly known.

Occupation.

19. The distribution by occupation gives—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Tinnevelly District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambásamudram ...	1,961	165	2,126	405	313	718	1,773	270	2,043	29,599	12,897	42,496
Nánguneri	1,786	182	1,968	230	329	559	1,311	203	1,514	35,032	15,195	50,227
Otipidáram	2,841	258	3,099	1,023	2,239	3,262	2,894	798	3,692	66,940	50,648	117,588
Sankaranainárkoil ...	1,140	154	1,294	244	371	615	843	164	1,007	47,053	37,812	84,865
Sátúr	1,394	111	1,505	270	397	667	1,338	188	1,526	37,159	27,561	64,720
Srívilliputúr	1,401	94	1,495	237	351	588	1,093	91	1,184	35,639	24,143	59,782
Tenkarai	3,460	521	3,981	565	481	1,046	4,440	981	5,421	38,905	8,238	47,143
Tenkási	1,237	190	1,427	174	440	614	987	155	1,142	30,124	14,645	44,769
Tinnevelly	3,496	267	3,763	593	407	1,000	3,325	662	3,987	26,157	11,943	38,100
Total ...	18,716	1,942	20,658	3,741	5,328	9,069	18,004	3,512	21,516	346,608	203,082	549,690

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ambásamudram ...	16,003	18,481	34,484	29,141	54,144	83,285	78,882	86,270	165,152
Nánguneri	13,236	15,756	28,992	32,648	58,439	91,087	84,243	90,104	174,347
Otipidáram	14,541	8,484	23,025	43,385	75,746	119,131	131,624	138,173	269,797
Sankaranainárkoil ...	10,064	6,937	17,001	30,222	46,060	76,282	89,566	91,498	181,064
Sátúr	10,321	5,842	16,163	22,900	43,405	66,305	73,382	77,504	150,886
Srívilliputúr	14,036	11,640	25,676	28,035	46,848	74,883	80,441	83,167	163,608
Tenkarai	26,327	23,754	50,081	62,274	113,164	175,438	135,971	147,139	283,110
Tenkási	9,423	8,015	17,438	26,660	48,355	75,015	68,605	71,800	140,405
Tinnevelly	14,770	12,928	27,698	34,832	61,998	96,830	83,173	88,205	171,378
Total ...	128,721	111,837	240,558	310,097	548,159	858,256	825,887	873,860	1,699,747

20. The following table compares the proportions of distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Tinnevelly.	Presidency.	Tinnevelly.	Presidency.
Occupied.	I. Professional	1·22	1·50	2·35	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·53	0·72	1·02	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·27	1·40	2·45	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	32·34	35·40	62·55	65·21
	V. Industrial	14·15	10·95	27·37	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	2·20	4·34	4·26	8·00
Unoccupied.	Unoccupied	48·29	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 51¾ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 48¼ per cent. depend; 64·48 per cent. of males and 39·63 per cent. of the females were workers.

Birth-place.

21. Of the total population of 1,699,747, 1,674,100, or 98½ per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 33,137 Tinnevelly people, that is to say, 1·94 per cent. of those born in Tinnevelly have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 7,490. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring district of Madura, as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Tinnevelly to the neighbouring District and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madura	10,830	12,257	23,087
Elsewhere	5,684	4,366	10,050
Total ...	16,514	16,623	33,137

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining district do not take their women.

22. Similarly of immigrants, the majority come from the neighbouring district.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Tinnevelly from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Madura	6,637	9,245	15,882
Cochin State	14	16	30
Travancore State	1,583	2,321	3,904
Total ...	8,234	11,582	19,816

Education.

23. There were educated or under instruction 194,885—181,786 males and 13,099 females. The percentage for males (22·01) is 60 per cent. above the average for the Presidency (13·77); that for females (1·50 per cent.) is very nearly double the Presidency average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 56,811, or 41·15 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are three times as many females educated now as there were in 1871.

24. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	21·07	0·59
Muhammadans	27·37	0·92
Christians	28·66	11·32
All Religions	22·01	1·50

Afflicted.

25. There were 548 persons of Unsound mind as against 754 in 1871; 3,205 Blind against 3,807, 824 Deaf-mutes against 1,979 in 1871, and 802 Lepers against 810 in 1871.

Towns.

26. There are thirty-nine towns returned in Tinnevelly with an aggregate population of 342,689, or 20·1 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Tinnevelly District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Attúr	5,744	4,444	1,082	218	
Alvar Tiřunagari	5,956	5,799	16	141	
Ambásamudram	8,770	8,383	333	54	
Sokkampatti	5,945	5,559	289	97	
Eruvadi	5,171	2,416	2,522	233	
Etiayapuram	5,167	4,831	320	16	
Káyalpatnam	11,806	4,170	7,445	191	
Kalladakurichi	10,936	9,515	1,383	38	
Kadaiyanallúr	7,467	4,774	2,688	5	
Kalakád	7,281	6,306	841	134	
Kulasèkharapatnam	14,972	7,182	3,572	4,218	
Melapalaiyam	6,875	1,860	4,972	43	
Melapavur	5,262	5,033	56	173	
Nánguneri	4,414	4,184	74	156	
Otipidáram	2,854	2,415	74	365	
Péttai	7,321	4,283	2,613	425	
Perungudi	5,575	2,655	56	2,862	
Pálamcottah	17,964	15,098	865	2,001	
Rajahpalliem	12,021	11,913	75	33	
Rádhápuram	5,268	4,677	15	576	
Sattankulam	5,116	3,697	392	1,019	
Sankaranainárkoil	8,212	7,679	455	78	
Sátúr	6,443	6,300	90	53	
Sivákási	10,833	9,484	1,253	96	
Sivagiri	13,632	12,952	407	273	
Srívilliputúr	18,256	17,422	353	480	
Srivaikuntham	7,781	6,989	573	219	
Sirutondanallúr	6,087	4,152	1,363	572	
Shermadévi	7,624	7,191	61	372	
Tiruchendúr	7,582	6,386	212	984	
Tenkási	11,987	8,352	3,602	33	
Tinnevelly	23,221	21,258	1,538	425	
Tuticorin	16,281	9,876	1,417	4,987	
Vásudévanallúr	5,142	4,827	286	29	
Vattiráyiruppu	6,053	5,928	51	74	
Valliyúr	5,459	5,223	49	187	
Viravanallur	12,318	11,295	520	503	
Vizianarayanam	4,387	3,722	37	628	
Virudupati	9,506	8,546	837	123	
Total	342,689	276,776	42,787	23,114	12

27. The three municipalities are Pálamcottah, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin. The last is also an important and growing port. The town return. for Tinnevelly is the largest in the Presidency; and the tendency to form large Towns is a pecu-

liarity of the district. Of the town population, 12·49 per cent. are Mussulmans—a high proportion as compared with the rural population where the percentage is only 3·46. On the other hand, there are only 6·74 per cent. of Christians in towns to 8·68 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are 480 males to 520 females in every 1,000.

SALEM.

Position.

1. Salem is one of the five central districts, and is bounded on the north by North Arcot and Mysore, on the east by South Arcot, on the west by Coimbatore, and on the south by Trichinopoly.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 7,653 square miles, and, in 1881, contained a population of 1,599,595. In point of size Salem ranks ninth, and in population eleventh, among the districts in the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into 9 Government táluqs and contains 3,972 inhabited villages including 14 towns.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the population distributed over the territorial divisions:—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population in the Salem District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Salem	Átúr	767	1	178	28,298	76,238	82,316	158,554
	Dharmapúri ...	937	1	562	25,431	66,200	69,626	135,826
	Krishnagiri ...	657	1	497	21,558	58,911	62,018	120,929
	Námakal	715	3	353	53,949	122,365	132,212	254,577
	Oossoor	1,218	1	745	25,822	64,696	67,074	131,770
	Salem	1,072	3	488	61,612	159,902	167,276	327,178
	Tirupatúr ...	741	2	409	31,408	82,070	87,907	169,977
	Trichengodo ...	637	2	290	42,277	94,456	96,872	191,328
	Utankarai ...	909	...	436	21,038	53,645	55,811	109,456
	District Total ...	7,653	14	3,958	311,393	778,483	821,112	1,599,595

Decrease in population.

5. The population in 1871 was 1,966,995; in 1881, it was 1,599,595, a decrease of 367,400 or nearly 19 per cent. Salem was severely affected by the Famine of 1876—1878. The pressure was felt in every táluq, but the centre of distress was in the táluqs above ghát, notably in Oossoor Táluq, which lost 31¾ per cent. of its people. Krishnagiri, Dharmapúri, and Utankarai lost between 28 and 29 per cent. The following table shows the percentage of decrease by táluqs and the density of the population:—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 as compared with 1871 and the Density of the Population in the Salem District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Salem ...	Átúr	— 5·01	— 1·71	— 3·32	207	5·6
	Dharmapúri	— 30·37	— 27·13	— 28·75	145	5·3
	Krishnagiri	— 30·72	— 27·21	— 28·96	184	5·6
	Námakal	— 4·31	— 0·69	— 2·46	356	4·7
	Oossoor	— 33·49	— 29·96	— 31·74	108	5·1
	Salem	— 17·98	— 15·88	— 16·92	305	5·3
	Tirupatúr	— 12·52	— 9·36	— 10·91	229	5·4
	Trichengodo	— 24·57	— 22·16	— 23·37	300	4·5
	Utankarai	— 29·40	— 28·28	— 28·83	120	5·2
	District Total ...	— 20·20	— 17·18	— 18·68	209	5·1
	Total of the Presidency.	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. Of the decrease, 197,019 were males and 170,381 females. But for the Famine it is estimated that in 1881 the population should have been 2,116,502, or 32·31 per cent. more numerous than it is.

Houses.

7. There is a decrease of 44,672 occupied houses, that is to say, while the population has decreased by 19 per cent., the occupied houses have decreased by 13 per cent. The population per house is 5·1. In 1871 it was 5·5. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 257 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are 209 persons. This varies from 356 in Námakal to 108 in Oossoor. Salem stands, in point of density, the fourteenth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 487 males to 513 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 496 males to 504 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,901,060	745,448	786,407	1,531,855	96·65	95·76	95·78	95·77
Muhammadans	52,312	25,203	25,889	51,092	2·66	3·24	3·15	3·19
Christians	13,333	7,778	8,789	16,567	0·68	1·00	1·07	1·04
Jains and Buddhists ...	28	43	21	64	...	...	...	...
Others	262	11	6	17	0·01	...	...	...
Total ..	1,966,995	778,483	821,112	1,599,595	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have lost 19·42 per cent., the Muhammadans 2⅓ per cent., and the Christians have gained 24¼ per cent. The latter are chiefly (about 90 per cent.) Roman Catholics. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis and about one-fourth of them are Tamil-speaking Labbais.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	102	78	180
Eurasians	236	209	445
Total ...	338	287	625

Languages.

13. The principal language of the district is Tamil, prevailing mostly in the south. Telugu is also spoken in the north-east, Canarese in the north and Hindustani in the towns.

Language.	No. of Persons.
Tamil	1,132,929
Telugu	295,047
Canarese	118,435
Hindustani	37,933

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Tables, in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Salem District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	190,073	201,222	391,295
10—20	187,523	172,710	360,233
20—30	130,986	159,115	290,101
30—40	123,859	124,959	248,818
40—50	78,256	78,542	156,798
50—60	40,179	46,870	87,049
60 and upwards	27,607	37,694	65,301
Total ...	778,483	821,112	1,599,595

15. The subjoined figures compare the proportions per mille in three Age-periods with the averages for the Presidency :—

—	Salem.	Presidency.
Under 20	469·83	469·00
20 to 60	489·35	476·89
60 and upwards	40·82	54·11

The chief mark of Famine indicated by this comparison is the low proportion of aged people.

16. The following table shows, for the purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion of persons under 5 years of age per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 5 comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Salem.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	3,365	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	1,810	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	1,671	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	1,944	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,278	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	11,068	13,838	10,790	12,653

17. The most remarkable feature here, and one well worthy of further enquiry, is the rebound in births after Famine. This is more marked in this district than anywhere else. It is noticed also, but in smaller degree, in the adjoining districts of North Arcot, and Coimbatore, and in Nellore. The births in 1879 were very low, and in 1878 lower even than the average Famine Districts. The mortality of infants also appears to have been very great in Salem. But in 1880 there seems to have been an extraordinary revival of births, with the result that the total proportion of children under 5 is above the Famine District average.

18. Between 5 to 10 the proportions per 100,000 are—

Salem.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,394	13,845	13,592	13,747

Here again are traces of child mortality above the average of the other Famine Districts.

Caste.

19. There were 157 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census. The population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the District of Salem under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Salem.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	14,109	14,284	28.393	1·86	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	1,569	1,606	3,175	0·21	·68
III	Shettics (Traders)	11,091	11,421	22,512	1·47	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	182,148	194,073	376,221	24·56	27 25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	27,939	29,591	57,530	3·76	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	21,393	21,950	43,343	2·82	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	1,237	1,292	2,529	·17	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	38,288	39,706	77,994	5·09	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	190,266	201,021	391,287	25·54	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,835	6,114	11,949	·79	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	19,421	20,914	40,335	2·63	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	7,263	7,687	14,950	·98	3·07
XIII	Shánan (Toddy-drawers)	22,039	23 118	45,157	2·94	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	8,526	8,560	17,086	1·11	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	9,688	10,454	20,142	1·31	1·84
XVI	Others	81,836	84,871	166,707	10·89	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	102,463	109,393	211,856	13·83	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	335	350	685	·04	
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	2	2	4	...	·10 ·01
	Total ...	745,448	786,407	1,531,855	100	100

20. The proportion of Vanniyans, otherwise called Pallis or wet land cultivators, is high; that of Brahmans considerably below the average.

Occupation.

21. The distribution by occupation gives—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Salem District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Átúr	1,179	101	1,280	160	549	709	727	178	905	44,302	35,874	80,176
Dharmapúri	1,287	98	1,385	514	458	972	549	145	694	32,210	18,083	50,323
Krishnagiri	1,267	79	1,346	402	348	750	555	149	704	29,778	18,013	47,791
Námkal	2,000	311	2,311	473	764	1,237	1,278	364	1,642	62,100	41,486	103,586
Oossoor	1,843	169	2,012	583	183	766	641	211	852	33,228	11,888	45,116
Salem	3,380	415	3,795	975	2,138	3,113	2,662	1,048	3,710	71,425	48,279	119,704
Tirupatúr	1,482	187	1,669	913	1,000	1,913	1,803	333	2,136	40,853	31,924	72,777
Trichengode	1,781	271	2,052	243	791	1,034	718	174	892	46,449	30,778	77,227
Utankarai	968	78	1,046	229	395	624	678	135	813	30,055	25,591	55,646
Total ...	15,187	1,709	16,896	4,492	6,626	11,118	9,611	2,737	12,348	390,430	261,916	652,346

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Átúr	6,862	7,001	13,863	23,008	38,613	61,621	76,238	82,316	158,554
Dharmapúri	4,949	4,100	9,049	26,661	46,742	73,403	66,200	69,626	135,826
Krishnagiri	5,162	4,351	9,513	21,747	39,078	60,825	58,911	62,018	120,929
Námkal	15,815	15,749	31,564	40,699	73,538	114,237	122,365	132,212	254,577
Oossoor	6,335	4,953	11,288	22,066	49,670	71,736	64,696	67,074	131,770
Salem	30,327	28,866	59,193	51,133	86,530	137,663	159,902	167,276	327,178
Tirupatúr	8,641	8,107	16,748	28,378	46,356	74,734	82,070	87,907	169,977
Trichengode	15,958	17,170	33,128	29,307	47,688	76,995	94,456	96,872	191,328
Utankarai	5,809	3,517	9,326	15,906	26,095	42,001	53,645	55,811	109,456
Total ...	99,858	93,814	193,672	258,905	454,310	713,215	778,483	821,112	1,599,595

22. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Salem.	Presidency.	Salem.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·06	1·50	1·74	2 76
	II. Domestic	0·69	0·72	1·15	1·28
	III. Commercial	0·77	1·40	1·28	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	40·78	35·40	67·37	65·21
	V. Industrial	12·11	10·95	20·00	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	5·12	4·34	8·46	8·00
Unoccupied ..	Unoccupied	39·47	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

23. About 60½ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 39½ per cent. of the population depend. 70·17 per cent. of males and 51·40 per cent. of females were workers. The proportion of the working power devoted to agriculture is higher than the average, and the occupied proportion in both sexes is very high chiefly owing to the large number of agriculturists.

Birth-place.

24. Of the total population of 1,599,595, 1,535,289, or 96 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 58,318 Salem people, that is to say, 3·66 per cent. of those born in Salem have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 5,988. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Emigrants from Salem to the neighbouring Districts and other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Arcot	4,476	5,182	9,658
South Arcot	2,762	3,668	6,430
Trichinopoly	7,486	12,654	20,140
Coimbatore	6,105	8,601	14,706
Total ...	20,829	30,105	50,934
Elsewhere	4,003	3,381	7,384
Grand Total ...	24,832	33,486	58,318

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

25. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Immigrants into Salem from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North Arcot	4,690	5,950	10,640
South Arcot	2,943	4,298	7,241
Trichinopoly	4,867	9,093	13,960
Coimbatore	5,466	7,562	13,028
Total ...	17,966	26,903	44,869
Mysore	4,592	6,684	11,276
Grand Total ...	22,558	33,587	56,145

Education.

26. There were 72,329 persons who were educated or under instruction—68,381 males and 3,948 females. The percentage for males is 8·78, which is much below the average for the Presidency (13·77); that for females (0·48) is also below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 17,196, or 31 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are fourteen times as many females educated now as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of the educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 10, *showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population of the Salem District according to Religion.*

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to the Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	8·13	0·34
Muhammadans	25·35	2·20
Christians	17·61	7·61
All Religions ...	8·78	0·48

Afflicted.

27. There were 365 persons of Unsound mind as against 1,000 in 1871; 2,670 Blind against 4,905 in 1871; 690 Deaf-mutes against 3,531 in 1871; and 363 Lepers against 554 in 1871. The enormous decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all the Famine Districts.

Towns.

28. There are fourteen towns returned in Salem with an aggregate population of 157,636, or 9·8 per cent. of the total. They are :—

Table No. 11, *showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town in the Salem District according to Religion.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Ammápét	7,003	6,704	278	21	...
Átúr	8,334	7,219	880	235	...
Dharmapúri	7,090	6,131	895	64	...
Edapádi	3,942	3,650	277	15	...
Oossoor	5,869	5,170	655	44	...
Krishnagiri	8,856	6,755	1,980	114	7
Námakal	5,147	4,540	581	26	...
Rásipúr	7,969	7,486	373	110	...
Shendamangalam	12,575	11,687	683	205	...
Salem	50,667	44,614	4,669	1,382	2
Thathayangarpet	4,591	4,518	73	...	...
Tirupatúr	5,889	5,610	273	6	...
Trichongode	14,278	8,686	5,488	104	...
Vániyambádi	15,426	8,419	6,990	17	...
Total ...	157,636	131,189	24,095	2,343	9

29. The only municipal town is Salem. Of the town population 15·29 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 1·87 per cent. Similarly there are 1·49 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·99 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are only 475 males to 525 females.

COIMBATORE.

Position.

1. Coimbatore is one of the western districts, and is bounded on the north by Mysore, on the east by Salem, on the south by Madura, Cochin and Travancore, and on the west by the Nílgiris and Malabar.

2. Coimbatore covers an area of 7,842 square miles, and contained a population of 1,657,690 in 1881. In point of size, Coimbatore ranks seventh, and in population, tenth among the districts in the Presidency.

Area and Population.

3. It is divided into ten táluqs, and contains 1,447 inhabited villages including 10 towns.

Divisions and Villages.

4. The following table gives the population according to the territorial divisions :—

Distribution to Divisions.

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Coimbatore District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and inhabited Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Coimbatore.	Bhaváni	722	1	61	19,651	46,230	47,893	94,123
	Coimbatore ...	804	1	261	51,761	131,334	136,470	267,804
	Collegál	1,062	1	121	12,617	37,890	39,632	77,522
	Dhárápuram ..	835	1	81	43,554	94,800	100,432	195,232
	Erode	598	1	193	45,427	96,619	99,050	195,669
	Karúr	612	2	94	39,720	85,385	91,770	177,155
	Palladam .	742	...	194	47,971	103,116	110,275	213,391
	Polláchi	710	1	160	37,815	83,737	89,172	172,909
	Satyamangalam ...	1,174	1	184	32,489	73,762	77,551	151,313
	Udamalpetai ...	583	1	88	23,915	53,986	58,586	112,572
	District Total ...	7,842	10	1,437	354,920	806,859	850,831	1,657,690

5. In 1871 the population was 1,763,274; in 1881 it was 1,657,690, a loss of 105,584 or 5·99 per cent. Of the total decrease of 105,584, 68,116 are males and 37,468 are females. Estimated by the normal increase of 7·6 per cent., the population, but for the Famine, should have stood in 1881 at 1,897,297, or 239,607 more than were actually found.

Decrease in population.

6. Coimbatore was one of the "Famine Districts" and suffered heavily in population; but the distress was not equally intense throughout the district. The result for the whole district is given above; but the táluqs of Coimbatore, Karúr and Polláchi show an increase of 5·22 per cent., while the remainder of the district shows a loss of 11·59 per cent., rising from 8½ per cent. in Bhaváni to 16½ per cent. in Erode.

7. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 as compared with 1871, and the Density of the Population, for the Coimbatore District.

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Coimbatore ...	Bhaváni	— 9·77	— 7·14	— 8·45	130	4·8
	Coimbatore	+ 9·77	+ 9·74	+ 9·76	333	5·2
	Collegál	— 21·32	— 7·13	— 14·65	73	6·1
	Dhárápuram	— 12·13	— 8·37	— 10·24	234	4·5
	Erode	— 17·62	— 14·82	— 16·22	327	4·3
	Karúr	— 0·95	+ 2·58	+ 0·85	289	4·5
	Palladam	— 12·01	— 8·57	— 10·27	288	4·4
	Pollachi	+ 1·37	+ 4·98	+ 3·20	244	4·6
	Satyamangalam	— 12·52	— 9·40	— 10·95	129	4·7
	Udamalpétai	— 10·71	— 7·28	— 8·96	193	4·7
	District Total ...	— 7·78	— 4·22	— 5·99	211	4·7
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

Houses.

8. There is an increase of 10,257 or 3 per cent. in the number of occupied houses. The population per house is 4·7, varying from 6·1 in Collegál to 4·3 in Erode. In 1871 it was 5·1. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

9. In 1871 there were 225 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are only 211. This varies from 333 in Coimbatore Táluq to 73 in Collegál. In point of density Coimbatore ranks thirteenth in the Presidency.

Proportion of sexes.

10. There are 487 males to 513 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 496 males to 504 females.

Religion.

11. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871 and 1881 according to Religion.

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,715,081	782,016	824,327	1,606,343	97·27	96·92	96·89	96·90
Muhammadans	36,026	18,214	19,641	37,855	2·04	2·26	2·31	2·28
Christians	12,067	6,520	6,806	13,326	0·69	0·81	0·80	0·81
Jains and Buddhists	56	91	40	131	...	0·01	...	0·01
Others	44	18	17	35	...	...	...	...
Total .	1,763,274	806,859	850,831	1,657,690	100	100	100	100

12. The Hindus have lost 6·34 per cent., the Muhammadans have increased 5·08 per cent., and the Christians 10·43 per cent. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis and the Christians are mostly (87 per cent.) Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

13. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	184	90	274
Eurasians	145	127	272
Total ...	329	217	546

Language.

14. The principal languages of the district are Tamil, Telugu and Canarese, and they are spoken by 1,087,278 (65·59 per cent.,) 344,497 (20·78 per cent.) and 201,865 (12·18 per cent.) persons, respectively. Tamil is the officially recognized language of the district generally. But Canarese is recognized for the táluq of Collegál and the northern part of Bhaváni. Telugu has no local status, but is the house language of particular Castes in the locality.

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Coimbatore District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	218,372	228,438	446,810
10—20	181,902	165,221	347,123
20—30	131,259	159,239	290,498
30—40	121,975	123,565	245,540
40—50	77,192	83,374	160,566
50—60	44,910	51,584	96,494
60 and upwards	31,249	39,410	70,659
Total ...	806,859	850,831	1,657,690

16. The subjoined table compares the proportions per mille in three Age-periods with those for the Presidency:—

—	Coimbatore.	Presidency.
Under 20	478·94	469·00
20 to 60	478·44	476·89
60 and upwards	42·62	54·11
Total ...	1,000	1,000

The Famine mark on this comparison is to be found in the low proportion of aged people.

17. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion of persons below five years of age per 100,000 of the population:—

Table No. 5, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Coimbatore.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	3,164	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	2,335	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	2,177	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	2,694	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,725	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	13,095	13,838	10,790	12,653

18. The birth-rate of 1878-79 (indicated by the proportion in the 1–3 period) is lower than in the Non-Famine Districts, but not so low as in the average Famine District. There are traces, but not very heavy traces, of abnormal infant mortality in the proportion between 3 and 5. On the other hand, the rebound of the birth-rate in 1880 is better than in any district except the adjoining district of Salem. The figures between 5 and 10 do not show abnormal child mortality. The proportions per 100,000 are:—

Coimbatore.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
13,859	13,845	13,592	13,747

Caste.

19. There were 139 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows:—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Coimbatore District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each in the District.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	14,915	14,877	29,792	1·85	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors) ...	1,498	1,541	3,039	·18	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	26,757	28,379	55,136	3·43	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	335,405	354,997	690,402	42·98	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	20,425	22,007	42,432	2·64	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans) ...	21,430	22,028	43,458	2·71	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	533	529	1,062	·07	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	39,082	42,559	81,641	5·08	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers, and Cultivators)	52,135	55,345	107,480	6·69	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	8,067	8,227	16,394	1·03	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Caste)	31,796	34,272	66,068	4·12	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	12,190	12,814	25,004	1·56	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawer) ...	27,129	28,388	55,517	3·46	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	10,013	10,049	20,062	1·25	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen) ...	11,416	11,901	23,317	1·45	1·84
XVI	Others	62,739	65,753	128,492	7·99	9·76
XVII	Parians	106,092	110,178	216,270	13·46	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	391	383	774	·05	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	3	...	3	...	0·01
	Total ...	782,016	824,327	1,606,343	100	100

A high proportion of Vellálars and a low one among Vanniyans are the most marked features in this return. Bráhmans and Pariahs are both below the average.

Occupation.

20. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Coimbatore District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bhaváni	736	121	857	124	763	887	195	95	290	24,398	19,707	44,105
Coimbatore ..	3,316	244	3,560	914	933	1,847	2,445	710	3,155	51,685	43,173	94,858
Collegál	556	79	635	929	652	1,581	548	138	686	18,757	14,040	32,797
Dhárápuram	2,039	205	2,244	598	1,055	1,653	921	222	1,143	37,202	24,797	61,999
Erode	2,041	344	2,385	584	1,176	1,760	1,100	225	1,325	45,146	34,961	80,107
Karúr	2,026	161	2,187	617	586	1,203	969	367	1,336	39,445	34,847	74,292
Palladam	1,765	283	2,048	266	773	1,039	905	249	1,154	45,729	30,974	76,703
Pollächi . ..	1,400	124	1,524	514	862	1,376	1,083	505	1,588	36,668	28,596	65,264
Satyamangalam .	1,456	157	1,613	471	1,697	2,168	549	150	699	33,951	24,397	58,348
Udamalpétai . ..	1,426	112	1,538	230	664	894	1,054	513	1,567	22,593	18,448	41,041
Total ..	16,761	1,830	18,591	5,247	9,161	14,408	9,769	3,174	12,943	355,574	273,940	629,514

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bhaváni	5,672	3,470	9,142	15,105	23,737	38,842	46,230	47,893	94,123
Coimbatore	22,900	19,210	42,110	50,074	72,200	122,274	131,334	136,470	267,804
Collegál	4,283	2,447	6,730	12,817	22,276	35,093	37,890	39,632	77,522
Dhárápuram	16,893	14,337	31,230	37,147	59,816	96,963	94,800	100,432	195,232
Erode	16,961	17,010	33,971	30,787	45,334	76,121	96,619	99,050	195,669
Karúr	12,165	11,519	23,684	30,163	44,290	74,453	85,385	91,770	177,155
Palladam	21,103	19,453	40,556	33,348	58,543	91,891	103,116	110,275	213,391
Pollächi	15,386	11,638	27,024	28,686	47,447	76,133	83,737	89,172	172,909
Satyamangalam ...	12,025	9,812	21,837	25,310	41,338	66,648	73,762	77,551	151,313
Udamalpétai	9,335	6,264	15,599	19,348	32,585	51,933	53,986	58,586	112,572
Total ..	136,723	115,160	251,883	282,785	447,566	730,351	806,859	850,831	1,657,690

21. The following table compares the proportions of distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Coimbatore.	Presidency.	Coimbatore.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	1·12	1·50	1·90	2·76
	II. Domestic	0·87	0·72	1·47	1·28
	III. Commercial	0·78	1·40	1·32	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	37·97	35·40	64·30	65·21
	V. Industrial	15·20	10·95	25·73	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied	3·12	4·34	5·28	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	40·94	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

22. About 59 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 41 per cent. of the population depend. 67·41 per cent. of males and 51·13 per cent. of females were workers. The "occupied" proportion in both sexes is unusually high, chiefly owing to the large number of agriculturists.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 1,657,690, 1,607,440, or 97 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 46,778 Coimbatore people, that is to say, 2·83 per cent. of those born in Coimbatore have emigrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 3,472. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Emigrants from Coimbatore to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Trichinopoly	2,738	4,017	6,755
Madura	4,464	6,794	11,258
Salem	5,466	7,562	13,028
Nílgiris	4,516	3,008	7,524
Malabar	2,746	1,938	4,684
Total ...	19,930	23,319	43,249
Elsewhere	2,113	1,416	3,529
Grand Total ...	22,043	24,735	46,778

These figures show that such of the people as do go out of the district do not, as a rule, go very far, and those who go beyond the adjoining districts do not take their women.

24. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Immigrants into Coimbatore from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Trichinopoly	2,215	3,167	5,382
Madura	4,492	6,218	10,710
Salem	6,105	8,601	14,706
Nílgiris	251	224	475
Malabar	1,323	855	2,178
Cochin	9	9	18
Travancore	44	41	85
Total ...	14,439	19,115	33,554
Mysore	3,776	5,802	9,578
Grand Total ...	18,215	24,917	43,132

Education.

25. There were educated or under instruction 89,909—83,202 males and 6,707 females. The percentage for males (10·31) is below the average for the Presidency (13·77); that for females (0·79) is also below the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 26,696, or 42·23 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are thirty times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes:—

Table No. 10, *showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Coimbatore District according to Religion.*

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	9·74	0·68
Muhammadans	28·68	1·41
Christians	27·07	11·83
All Religions ..	10·31	0·79

Afflicted.

26. There were 248 persons of Unsound mind as against 509 in 1871; 2,963 Blind against 4,215 in 1871; 625 Deaf-mutes as against 2,474 in 1871; and 241 Lepers against 399 in 1871. The enormous decrease in the people thus affected has been attributed to Famine, and this feature is common to all the Famine Districts.

Towns.

27. There are ten towns returned in Coimbatore with an aggregate population of 99,442, or 6 per cent. of the total.

Table No. 11, *showing the Distribution of the Population of each Town of the Coimbatore District according to Religion.*

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Bhaváni	5,930	5,672	186	72	...
Coimbatore	38,967	33,997	2,763	2,162	45
Collegál	8,462	7,951	493	17	1
Dhárápuram	7,310	5,579	1,525	206	...
Erode	9,864	8,338	1,084	439	3
Karúr	9,205	8,176	733	296	...
Polláchi	5,082	4,468	548	66	...
Pallapatti	6,351	1,643	4,708	...	...
Satyamangalam	3,210	2,899	253	55	3
Udamalpétai	5,061	4,421	630	10	...
Total ...	99,442	83,144	12,923	3,323	52

28. The three municipalities are Coimbatore, Erode, and Karúr. Erode is the junction of the Madras and the South Indian Railways. Of the town population 13 per cent. are Mussulmans, a very high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 1·60. Similarly there are 3·34 per cent. of Christians in towns to 0·64 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are 478 males to 522 females in every 1,000.

THE NÍLGIRIS.

Position.

1. The Nílgiri District lies to the south of Mysore, and is bounded on the east and south-east by Coimbatore, on the west and south-west by Malabar. It averages from 4,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level.

Area and Population.

2. Since 1871 the three *amshoms* or townships of Nambalakód, Cheramkód, and Munnanád, which constitute South-East Wynád, were transferred to the Nílgiris from the Malabar District. Including

this the area of the district is 957 square miles. In point of size, the Nílgiris ranks twenty-first and in population, twenty-second or last among the Districts in the Presidency. The population in 1881 was 91,034 including 25,440 in the South-East Wynád.

Divisions.

3. The District is divided into seven divisions or *náds*.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, *showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Nílgiri District.*

District.	Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Nílgiris ...	Cheramkód ...	41	...	1	731	2,380	1,900	4,280
	Kúndáhs, The ...	101	...	1	272	743	668	1,411
	Mérkunád ...	93	...	1	2,684	7,085	5,655	12,740
	Munnanád ..	60	...	1	999	3,737	2,555	6,292
	Nambalakód ...	139	...	1	2,645	9,312	5,556	14,868
	Paranginád ...	126	...	1	3,819	9,713	8,403	18,116
	Búdinattam ...	375	...	...	3,090	1,078	1,009	2,087
	Sambanattam ...		...	...		290	223	513
	Sígúr		...	...		189	143	332
	Tódanád		...	1		6,361	5,196	11,557
	Total ...	935	...	7	14,240	40,888	31,308	72,196
	Coonoor Municipality	9	1	...	1,089	2,591	2,187	4,778
	Ootacamund do. ...	11	1	...	2,218	6,435	5,900	12,335
	Wellington Cantonment	2	...	1	297	1,062	663	1,725
	District Total ...	957	2	8	17,844	50,976	40,058	91,034

5. The following table shows the density of the population in the different divisions and contrasts the figures for 1871 and 1881 in the towns. The figures for the rural divisions in 1871 are not available.

Table No. 2, *showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in* 1881 *as compared with* 1871, *and the Density of the Population for the Nílgiri District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Nílgiris...	Cheramkód	...	...	...	104	5·9
	Kúndáhs, The	...	...	...	14	5·2
	Mérkunád	...	...	...	137	4·7
	Munnanád	...	...	...	105	6·3
	Nambalakód	...	...	...	107	5·6
	Paranginád	...	...	...	143	4·7
	Búdinattam	...	...	...	39	4·7
	Sambanattam					
	Sígúr					
	Tódanád					
	Total ...	+ 112·69	+102·04	+107·94	77	5·1
	Coonoor Municipality ...	+ 56·27	+ 56·21	+ 56·25	531	4·4
	Ootacamund do. ...	+ 22·22	+ 25·08	+ 23·57	1,121	5·6
	Wellington Cantonment ...	+ 1·63	— 4·74	— 0·92	862	5·8
	District Total ...	+ 87·47	+ 79·56	+ 83·90	95	5·1
	Total for the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

Increase of population.

6. The population in 1871 was 49,501, and (omitting the population of the added area) in 1881 it was 65,594, giving an increase of 16,093, or 32·51 per cent. This is chiefly due to immigration in consequence of the increased investment of European capital in the local industries of tea, coffee and cinchona growing.

Density.

7. In 1871 there were 69 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are 95. In point of density Nílgiris ranks twentieth in the Presidency.

Houses.

8. There is an increase of 3,922, or 28 per cent., occupied houses. The increase is owing to the addition of new territory. Excluding the houses on this area, there is a decrease of 453 or 3¼ per cent. occupied houses. The number of persons to a house is 5·1 against 3·6 in 1871. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Proportion of sexes.

9. There are 560 males to 440 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 549 males to 451 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	42,451	44,110	34,860	78,970	85·76	86·53	87·02	86·75
Muhammadans	1,936	2,269	1,262	3,531	3·91	4·45	3·15	3·88
Christians	5,070	4,574	3,914	8,488	10·24	8·97	9·77	9·32
Jains and Buddhists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Others	44	23	22	45	0·09	0·05	0·06	0·05
Total ...	49,501	50,976	40,058	91,034	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have increased 86·03 per cent., the Muhammadans 82·39 per cent., and the Christians 67·41 per cent. The increase is in a great measure due to the transfer of South-East Wynád. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis. The Christians are 61 per cent. Roman Catholics and 39 per cent. Protestants.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	1,127	571	1,698
Eurasians	527	485	1,012
Total ...	1,654	1,056	2,710

Language.

13. The languages spoken by an appreciable number are English, Canarese (with its dialects, viz., Kota, Tóda and Badaga), and Tamil. They are spoken by 2,831, 53,817 and 20,147 persons, respectively. Of the Canarese dialects, Badaga is spoken by 1,019, Tóda by 669, and Kóta by 1,062.

Ages of the people.

14. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Nilgiri District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	10,621	10,853	21,474
10—20	11,402	8,867	20,269
20—30	12,505	9,649	22,154
30—40	9,454	5,446	14,900
40—50	4,130	2,816	6,946
50—60	1,747	1,394	3,141
60 and upwards	1,117	1,033	2,150
Total ...	50,976	40,058	91,034

15. This gives the following comparison with the general results for the Presidency. There are per 1,000 of the population :—

—	Nílgiris.	Presidency.
Under 20	458·54	469·00
20 to 60	517·84	476·89
60 and upwards	23·62	54·11

These proportions show an artificially constructed population : a low proportion of children and a very low proportion of aged people are not, in this district, signs of Famine effect, but indicate clearly that the progress of the population is due to the immigration of adults.

Caste.

16. There were 97 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census ; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Nilgiris under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage. District.	Percentage. Presidency
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	274	166	440	·55	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	77	30	107	·14	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	1,515	1,312	2,827	3·58	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	6,634	3,954	10,588	13·41	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	1,845	1,618	3,463	4·39	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	947	813	1,760	2·23	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	98	55	153	·19	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	267	152	419	·53	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	1,594	1,015	2,609	3·31	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	207	180	387	·49	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	518	331	849	1·07	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	166	125	291	·36	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	112	53	165	·21	5 69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	133	114	247	·32	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	317	230	547	·69	1·84
XVI	Others	17,421	16,161	33,582	42·53	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	11,902	8,495	20,397	25·83	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	83	56	139	·17	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	..	...	...	...	·01
	Total ...	44,110	34,860	78,970	100	100

The proportion of Pariahs is very high, while those of the Castes most numerous in the plains are very much below the average for the Presidency. 33,582 or 42½ per cent. of the Hindu population are returned under the head "Others."

These are all Aboriginal Tribes peculiar to the Nílgiris. 24,130 of them are Badagas, 946 Irulars, 1,065 Kotas, and 675 Tódas.

Occupation.

17. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Nílgiri District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cheramkód	99	...	99	14	2	16	15	2	17	1,406	672	2,078
Kúndáhs, The	10	..	10	8	8	16	7	...	7	317	310	627
Mérkunád	48	3	51	222	76	298	56	5	61	2,543	1,898	4,441
Munnanád	34	...	34	56	19	75	13	1	14	2,394	1,058	3,452
Nambalakód	120	...	120	182	57	239	230	24	254	5,046	2,482	7,528
Paranginád	62	2	64	150	126	276	124	18	142	5,708	3,834	9,542
Tódanád	69	3	72	137	44	181	200	8	208	3,447	2,437	5,884
Coonoor Municipality ...	100	14	114	337	93	430	112	5	117	243	124	367
Ootacamund Municipality ...	297	19	316	533	348	881	371	39	410	901	314	1,215
Wellington Cantonment ...	465	2	467	100	24	124	49	6	55	26	5	31
Total ...	1,304	43	1,347	1,739	797	2,536	1,177	108	1,285	22,031	13,134	35,165

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cheramkód	51	7	58	795	1,217	2,012	2,380	1,900	4,280
Kúndáhs, The...	7	6	13	394	344	738	743	668	1,411
Mérkunád	353	30	383	3,863	3,643	7,506	7,085	5,655	12,740
Munnanád	138	7	145	1,102	1,470	2,572	3,737	2,555	6,292
Nambalakód	552	161	713	3,182	2,832	6,014	9,312	5,556	14,868
Paranginád	517	111	628	3,152	4,312	7,464	9,713	8,403	18,116
Tódanád	173	52	225	3,892	4,027	7,919	7,918	6,571	14,489
Coonoor Municipality ...	554	110	664	1,245	1,841	3,086	2,591	2,187	4,778
Ootacamund Municipality ...	1,161	448	1,609	3,172	4,732	7,904	6,435	5,900	12,335
Wellington Cantonment ...	107	28	135	315	598	913	1,062	663	1,725
Total ...	3,613	960	4,573	21,112	25,016	46,128	50,976	40,058	91,034

18. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Nílgiris.	Presidency.	Nílgiris.	Presidency.
Occupied	I. Professional	1·48	1·50	2·42	2·76
	II. Domestic	2·78	0·72	4·55	1·28
	III. Commercial	1·41	1·40	2·31	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	38·63	35·40	63·09	65·21
	V. Industrial	5·02	10·95	8·20	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	11·90	4·34	19·43	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	38·78	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

19. About 61·22 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 38·78 per cent. of the population depend. 72·67 per cent. of males and 46·45 per cent. of females were workers. The proportion of labour, as might be expected in

a population consisting so largely of adult males, is very high. The agricultural proportion is also remarkably large.

Birth-place.

20. Of the total population of 91,034, 51,351 or 56·41 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 1,189 Nílgiri people, that is to say, 2·26 per cent. of those born in Nílgiris have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 38,494. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts of Malabar and Coimbatore as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Nílgiris to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coimbatore	251	224	475
Malabar	62	46	108
Total ...	313	270	583
Elsewhere	301	305	606
Grand Total ...	614	575	1,189

21. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Nílgiris from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coimbatore	4,516	3,008	7,524
Malabar	951	465	1,416
Total ...	5,467	3,473	8,940
Mysore	13,565	7,669	21,234
Grand Total ...	19,032	11,142	30,174

Education.

22. There were educated or under instruction 7,540 persons—6,127 males and 1,413 females. The percentage for males (12·02) is nearly equal to the average observed for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (3·53) is very much above the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 3,550, or 89 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are five times as many females educated as there were in 1871.

23. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Nílgiri District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	6·54	0·49
Muhammadans	30·45	6·26
Christians	55·38	29·38
All Religions ...	12·02	3·53

Afflicted.

24. There were 20 persons of Unsound mind as against 14 in 1871; 66 Blind against 82 in 1871; 36 Deaf-mutes against 93 in 1871; and 58 Lepers against 41 in 1871.

Towns.

25. There are two towns returned in Nílgiris with an aggregate population of 17,113, or 18·8 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town of the Nilgiri District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Coonoor	4,778	3.247	367	1,164	...
Ootacamund	12,335	8,021	1,364	2,934	16
Total ...	17,113	11,268	1,731	4,098	16

26. The above two towns are municipalities. There is also a military sanitarium at Wellington. Of the town population 10·12 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the proportion is only 2·43 per cent. Similarly there are 23·95 per cent. of Christians in towns to 5·94 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are 527 males to 473 females in every 1,000.

MALABAR.

Position.

1. Malabar is the larger of the two districts on the Western Coast.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 5,765 square miles. The population in 1881 was 2,365,035. In point of size, it ranks thirteenth, and in population, second among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into 10 táluqs. The Laccadive Islands are attached to this district. There were 437 inhabited villages, including five municipal towns, in 1881 against 432 in 1871.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population in the Malabar District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Malabar.	Calicut	339	1	38	34,751	103,669	102,293	205,962
	Cherakal	648	1	44	44,250	132,715	139,954	272,669
	Cochin	2	1	3	3,436	11,142	10,218	21,360
	Ernád	811	...	52	54,415	148,521	147,622	296,143
	Kotayam ...	462	1	27	25,646	81,345	84,430	165,775
	Kurambranád ...	538	...	57	48,440	129,394	131,630	261,024
	Pálghát	613	1	56	60,351	165,311	177,143	342,454
	Ponáni	390	...	73	70,625	194,150	198,504	392,654
	Valuvanád ...	963	...	64	52,644	153,236	154,866	308,102
	Wynád	999	...	13	8,666	49,661	38,430	88,091
	Laccadive Islands.	...	...	5	1,744	5,130	5,671	10,801
	Total ...	5,765	5	432	404,968	1,174,274	1,190,761	2,365,035

Increase or decrease of population.

5. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881, *as compared with* 1871, *and the density of the Population, for the Malabar District.*

	Táluq.	Precentage of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
Malabar	Calicut	+ 10·06	+ 7·03	+ 8·53	608	5·9
	Cherakal	+ 4·18	+ 7·67	+ 5·94	421	6·2
	Cochin	+ 10·02	+ 5·35	+ 7·74	10,680	6·2
	Ernád	+ 2·10	+ 3·62	+ 2·85	365	5·4
	Kotayam	+ 15·23	+ 15·71	+ 15·47	359	6·5
	Kurambranád	+ 6·44	+ 7·72	+ 7·09	485	5·4
	Pálghát	+ 3·82	+ 6·31	+ 5·09	559	5·7
	Ponáni	+ 4·77	+ 4·78	+ 4·78	1,007	5·6
	Valuvanád	+ 5·83	+ 4·86	+ 5·34	320	5·9
	Wynád	— 34·85	— 22·69	— 30·05	88	10·2
	Laccadive Islands ..					6·2
	District Total	+ 3·47	+ 5·72	+ 4·59	410	5·8
	Total of the Presidency	2·97	+ 0·05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The total increase, since 1871, in population is 103,785 or 4·59 per cent. There is an increase of 39,385 males and 64,400 females. Two facts prevent this increase appearing greater than this. A portion of the Wynád Táluq with 25,440 inhabitants has been transferred to the Nílgiri District, and the Census of 1881 taken in February did not include, as the 1871 Census taken in November did, the plantation coolies of the Wynád. These two items allowed for, the real population of Wynád would have been an increase instead of a decrease and the total population of Malabar would have shown an increase considerably above that now returned.

Houses.

7. There is an increase of 26,740 occupied houses or 7·07 per cent. The population per house in 1881 was 5·8. In 1871 it was 6·0. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

8. There were 410 persons to a square mile in 1881 as against 377 in 1871. In 1881 there were 410. Malabar in point of density ranks the fourth in the Presidency.

Proportion of the sexes.

9. There are 496·5 males to 503·5 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 502 males to 498 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of the District for 1881.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	1,637,914	824,403	844,868	1,669,271	72·43	70·20	70·95	70 58
Muhammadans	581,609	327,620	324,578	652,198	25·73	27·90	27·26	27·58
Christians	41,642	22,032	21,164	43,196	1·84	1·88	1·78	1·82
Jains and Buddhists	31	134	77	211	...	0·01	0·01	0·01
Others	54	85	74	159	...	0·01	...	0·01
Total ...	2,261,250	1,174,274	1,190,761	2,365,035	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have increased 1·91 per cent., the Muhammadans 12·14 per cent. and the Christians 3·73 per cent. The latter are chiefly (82 per cent.) Roman Catholics, and the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis. The conversion of low-caste Hindus to Muhammadanism in Malabar is referred to at page 39, *supra*.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans.	1,283	275	1,558
Eurasians .	944	580	1,524
Total	2,227	855	3,082

13. But as is shown at page 58 *supra*, this return is not worthy of credit. Probably the Europeans, and certainly the Eurasians are much understated.

Language.

14. The principal language of the district is Malayalam. It is spoken by 2,198,661 persons or 92·97 per cent. of the population.

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the Malabar District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	336,792	329,911	666,703
10—20	263,353	248,906	512,259
20—30	201,472	226,652	428,124
30—40	166,267	157,164	323,431
40—50	102,219	100,961	203,180
50—60	60,785	65,257	126,042
60 and upwards	43,386	61,910	105,296
Total	1,174,274	1,190,761	2,365,035

16. The following figures compare the proportions per mille in three Age-periods for the district with the averages for the Presidency :—

	Malabar.	Presidency.
Under 20 ...	498·50	469·00
20 to 60 ...	456·98	476·89
60 and upwards	44·52	54·11

Caste.

17. There were 114 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Malabar District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Malabar.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	24,571	23,112	47,683	2·86	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	893	616	1,509	0·09	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	11,149	10,895	22,044	1·32	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	168,657	179,512	348,169	20·86	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	2,618	2,373	4,991	·30	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	43,802	46,249	90,051	5·39	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	460	430	890	·05	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	21,042	21,564	42,606	2·55	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	25,064	25,560	50,624	3·03	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	5,826	5,944	11,770	0·71	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes) ...	3,664	3,963	7,627	·46	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	8,228	7,963	16,191	·97	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers) ...	283,811	288,420	572,231	34·28	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers) ...	6,828	7,074	13,902	·83	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen) ...	18,331	19,225	37,556	2·25	1·84
XVI	Others	63,282	59,831	123,113	7·38	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	135,266	141,501	276,767	16·58	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	818	623	1,441	·09	0·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	93	13	106	...	0·01
	Total ...	824,403	844,868	1,669,271	100	100

Occupation.

18. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the Malabar District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Calicut	5,487	11,378	16,865	1,125	1,297	2,422	7,757	126	7,883	27,224	17,298	44,522
Cherakal	5,595	679	6,274	612	786	1,398	4,808	296	5,104	32,166	40,728	72,894
Cochin	523	35	558	331	538	869	1,977	87	2,064	840	57	897
Ernád	3,720	280	4,000	341	501	842	5,307	445	5,752	52,934	23,612	76,546
Kotayam	2,995	264	3,259	365	535	900	4,868	170	5,038	15,226	28,225	43,451
Kurambranád	3,419	439	3,858	683	910	1,593	5,769	91	5,860	31,158	18,842	50,000
Pálghát	4,796	294	5,090	790	736	1,526	5,397	1,700	7,097	53,490	40,351	93,841
Ponáni	5,084	666	5,750	552	754	1,306	8,105	591	8,696	59,909	28,600	88,509
Valuvanád	4,319	553	4,872	536	691	1,227	3,065	708	3,773	62,958	20,785	83,743
Wynád	1,012	51	1,063	456	119	575	1,579	207	1,786	23,228	14,059	37,287
Laccadive Islands ...	187	6	193	2	...	2	635	16	651	817	22	839
Total ...	37,137	14,645	51,782	5,793	6,867	12,660	49,267	4,437	53,704	359,950	232,579	592,529

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Calicut	15,733	22,689	38,422	46,343	49,505	95,848	103,669	102,293	205,962
Cherakal	29,939	10,766	40,705	59,595	86,699	146,294	132,715	139,954	272,669
Cochin	2,234	1,227	3,461	5,237	8,274	13,511	11,142	10,218	21,360
Ernád	18,034	14,301	32,335	68,185	108,483	176,668	148,521	147,622	296,143
Kotayam	20,743	5,832	26,575	37,148	49,404	86,552	81,345	84,430	165,775
Kurambranád	32,197	13,843	46,040	56,168	97,505	153,673	129,394	131,630	261,024
Pálghát	31,211	20,266	51,477	69,627	113,796	183,423	165,311	177,143	342,454
Ponáni	39,119	26,533	65,652	81,381	141,360	222,741	194,150	198,504	392,654
Valuvanád	23,564	18,363	41,927	58,794	113,766	172,560	153,236	154,866	308,102
Wynád	2,742	686	3,428	20,644	23,308	43,952	49,661	38,430	88,091
Laccadive Islands ...	1,129	3,253	4,382	2,360	2,374	4,734	5,130	5,671	10,801
Total ...	216,645	137,759	354,404	505,482	794,474	1,299,956	1,174,274	1,190,761	2,365,035

19. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Malabar.	Presidency.	Malabar.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	2·19	1·50	4·66	2·76
	II. Domestic	·54	0·72	1·06	1·28
	III. Commercial	2·27	1·40	4·83	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	25·05	35·40	53·31	65·21
	V. Industrial	14·99	10·95	31·89	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—				
	Occupied	1·99	4·34	4·25	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	52·97	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 47 per cent. are returned as workers on whom the remaining 53 per cent. or more than half the population depend. 59·43 per cent. of the males and 34·73 per cent. of the females were workers.

Birth-place.

20. Of the total population of 2,365,035, 2,325,978 or 98·35 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 53,706 Malabar people; that is to say, 2·24 per cent. of those born in Malabar have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a loss of 14,649. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Malabar to the adjoining Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coimbatore	1,323	855	2,178
Nílgiris	951	465	1,416
South Canara	22,418	22,859	45,277
Total ...	24,692	24,179	48,871
Elsewhere	2,629	2,206	4,835
Grand Total ...	27,321	26,385	53,706

21. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Malabar from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Coimbatore	2,746	1,938	4,684
Nílgiris	62	46	108
South Canara	974	354	1,328
Cochin	2,400	2,769	5,169
Travancore	1,704	1,506	3,210
Mysore	7,422	4,368	11,790
Total ...	15,308	10,981	26,289

Education.

22. There were educated or under instruction 235,990—206,431 males and 29,559 females. The percentage for males, 17·58, is very much above the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (2·48), is nearly three times the average (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 116,919 or 98·11 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are three times as many females educated as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes.

Table No. 9, showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	19·48	2·63
Muhammadans	11·22	1·31
Christians	40·74	14·69
All Religions ...	17·58	2·48

Afflicted.

23. There were 703 persons of Unsound mind as against 845 in 1871; 3,995 Blind against 3,949; 374 Deaf-mutes as against 1,771 in 1871; and 1,208 Lepers against 1,378 in 1871.

Towns.

24. There are five towns returned in Malabar with an aggregate population of 161,918 or 6·8 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 10, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town of the Malabar District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Calicut	57,085	33,875	20,257	2,909	44
Cannanore	26,386	10,656	11,617	4,087	26
Cochin	15,698	4,383	2,942	8,360	13
Pálghát	36,339	30,424	4,854	1,061	
Tellicherry	26,410	15,488	9,149	1,765	
Total ...	161,918	94,826	48,819	18,182	91

25. All of these are municipal towns, and all, except Pálghát, are seaports. Cannanore is a military cantonment. Of the town population, 30·15 per cent. are Mussulmans as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 27·39. There are 11·23 per cent. of Christians in towns to 1·13 per cent. in villages. In the towns there are 507 males to 493 females to every 1,000. This result is anomalous, and reverses the experience elsewhere; but it is confined to the two towns of Calicut and Cochin. In the other three towns the females preponderate in the ratio of 510 to 490.

SOUTH CANARA.

Position.

1. South Canara is the most northerly of the two West Coast Districts.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 3,902 square miles. The population in 1881 was 959,514. In point of size, it ranks sixteenth, and in population, eighteenth among the districts of the Presidency.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into five táluqs. The Amíndívi Islands are attached to this district. There were 1,282 villages (including 3 towns) of which one is a municipality.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures to the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses and Population for South Canara District.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
South Canara.	Cassergode ...	1,032	...	243	45,287	120,857	123,024	243,881
	Kandápúr ...	512	...	190	20,832	54,185	60,928	115,113
	Mangalore ...	620	2	305	42,805	124,313	124,736	249,049
	Udipi	787	1	260	41,642	114,520	122,912	237,432
	Uppinangadi ...	951	...	277	20,167	56,656	53,711	110,367
	Amíndívi Islands.	...	...	4	699	1,705	1,967	3,672.
	Total ...	3,902	3	1,279	171,432	472,236	487,278	959,514

Increase or Decrease of Population.

5. The following table shows the percentage of increase or decrease by táluqs and the density of the population :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Population in 1881 *as compared with* 1871 *and the Density of Population for the South Canara District.*

District.	Táluq.	Percentages of Increase or Decrease.			Density	
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Per Square Mile.	Per Occupied House.
South Canara.	Cassergode	+ 8·21	+ 10·94	+ 9·57	236	5·4
	Kandápúr	— 3·03	+ 5·35	+ 1·23	225	5·5
	Mangalore	+ 1·72	+ 3·46	+ 2·58	402	5·8
	Udipi	+ 0·17	+ 4·84	+ 2·53	302	5·7
	Uppinangadi	+ 1·85	+ 3·10	+ 2·46	116	5·5
	Amíndívi Islands	...	...	...	...	5·3
	District Total ...	+ 2·72	+ 6·25	+ 4·48	246	5·6
	Total of the Presidency ...	— 2·97	+ 0 05	— 1·46	221	5·5

6. The total increase in population is 41,152, of whom 12,507 are males and 28,645 are females. The increase of 4·48 per cent. is small, considering that the district is a prosperous one and remote from the Famine Zone.

Houses.

7. There is an increase of 11,037 occupied houses, or 6·88 per cent. The population per house is 5·6. In 1871 it was 5·7. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of population.

8. In 1871 there were 235 persons to a square mile and in 1881, 246. In point of density South Canara ranks twelfth among the districts in the Presidency.

Proportion of the sexes.

9. There are 492 males to 508 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 501 males to 499 females.

Religion.

10. The classification by Religion gives the following table:—

Table No. 3, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	777,587	390,294	407,136	797,430	84·67	82·65	83·55	83·11
Muhammadans	83,178	47,531	46,121	93,652	9·06	10·07	9·47	9·76
Christians	49,258	29,057	29,158	58,215	5·36	6·15	5·98	6·06
Jains and Buddhists	8,339	5,265	4,790	10,055	0·91	1·11	0·98	1·05
Others	...	89	73	162	...	0·02	0·02	0·02
Total ...	918,362	472,236	487,278	959,514	100	100	100	100

11. The Hindus have increased 2·55 per cent., the Muhammadans 12·59, and the Christians 18·18 per cent. The latter are chiefly (94 per cent.) Roman Catholics, and the Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis. Christianity is an old-established church in South Canara, and dates from the time of the Portuguese.

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	79	41	120
Eurasians	69	58	127
Total ...	148	99	247

Ages of the People.

13. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods:—

Table No. 4, showing the Ages of the People in the South Canara District in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	132,530	133,490	266,020
10—20	99,841	95,386	195,227
20—30	75,295	91,191	166,486
30—40	69,316	66,475	135,791
40—50	46,661	44,494	91,155
50—60	28,241	29,432	57,673
60 and upwards	20,352	26,810	47,162
Total ...	472,236	487,278	959,514

14. The following proportions per mille for the district are compared with the averages for the Presidency :—

	South Canara.	Presidency.
Under 20 ...	480·71	469·00
20 to 60 ...	470·14	476·89
60 and upwards	49·15	54·11
Total	1,000	1,000

Language.

15. The principal languages of the district are Tulu, Canarese, Malayalam and Konkani. They are distributed as follows :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Tulu	426,402
Canarese	204,003
Malayalam	161,827
Mahrátti (Konkani)	147,705
Other languages or dialects	19,577
Total	959,514

Caste.

16. There were 110 caste names returned; according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census, the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the South Canara District under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Population.			Percentage.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	District.	Presidency.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	53,592	52,823	106,415	13·35	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	4,616	4,571	9,187	1·15	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	857	848	1,705	·21	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	76,704	76,020	152,724	19·15	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	1,060	1,086	2,146	·27	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans)	19,693	20,931	40,624	5·09	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	8	7	15	...	0·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	4,201	4,401	8,602	1·08	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Labourers and Cultivators)	24,369	25,730	50,099	6·28	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	12,238	12,645	24,883	3·12	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	2,176	2,126	4,302	0·53	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	16,962	19,285	36,247	4·55	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	76,695	79,440	156,135	19·58	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	2,717	2,703	5,420	·68	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	4,110	4,149	8,259	1·04	1·84
XVI	Others	25,140	25,703	50,843	6·38	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	64,648	74,175	138,823	17·41	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	508	493	1,001	·13	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules ...	...	...	...	...	0·01
	Total ...	390,294	407,136	797,430	100	100

Occupation.

17. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Táluq in the South Canara District.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cassergode	2,888	242	3,130	676	829	1,505	2,693	276	2,969	50,648	33,772	84,420
Kandápúr	1,362	76	1,438	538	325	863	1,419	188	1,607	27,114	23,028	50,142
Mangalore	3,790	191	3,981	1,818	1,339	3,157	4,317	583	4,900	51,571	34,594	86,165
Udipi	2,787	171	2,958	2,075	820	2,895	1,155	237	1,392	56,821	53,697	110,518
Uppinangadi	1,100	64	1,164	512	172	684	927	84	1,011	32,951	23,463	56,414
Amíndívi Islands ...	19	...	19	4	2	6	5	...	5	981	41	1,022
Total ...	11,946	744	12,690	5,623	3,487	9,110	10,516	1,368	11,884	220,086	168,595	388,681

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cassergode	14,599	8,765	23,364	49,353	79,140	128,493	120,857	123,024	243,881
Kandápúr	3,080	2,727	5,807	20,672	34,584	55,256	54,185	60,928	115,113
Mangalore	11,511	6,906	18,417	51,306	81,123	132,429	124,313	124,736	249,049
Udipi	8,950	5,224	14,174	42,732	62,763	105,495	114,520	122,912	237,432
Uppinangadi	2,711	775	3,486	18,455	29,153	47,608	56,656	53,711	110,367
Amíndívi Islands ...	47	1,385	1,432	649	539	1,188	1,705	1,967	3,672
Total ...	40,898	25,782	66,680	183,167	287,302	470,469	472,236	487,278	959,514

18. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		South Canara.	Presidency.	South Canara.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional ...	1·32	1·50	2·42	2·76
	II. Domestic	·95	0·72	1·74	1·28
	III. Commercial ...	1·24	1·40	2·27	2·57
	IV. Agricultural ...	40·51	35·40	74·22	65·21
	V. Industrial	6·95	10·95	12·73	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive ...	...	...	...	...
	Occupied	3·61	4·34	6·62	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied ...	45·42	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

About 54·58 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 45·42 per cent. of the population depend. 64·55 per cent. of males and 44·92 per cent. of females were workers.

Birth-place.

19. Of the total population of 959,514, 905,293, or 94·35 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 1,966 South Canara people, that is to say, 0·22 per cent. of those born in South Canara have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 52,255. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring district of Malabar as the following table shows :—

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Emigrants from South Canara to neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malabar	974	354	1,328
Elsewhere	378	260	638
Grand Total ...	1,352	614	1,966

20. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 9, showing the Immigrants into South Canara from the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malabar	22,418	22,859	45,277
Mysore	2,583	1,145	3,728
Bombay	1,579	575	2,154
Total ...	26,580	24,579	51,159

Education.

21. There were educated or under instruction 52,986—49,655 males and 3,331 females. The percentage for males (10·51) is 20 per cent. below the average for the Presidency (13·77), that for females, 0·68 per cent., or 22 per cent. below the average for the Presidency (0·87). The numbers altogether have increased by 21,081 or 68 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871 and there are four times as many females educated now as in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 10, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of educated to Total Population in the South Canara District according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Total Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	10·22	0·43
Muhammadans	11·78	1·77
Christians	10·37	2·37
All Religions ...	10·51	0·68

Afflicted.

22. There were 309 persons of Unsound mind as against 274 in 1871; 1,388 Blind against 1,480 in 1871; 254 Deaf-mutes against 708 in 1871 and 909 Lepers against 748 in 1871.

Towns.

23. There are three towns returned in South Canara with an aggregate population of 39,638 or 4·1 per cent. of the total. They are—

Table No. 11, showing the Distribution of the Population in each Town of the South Canara District according to Religion.

Name of Town.	Population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.
Bantvál ...	3,090	2,228	760	87	15
Mangalore ...	32,099	18,590	5,896	7,568	45
Udipi	4,449	3,915	360	168	6
Total ...	39,638	24,733	7,016	7,823	66

24. Mangalore is the only municipal town in the district. It is also a military station and the head-quarters of the Collector. Of the town population, 17·70 per cent. are Mussulmans, a high proportion as compared with the rural population, where the percentage is only 9·42. Similarly there are 19·74 per cent. of Christians in towns to 5·48 per cent. in villages. In towns there are 517 males to 483 females in every 1,000.

MADRAS CITY.

Position.

1. Madras, the capital city, is situated on the east coast of the Peninsula, and, on the land side, is surrounded by the Chingleput District.

Area and Population.

2. It includes an area of 27 square miles, which, for municipal purposes, is divided into eight divisions, and again into twenty wards. In point of size Madras City ranks twenty-second or last, and in population, twenty-first among the districts in the Presidency. The population in 1881 was 405,848, against 397,552 in 1871, showing an increase of 8,296 or 2·09 per cent.

Houses.

3. The total number of houses increased by 12,809 or 24·76 per cent. "This increase is mainly due to a change in the definition of the word 'house' which was made to include any building in which one or more persons ordinarily slept. Numerous bazaars and similar tenements were thus numbered as separate houses"—(Mr. Arundel). In 1881, the occupied houses numbered 48,286, but the distinction of "occupied" and "unoccupied" was not made in 1871. The proportion shown as unoccupied (about 25 per cent.) in 1881 is very large. The following table gives the average number of persons to an occupied house in each division. It is highest in the second and third divisions, viz., 10·8 and 9·6 per house, and lowest in the first division (6·4). The general average for the whole town is 8·3.

Table No. 1, showing the Average Number of Persons to an Occupied House in each Division of the Madras City.

Division.	Number of Occupied Houses.	Population.	Average Number of Persons to a House.
First Division	9,852	63,344	6·4
Second do. including Fort	7,275	78,648	10·8
Third do.	5,323	51,292	9·6
Fourth do.	1,489	10,793	7·2
Fifth do.	8,334	66,655	8·0
Sixth do.	2,273	19,010	8·4
Seventh do.	8,793	71,095	8·1
Eighth do.	4,947	37,940	7·7
Total ...	48,286	398,777	8·3
Houseless Poor and Travellers ...	...	7,071	...
Grand Total ...	48,286	405,848	...

4. The second division includes the Fort, where the presence of large barracks raises the average.

5. The following table compares the number of houses and population of 1881 in each division with those of 1871. In all, except the sixth and eighth divisions, which comprise the villages noted in the margin, there was an increase in the number of houses. The population has also increased in all but those named above, and also in the first and third divisions, the former consisting of Ton-

Houses and Population.

Sixth Division—
Kilpauk.
Chetput.
Nungumbaukum.
Mackay's Garden.

Eighth Division—
St. Thomé.
Alwarpet.
Royapet.
Meersaibpet.
Kistnampet.
Teynampet.

diarpet, Washermanpetta, Monegar Choultry, Ráyapuram and Cassemode, and the latter of Mutialpet and Uttapolliem.

Table No. 2, comparing the Number of Houses and Population of 1881 *in each Division with those of* 1871.

Division.	Number of Houses.			Population.		
	1871.	1881.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	1871.	1881.	Increase or Decrease.
First Division	10,912	12,633	+ 15·77	64,885	63,344	— 2·37
Second do. including Fort	7,493	10,769	+ 43·72	73,062	78,648	+ 7·65
Third do.	5,762	8,394	+ 45·68	52,097	51,292	— 1·55
Fourth do.	1,492	1,957	+ 31·17	9,701	10,793	+ 11·26
Fifth do.	7,533	10,321	+ 37·01	64,901	66,655	+ 2·70
Sixth do.	2,843	2,595	— 8·72	19,221	19,010	— 1·10
Seventh do.	9,537	11,957	+ 25·38	68,940	71,095	+ 3·13
Eighth do.	6,169	5,924	— 3·97	41,113	37,940	— 7·72
Canal Population	...	...	...	...	308	...
Houseless Poor and Travellers	...	...	...	3,632	5,537	+ 52·45
Marine Population ...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...
Railway Passengers ...	...	...	...	...	158	...
Total ...	51,741	64,550	+ 24·76	397,552	405,848	+ 2·09

Distribution of population to the divisions.

6. The proportions of the present population distributed over the several Divisions are nearly the same as in 1871, as will be seen from the following table :—

Table No. 3, showing the Proportions of the Population distributed over the several Divisions.

Division.	Percentage on the Total Population.	
	1871.	1881.
First Division	16·3	15·6
Second do. including Fort	18·4	19·4
Third do.	13·1	12·6
Fourth do.	2·5	2·7
Fifth do.	16·3	16·4
Sixth do.	4·8	4·7
Seventh do.	17·4	17·5
Eighth do.	10·3	9·3
Canal Population	...	·1
Houseless Poor and Travellers ...	0·9	1·4
Marine Population	...	·3
Railway Passengers	...	...
Total ...	100	100

Density.

7. There were 15,031 persons to the square mile against 14,724 in 1871.

Proportion of sexes.

8. In the table given below are shown the proportions of the male and the female population in each Division of the Town. The proportion of females to males is highest (at 525 to 475) in the Seventh Division, which is the most thickly populated and poorest quarter. In the other Divisions the proportions varied from 503 to 515 females per mille.

Table No. 4, showing the Proportions of Male and Female Population in each Division of the Town.

Division.	Population in 1881.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First Division	30,736	32,608	485	515
Second do. including Fort ...	38,376	40,272	488	512
Third do.	25,121	26,171	490	510
Fourth do.	5,365	5,428	497	503
Fifth do.	33,048	33,607	496	504
Sixth do.	9,446	9,564	497	503
Seventh do.	38,798	37,297	475	525
Eighth do.	18,590	19,350	490	510
Total ...	194,480	204,297	488	512
Houseless Poor and Travellers, and Floating Population ...	5,690	1,381	805	195
Grand Total ...	200,170	205,678	493	507

Religion.

9. The population is arranged below according to Religion for each Division :—

Table No. 5, showing the Population of each Division according to Religion.

Division.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	Total.
First Division	51,038	5,876	6,292	138	63,344
Second do. including Fort ...	71,965	1,797	4,816	70	78,648
Third do.	37,491	7,264	6,516	21	51,292
Fourth do.	8,988	1,348	452	5	10,793
Fifth do.	50,777	4,867	10,952	59	66,655
Sixth do.	15,173	1,364	2,469	4	19,010
Seventh do.	45,756	21,926	3,408	5	71,095
Eighth do.	28,764	4,962	4,189	25	37,940
Total ...	309,952	49,404	39,094	327	398,777
Houseless Poor and Travellers, &c.	5,575	894	537	65	7,071
Grand Total ...	315,527	50,298	39,631	392	405,848

10. The proportions per thousand are—

Hindus	777
Muhammadans	124
Christians	98
Others	1
Total ...	1,000

11. The proportion of Christians is higher than in any other part of the Presidency, and that of Muhammadans is higher than anywhere except in Malabar. Since 1871 the Hindus have gained 2 per cent., the Christians about 7 per cent., while Muhammadans have lost $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The particulars for other Religions, as shown in the schedules, are—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Buddhists	39	12	51
Jews	77	36	113
Brahmos	63	66	129
Theists	2	...	2
Pársis	18	9	27
Agnostics	1	...	1
Others	4	1	5
None	1	...	1
Religion Not Stated ...	49	14	63
Total ...	254	138	392

Europeans and Eurasians.

12. The number of Europeans and Eurasians returned was as under :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Europeans	2,004	1,201	3,205
Eurasians	6,100	6,559	12,659
Total ...	8,104	7,760	15,864

13. The Europeans are 408 persons or 11⅓ per cent. fewer, and the Eurasians 646 persons or 5⅓ per cent. more than in 1871.

Language.

14. Tamil is the chief language, and is spoken by 239,396 or 58·99 per cent. of the population. The distribution by languages is given below :—

Language.	No. of Persons.
Tamil	239,396
Telugu	94,478
Hindustani	46,426
English	17,110
Canarese	1,186
Maráthí	4,238
Other tongues	3,014
Total ...	405,848

Ages of the people.

15. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 6, showing the Ages of the People in Madras City in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	45,744	47,041	92,785
10—20	40,026	39,054	79,080
20—30	35,494	40,571	76,065
30—40	30,924	30,068	60,992
40—50	22,438	21,259	43,697
50—60	13,133	13,771	26,904
60 and upwards	12,411	13,914	26,325
Total ...	200,170	205,678	405,848

16. The following figures indicate the population per mille, in three Age-periods, compared with the averages for the Presidency :—

—	Madras City.	Madras Presidency.
Under 20	423·47	469·00
20 to 60	511·67	476 89
60 and upwards	64·86	54·11

The proportion of adults and of aged persons taken together is the highest in the Presidency.

17. The following table shows, for the purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 7 comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Famine and Non-Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Madras City.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,484	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	1,968	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	2,331	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	2,465	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,201	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	11,449	13,838	10,790	12,653

The total proportion of young children is low, not so low as in Famine Districts, but much lower than in the rest of the Presidency. On the other hand, there is even less eccentricity in the gradation from year to year than in the Non-Famine Districts. The fact is, that only in a very limited degree is "Famine effect" an explanation of the proportions in the City. It is an explanation, here as everywhere, of the abnormally low proportion in the 1 to 3 period. But for the rest the explanation is to be found in the Birth-place Returns. The balance of immigration and emigration gives a gain of 48,485 to the City, most of whom are adults. This entirely upsets the usual proportions in the several age-periods.

Adults and Children.

18. The number of adults and of children are given below for each Division of the Municipality :—

Table No. 8, showing Number of Adults and Children in each Division.

Division, &c.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
	Adults.	Boys under ten Years.	Adults.	Girls under ten Years.	Total Adults.	Total Boys and Girls.	Total.
First Division	23,242	7,494	24,886	7,722	48,128	15,216	63,344
Second do. including Fort ...	30,291	8,085	31,714	8,558	62,005	16,643	78,648
Third do.	19,568	5,553	20,503	5,668	40,071	11,221	51,292
Fourth do.	3,896	1,469	4,017	1,411	7,913	2,880	10,793
Fifth do.	25,130	7,918	25,681	7,926	50,811	15,844	66,655
Sixth do.	7,113	2,333	7,144	2,420	14,257	4,753	19,010
Seventh do.	25,785	8,013	28,960	8,337	54,745	16,350	71,095
Eighth do.	13,945	4,645	14,583	4,767	28,528	9,412	37,940
Total ...	148,970	45,510	157,488	46,809	306,458	92,319	398,777
Houseless Poor and Travellers ...	5,456	234	1,149	232	6,605	466	7,071
Grand Total ...	154,426	45,744	158,637	47,041	313,063	92,785	405,848

Caste.

19. There were 126 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census ; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 9, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Madras City under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Order.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each in the City.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	7,499	5,970	13,469	4·26	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors) ...	3,245	3,091	6,336	2·01	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	10,851	11,154	22,005	6·98	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists) ...	43,947	45,328	89,275	28·29	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds) ...	5,421	5,746	11,167	3·54	5·54
VI	Kammálars (Artisans) ...	6,905	7,105	14,010	4·45	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers) ...	1,240	1,210	2,450	·77	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers) ...	5,440	5,694	11,134	3·53	3·44
IX	Vanniyans (Laborers and Cultivators)	16,786	16,390	33,176	10·52	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	407	447	854	·27	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes) ...	2,475	3,922	6,397	2·03	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	5,159	5,114	10,273	3·25	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawer) ...	4,533	4,569	9,102	2·88	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers) ...	1,759	1,761	3,520	1·12	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen) ...	1,252	1,304	2,556	·82	1·84
XVI	Others	12,051	12,110	24,161	7·65	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	26,860	27,846	54,706	17·34	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	503	430	933	·29	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	3	...	3	..	·01
	Total ...	156,336	159,191	315,527	100	100

The proportion of Shetties (Traders) and of Kammalars (Artisans) is, as might be expected, unusually high. The proportion of Vellálars (Agriculturists) is high, and illustrates the extent to which the Castes are departing from their hereditary occupations, since there is practically no agricultural work within Madras City.

Occupation.

20. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 10, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Division of the Madras City.

Division, &c.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Division ...	1,419	55	1,474	1,211	432	1,643	3,254	145	3,399	1,004	194	1,198
Second do. including Fort.	4,245	860	5,105	1,039	886	1,925	3,656	152	3,808	511	99	610
Third do. ...	2,404	232	2,636	861	1,002	1,863	2,491	125	2,616	225	52	277
Fourth do. ...	380	15	395	104	98	202	405	17	422	349	112	461
Fifth do. ...	4,053	137	4,190	2,063	1,341	3,404	2,455	168	2,623	764	299	1,063
Sixth do. ...	424	43	467	1,548	553	2,101	720	33	753	795	315	1,110
Seventh do. ...	2,892	224	3,116	1,183	987	2,170	2,662	172	2,834	1,209	352	1,561
Eighth do. ...	1,089	77	1,166	1,212	605	1,817	830	67	897	1,669	453	2,122
Total ...	16,906	1,643	18,549	9,221	5,904	15,125	16,473	879	17,352	6,526	1,876	8,402
Canal Population ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	282	...	282	5	...	5
Houseless Poor and Travellers	484	33	517	87	47	134	885	61	946	850	55	905
Marine Population ...	4	...	4	7	...	7	826	9	835	1	...	1
Railway Passengers.	26	...	26	6	...	6	22	...	22	15	2	17
Total ...	518	33	551	100	47	147	2,015	70	2,085	871	57	928
Grand Total ...	17,424	1,676	19,100	9,321	5,951	15,272	18,488	949	19,437	7,397	1,933	9,330

Table No. 10, *showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each Division of the Madras City*—(Continued).

Division, &c.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Grand Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Division ...	5,462	2,447	7,909	18,386	29,335	47,721	30,736	32,608	63,344
Second do. including Fort.	7,356	1,501	8,857	21,569	36,774	58,343	38,376	40,272	78,648
Third do. ..	4,377	866	5,243	14,763	23,894	38,657	25,121	26,171	51,292
Fourth do. ..	1,205	282	1,487	2,922	4,904	7,826	5,365	5,428	10,793
Fifth do. ..	5,559	1,472	7,031	18,154	30,190	48,344	33,048	33,607	66,655
Sixth do. ..	1,397	822	2,219	4,562	7,798	12,360	9,446	9,564	19,010
Seventh do. ..	6,900	1,982	8,882	18,952	33,580	52,532	33,798	37,297	71,095
Eighth do. ...	4,346	1,831	6,177	9,444	16,317	25,761	18,590	19,350	37,940
Total ...	36,602	11,203	47,805	108,752	182,792	291,544	194,480	204,297	398,777
Canal Population ...	3	...	3	9	5	14	303	5	308
Houseless Poor and Travellers	236	110	346	1,701	988	2,689	4,243	1,294	5,537
Marine Population ...	2	...	2	188	31	219	1,028	40	1,068
Railway Passengers.	27	...	27	20	40	60	116	42	158
Total ...	268	110	378	1,918	1,064	2,982	5,690	1,381	7,071
Grand Total ..	36,870	11,313	48,183	110,670	183,856	294,526	200,170	205,678	405,848

21. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

	Class.	Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Madras City.	Presidency.	Madras City.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional	4·71	1·50	14·03	2·76
	II. Domestic	3·76	0·72	11·21	1·28
	III. Commercial	4·79	1·40	14·28	2·57
	IV. Agricultural	2·30	35·40	6·85	65·21
	V. Industrial	11·87	10·95	35·39	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive—Occupied	6·12	4·34	18·24	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied	66·45	45·69	...	...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

22. About 33·55 per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining 66·45 per cent. of the population depend. 53·69 per cent. of males and 13·94 per cent. of females were workers. The proportion employed of the total population is small, but this is due to the absence of Agriculture from the Occupation of the City. Throughout the Presidency the chief occupation of females is Agriculture, and consequently the return of female labour is lower in the City than elsewhere. It will also be observed that the proportions of workers under all Classes except the "Agricultural" are higher than the general average for the Presidency, are indeed higher than anywhere else in the Presidency, and correspond more closely to the returns for England and Wales, than they do to those for the Madras District.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 405,848,294,975 (including "Not Stated"), or 72·68 per cent., are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 62,388 Madras people, that is to say, 17·46 per cent. of those born in Madras City have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 48,485. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to neighbouring districts as the following table shows :—

Table No. 11, *showing the Emigrants from Madras to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.*

District.	Males	Females.	Total.
Nellore	1,623	1,508	3,131
Chingleput	9,931	13,559	23,490
North Arcot	3,433	4,834	8,267
South Arcot	1,562	1,894	3,456
Total ...	16,549	21,795	38,344
Elsewhere	12,552	11,492	24,044
Grand Total ...	29,101	33,287	62,388

24. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 12, *showing the Immigrants into Madras City from the neighbouring Districts.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore	4,147	3,902	8,049
Chingleput	20,557	23,112	43,669
North Arcot	9,110	9,310	18,420
South Arcot	1,938	2,112	4,050
Total ..	35,752	38,436	74,188

Education.

25. There were educated or under instruction 97,796, of whom 15,385 were females. The percentage of males (41·17) is three times the average for the Presidency, and the percentage of females (7·48) is seven times the average for the Presidency. The numbers have altogether increased by 24,931, or 34½ per cent. upon those recorded in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated for the different religions, in both sexes :—

Table No. 13, *showing the Percentage of Males and Females of Educated to the Total Population of each Sex and Religion.*

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus.	39·14	3·55
Muhammadans	36·30	5·11
Christians	63·87	41·08
All Religions ...	41·17	7·48

Afflicted.

26. There were 496 persons of Unsound mind, as against 532 in 1871; 901 Blind, against 1,419 in 1871; 132 Deaf-mutes, as against 1,107 in 1871; and 435 Lepers, as against 418 in 1871.

PUDUKÓTA TERRITORY.

Position.

1. Pudukóta is a Native State lying in the south-east corner of the Trichinopoly District.

Area and Population.

2. It covers an area of 1,101 square miles and had a population of 302,127 in 1881.

Divisions and Villages.

3. It is divided into three táluqs and contains 597 inhabited villages, including the town of Pudukóta.

Distribution to Divisions.

4. The following table gives the figures for the territorial divisions :—

Table No. 1, showing the Area, Towns and Villages, Occupied Houses, and Population for the Pudukóta Territory.

District.	Táluq.	Area in Square Miles.	Towns and Villages.		Occupied Houses.	Population.		
			Towns.	Villages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Pudukóta Territory.	Álangudi ...	1,101	1	162	19,501	51,662	56,974	108,636
	Kolatúr ...		...	267	16,997	43,148	46,801	89,949
	Tirumayam ...		...	167	21,951	48,000	55,542	103,542
	Territory Total.	1,101	1	596	58,449	142,810	159,317	302,127

Decrease of population.

5. The population in 1871 was 316,695; in 1881 it was 302,127, showing a decrease of 14,568, or 4·6 per cent. There was a decrease of 9,119 in males and 5,449 in females.

Houses.

6. There is a decrease of 5,883 occupied houses, or 9·14 per cent. The number of persons to a house is 5·2; in 1871 it was 4·9. The average for the Presidency is 5·5.

Density of the population.

7. In 1871 there were 288 persons to a square mile; in 1881 there are 274.

Proportion of sexes.

8. There were, in 1881, 473 males to 527 females in every 1,000. In 1871 there were 480 males to 520 females.

Religion.

9. The classification by Religion gives the following table :—

Table No. 2, showing the Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871 *and* 1881 *according to Religion.*

Religion.	1871.	1881.			Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1871.	Percentage on the Total Population of District for 1881.		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Hindus	296,829	133,239	148,570	281,809	93·73	93·30	93·26	93·28
Muhammadans	8,506	4,065	4,881	8,946	2·68	2·85	3·06	2·96
Christians	11,360	5,506	5,866	11,372	3·59	3·85	3·68	3·76
Jains and Buddhists ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	316,695	142,810	159,317	302,127	100	100	100	100

10. The Hindus have lost 5·06 per cent., the Muhammadans have gained 5·17 per cent., and the Christians 0·11 per cent. The Muhammadans are chiefly Sunnis, and the Christians are chiefly (96 per cent.) Roman Catholics.

Europeans and Eurasians.

11. There was only one European and no Eurasian returned as resident in Pudukóta Territory.

Language.

12. The principal language of the district is Tamil. It is spoken by 285,547 persons.

Ages of the people.

13. The following table gives the ages of the people, as they appear in the Final Statement, in decennial periods :—

Table No. 3, showing the Ages of the People in the Pudukóta Territory in decennial periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—10	38,553	41,312	79,865
10—20	28,107	25,624	53,731
20—30	20,626	26,858	47,484
30—40	22,046	25,262	47,308
40—50	15,443	18,303	33,746
50—60	9,720	11,772	21,492
60 and upwards	8,315	10,186	18,501
Total ...	142,810	159,317	302,127

14. The following figures compare the proportion per mille in three Age-periods with the averages for the Presidency :—

—	Pudukóta.	Presidency.
Under 20	442·18	469·00
20 to 60	496·58	476·89
60 and upwards	61·24	54·11

15. The following table shows, for purpose of comparison with the general results, the proportion of persons under five years of age per 100,000 of the population :—

Table No. 4, comparing the Proportion (per 100,000 of the Population) of each Age-period below 5 with the general results for the Presidency—Non-Famine and Famine Tracts being separately given.

Ages.	Pudukóta.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
Under 1	2,494	3,058	2,930	3,008
1—2	1,810	2,206	1,772	2,037
2—3	2,178	2,473	1,688	2,168
3—4	2,808	3,114	2,066	2,707
4—5	2,876	2,987	2,334	2,733
Total ...	12,166	13,838	10,790	12,653

16. In Pudukóta the chief effect of Famine on population appears to have been the check to the birth-rate late in the Famine and since the Famine. The evidence in the Age Tables of excessive infant mortality is slighter than in most Famine Districts.

17. Between five to ten the proportions per 100,000 are—

Pudukóta.	Non-Famine.	Famine.	Total.
14,269	13,845	13,592	13,747

which shows a smaller "mortality effect" among young children than anywhere else among the Famine-affected tracts The high proportion of aged persons is consistent with the belief that there was little Famine mortality.

Castes.

18. There are 90 caste names returned according to the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census; the population was distributed as follows :—

Table No. 5, showing the Number of Persons professing each Caste in the Pudukóta Territory under the eighteen major heads adopted in the Census.

Consecutive Number.	Group Head of Caste.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of each in the Territory.	Presidency Percentage.
I	Bráhmans (Priests)	4,602	4,742	9,344	3·32	3·94
II	Kshatriyas (Warriors)	516	565	1,081	·39	·68
III	Shetties (Traders)	2,751	3,114	5,865	2·08	2·25
IV	Vellálars (Agriculturists)	14,371	15,768	30,139	10·69	27·25
V	Idaiyars (Shepherds)	12,635	13,523	26,158	9·28	5;54
VI	Kamnálars (Artisans)	4,169	4,334	8,503	3·01	2·98
VII	Kanakkan (Writers)	5	8	13	...	·36
VIII	Kaikalar (Weavers)	1,028	1,143	2,171	·78	3·44
IX	Vanniyan (Laborers and Cultivators)	39,013	43,941	82,954	29·43	13·16
X	Kushavan (Potters)	1,908	2,070	3,978	1·41	·93
XI	Sátáni (Mixed Castes)	4,129	4,640	8,769	3·11	2·20
XII	Shembadavan (Fishermen) ...	25,825	28,136	53,961	19·15	3·07
XIII	Shánán (Toddy-drawers)	4,119	5,405	9,524	3·38	5·69
XIV	Ambattan (Barbers)	1,843	1,965	3,808	1·36	1·22
XV	Vannán (Washermen)	1,718	1,861	3,579	1·28	1·84
XVI	Others	2,564	2,814	5,378	1·91	9·76
XVII	Pariahs	12,035	14,533	26,568	9·42	15·58
XVIII	Caste Not Stated	8	8	16	...	·10
XIX	Caste Return apparently erroneously made in the Census Schedules	...	...	...	...	·01
	Total ...	133,239	148,570	281,809	100	100

19. The proportion of Vanniyans (labourers) and of Fishermen is very high; 29·43 and 19·15 against the average of 13·16 and 3·07 for the Presidency. The proportion of Vellálars (Agriculturists) and Pariahs is much below the average.

Occupation.

20. The distribution by occupation gives the following table :—

Table No. 6, showing the Number of Persons following the Occupations in the several Classes in each of the Táluqs of the Pudukóta Territory.

Táluq.	Professional, Class I.			Domestic, Class II.			Commercial, Class III.			Agricultural, Class IV.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Álangudi	1,664	133	1,797	705	311	1,016	620	172	792	27,707	23,806	51,513
Kolatúr	2,269	129	2,398	252	2,697	2,949	581	94	675	22,818	16,512	39,330
Tirumayam	1,031	129	1,160	251	96	347	1,386	95	1,481	24,767	14,225	38,992
Total ..	4,964	391	5,355	1,208	3,104	4,312	2,587	361	2,948	75,292	54,543	129,835

Táluq.	Industrial, Class V.			Indefinite and Non-Productive, Class VI.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Álangudi	4,107	3,566	7,673	16,859	28,986	45,845	51,662	56,974	108,636
Kolatúr	3,592	2,551	6,143	13,636	24,818	38,454	43,148	46,801	89,949
Tirumayam	3,341	2,958	6,299	17,224	38,039	55,263	48,000	55,542	103,542
Total ...	11,040	9,075	20,115	47,719	91,843	139,562	142,810	159,317	302,127

21. The following table compares the proportions of the distribution of the occupied and the unoccupied population to the six Classes, with the proportions for the Presidency :—

Class.		Percentage on Total Population.		Percentage on Working Population.	
		Pudukóta.	Presidency.	Pudukóta.	Presidency.
Occupied ...	I. Professional ...	1·77	1·50	2·89	2·76
	II. Domestic	1·43	0·72	2·33	1·28
	III. Commercial ...	0·98	1·40	1 59	2·57
	IV. Agricultural ...	42·97	35·40	70·15	65·21
	V. Industrial	6·66	10·95	10·87	20·18
	VI. Indefinite and Non-Productive— Occupied	7·45	4·34	12·17	8·00
Unoccupied ...	Unoccupied ...	38·74	45·69		...
	Total ...	100	100	100	100

22. About $61\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. are returned as workers, on whom the remaining $38\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the population depend. 70·90 per cent. males and 52·61 per cent. females were workers. The proportions employed in both sexes are very high.

Birth-place.

23. Of the total population of 302,127, 277,803 or 91·94 per cent. are people born in the district. Elsewhere in the Presidency there are found 20,490 Pudukóta people, that is to say, 6·87 per cent. of those born in Pudukóta have migrated. The balance of emigrants and immigrants gives a gain of 3,834. The emigrants have gone almost exclusively to the neighbouring districts as the following table shows :—

Table No. 7, showing the Number of Emigrants from Pudukóta to the neighbouring Districts and to other Places.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore	3,922	6,994	10,916
Trichinopoly	2,903	4,529	7,432
Madura	604	1,345	1,949
Total	7,429	12,868	20,297
Elsewhere	116	77	193
Grand Total	7,545	12,945	20,490

24. Similarly of immigrants the majority come from the neighbouring districts.

Table No. 8, showing the Number of Immigrants into Pudukóta from the neighbouring Districts.

District.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore	2,729	6,982	9,711
Trichinopoly	2,057	4,204	6,261
Madura	2,203	5,277	7,480
Total ...	6,989	16,463	23,452

Education.

25. There were educated or under instruction 26,324 persons—25,680 males and 644 females. The percentage for males (17·98 per cent.) is above the proportion observed for the Presidency (13·77), that for females (0·40) is much below the average. The numbers altogether have increased by 6,467, or 32·57 per cent. upon those recorded in 1871, and there are nearly five-and-a-half times as many females educated as there were in 1871. The following are the percentages of educated to total population for the different religions in both sexes :—

Table No. 9, showing the Percentages of Males and Females of Educated to Total Population in the Pudukóta Territory according to Religion.

Religion.	Percentage of Educated to Population of each Sex and Religion.	
	Males.	Females.
Hindus	17·41	0·39
Muhammadans	36·14	0·29
Christians	18·43	0·90
All Religions ...	17·98	0·40

Afflicted.

26. There were 54 persons of Unsound mind, as against 90 in 1871; 412 Blind, against 627 in 1871; 221 Deaf-mutes, against 515 in 1871; and 87 Lepers, against 97 in 1871.

Towns.

27. The only town is Pudukóta. Its population is 15,384, or 5·1 per cent. of the total. Of the town population 5·94 per cent. are Mussulmans; in the rural population the Muhammadans represent only 2·80 per cent. The proportion of males to females is 473 to 527 in every 1,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 10th May 1883, No. 1293:—

Read—letter from LEWIS McIVER, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Census, Madras, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Madras, 13th April 1883, No. 110.

ENCLOSURES—Census Report in three Volumes.

With the foregoing letter, Mr. McIver submits his review of the results of the Census of the Presidency taken in February 1881, accompanied by tables and appendices.

2. It was decided early in 1878 * to take a general census throughout India in 1881, and this decision having been intimated by the Government of India, steps were at once taken † to make preliminary arrangements with a view to ensure the successful execution of the work.

* G.O., 13th March 1878, No. 396.
† G.O., 25th June 1878, No. 961.

3. In March 1880‡, Government determined to appoint a special officer to superintend the Census operations under the control of the Board; and thereupon certain instructions were issued § for the guidance of Collectors in anticipation of the promulgation of a detailed scheme of operation. A few months later, Mr. G. Stokes was appointed ‖ to be Deputy Superintendent of Census for the Presidency, and Collectors were instructed ¶ to communicate with him direct. From this date until November 1882, when his health broke down, Mr. Stokes was in charge of the Central Office. In the introductory chapter, Mr. McIver gives a sketch of the work done when he took charge of the office, stating that the burden of the work had been borne by Mr. Stokes and that his departure was an irreparable loss to the report. It is certainly much to be regretted that the officer, who for upwards of two years had devoted his time exclusively to the subject, should have been prevented by failing health from writing the final report and placing on record the valuable inferences which he would doubtless have drawn from the information collected with such diligence and care. But while thus expressing their regret at the untimely departure of Mr. Stokes, the Board would record their appreciation of the manner in which Mr. McIver, under very disadvantageous conditions, has performed the duty entrusted to him.

‡ G.O., 8th March 1880, No. 300.
§ Board's Proceedings, dated 24th March 1880, No. 414.
Board's Proceedings, dated 27th May 1880, No. 731.
‖ G.O., 6th August 1880, No. 934.
¶ Board's Proceedings, dated 21st Aug. 1880, No. 1196.

4. Being itself a review of the Census operations and of the results obtained, it is not necessary for the Board to examine the report in detail. The most prominent feature of the Census of 1881 is, as pointed out by Mr. McIver, the testimony afforded thereby to the terrible effects of the Famine of 1876—78, and what these are may be seen by a glance at the map attached to the third chapter. Allowing for the normal increase of population since the last census, and for defects in that enumeration, Mr. McIver calculates the total loss by famine at three-and-a-half millions.

5. The papers now submitted are contained in three volumes, the first being Mr. McIver's review, the second embodying the final census tables compiled under the direction of Mr. Stokes, and the third containing life tables for the Presidency elaborated by the latter gentleman, and a detailed account of the manner in which

the enumeration and the work in the Central Office was carried on. Every possible effort appears to have been made to ensure the greatest possible accuracy, and there is good reason to suppose that the information collected under Mr. Stokes' superintendence will be found most valuable.

6. There has been delay in the publication of the Census results, and the cost, compared with the original estimate, has been great, amounting in all to close upon five lakhs of rupees. There can, however, be no doubt that the original estimate of Rs. 2,10,000 was unduly low.

7. The thanks of the Board are due not only to Messrs. Stokes and McIver, but to their Assistants at the Central Office (of whom M.R.Ry. Kalyánsundaram Chetty Gáru and M.R.Ry. P. Ramachandra Rao Avargal deserve to be specially noticed) and to all the District Collectors and other officers through whose exertions the Census was taken in so satisfactory a manner.

ORDER—dated 4th July 1883, No. 818, Revenue.

The Government agree with the Board in considering the report placed before them by Mr. McIver to be highly satisfactory. Entering on his task without any preparation, he has, within the short space of two months, succeeded in presenting in a complete and lucid form many inferences of value deducible from the mass of statistics which had been previously collected.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has no doubt that, under Mr. Stokes's very careful and diligent supervision, both the enumeration of the population and the tabulation of the results were executed with the maximum of accuracy attainable in an undertaking in which there is so much opening for error.

3. As pointed out by the Board, the cost of the Census was originally much under-estimated; but it is observed that, with the correction of an over-debit to the extent of Rs. 24,242, reported in Mr. McIver's letter printed in Board's Proceedings, dated 14th April 1883, No. 1059, the total cost is reduced to Rs. 4,81,000 in round numbers.

Report, page 13.
Board's Proceedings, paragraph 6.

4. The most valuable of the results secured by the Census of 1881, is that which enables an estimate to be formed, with the nearest possible approach to accuracy, of the loss of population due to the famine of 1876—78. The subject has been exhaustively discussed by Mr. McIver in Chapter III * of his report, and he has shown by a careful analysis of the data recorded, that the total loss by actual mortality and by the suspension of normal growth cannot be under three-and-a-half millions.

* Pages 23–32.

5. Experience has shown the necessity for a modification of the enumerator's schedule in so far as it relates to religious sects and nationalities, and Mr. McIver's observations † on this head will receive due consideration when the form of schedule for the next Census comes under discussion.

† Pages 5, 35, 52–55 and 57.

6. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the testimony borne by both Messrs. Stokes and McIver, as well as the Board of Revenue, to the valuable aid rendered by the two Native Assistants at the Central Office of tabulation, and by District Officers.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Secretary to Government.